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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

JUNE, 1873.



CHICAGO:

LAKESIDE PUBLISHING AND PRINTING COMPANY.

1873. w



1872/73-1881/82.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1872-73.

THOMAS HOYNE, PRESIDENT, -	TERM EXPIRES, 1873.
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,	" " 1874.
SAMUEL S. HAYES,	" " 1875.
ROBERT F. QUEAL,	" " 1873.
HERMANN RASTER,	" " 1875.
JULIUS ROSENTHAL,	" " 1874.
JAMES W. SHEAHAN,	" " 1875.
DANIEL L. SHOREY,	" " 1873.
WILLARD WOODARD,	" " 1874.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Buildings and Grounds: MESSRS. QUEAL, HAYES AND SHOREY.

Library and Reading-Room: MESSRS. ANTHONY, RASTER AND SHEAHAN.

Finance: MESSRS. HAYES, RASTER AND QUEAL.

Administration: MESSRS. ROSENTHAL, WOODARD AND SHEAHAN.

By-Laws and Regulations: MESSRS. SHOREY, ANTHONY AND WOODARD.

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LIBRARY SERVICE.

WILLIAM BAILEY WICKERSHAM,
Secretary to the Board of Directors and Acting Librarian.

ASSISTANTS.

MISS CAROLINE WESTCOTT, MISS MARY L. MANCHESTER,
MRS. LINA E. VOËLLMY, DARWIN H. ANTHONY.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago :

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library, beg leave to herewith present to your honorable body, their

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The Act of the General Assembly of the State passed March 7th, 1873, by virtue of which the Public Library has been established, (Sec. 7) requires that the Board shall make on or before the second Monday in June of each year an Annual Report to the City Council, "stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purposes ; the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise, during the year ; the number lost or missing ; the number of visitors attending ; the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books ; with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest."

The Board of Directors in accordance with the statute

above named has compiled for the purpose, the statistics as reported by the Standing Committees, and statements prepared by the Secretary of the Board, showing in detail the progress the undersigned have been making in regard to the trust assigned them by your selection.

As individuals, the members of your body need little information as to the widely published fact, that the Reading Room of the Library was opened to the people on the first day of January last, but in making this first official communication it is only proper that the public record should show what has been officially done. The undersigned, therefore, beg leave to state that as soon as the Board of Public Works proceeded under the ordinance of April, 1872, passed by your body, establishing the Chicago Public Library, and set apart the rooms, now occupied as temporary quarters, the Board made the necessary preparations to open a public Reading Room. Accordingly a catalogue was prepared of some of the leading publications in Europe and America, consisting of periodical, magazine and newspaper issues, with which to furnish the visitors. The cost incurred was equal to an annual rate of about \$2,600; in making which they were assisted by the Comptroller, Mr. Burley, in anticipation of the receipt of moneys to be collected from the tax of 1872, and to be set apart under the law as a library fund, and which is to be expended under the direction of the Board. As soon, therefore, as the rooms provided were turned over to this Board, and at as early a day as the same could be done, the Reading Room was thrown open, and the first day of January, 1873, will always be remembered in the annals of our city as a day from which will date a broader intellectual culture of the masses of our population.

The accompanying papers appended of the statistics of the Library, prepared by the Secretary, Mr. Wickersham, will show that since the opening of the Reading Room the total number of visitors has been 50,038; that the number has reached a daily average of 331 visitors, a weekly average of 2,319, and a monthly number, or average, of 10,007.

up to the first day of June. The whole number of issues of periodicals to readers has been 33,986; the number of daily issues has been 225, weekly issues 1,575, and monthly issues 6,797.

It should be noted as a fact in favor of the success attending this movement so far, that the work has more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine advocates of the Free Library in large cities as an educational institution. In no single instance, within the knowledge of the Board, has a citizen visited the reading rooms since the opening, without some expression of his surprise and gratitude at the manifest beneficence of which this municipal liberality is to be an inexhaustible source. It is supplying to thousands of the young and old of both sexes in the city, the opportunity of that mental improvement denied them by a hard fortune, or extreme penury. To the working man of the city it affords opportunity and means of employing idle time in the gratification of the most laudable inclinations, and the essential character of the beneficence will always be in this, that its blessings are distributed among the very classes, who, often thrown upon the world without other counsellors or friends, than those of books, are easily led aside into the haunts of vice and folly, wasting time in places of ill reputation, contracting habits of crime and ignorance, such as disgrace our modern civilization.

THE LIBRARY.

The Library proper has not yet been opened to the general public. It is open to any visitors, however, who desire to see the progress the Board is making in the accumulation of books. The "tank" is estimated as equal to a capacity of holding 17,000 volumes with the shelves as now arranged.

The number of volumes now on the shelves has reached a total of 6,852. This shows an increase since the first January of some 4,000 volumes. We have a large number of valuable pamphlets amounting to 3,222, and we have of peri-

odicals and newspapers, 11,822. Of the books the Board has only purchased 978 volumes; the rest, some 5,874 volumes, came as gifts to the Library from the people of England, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, and about 2,500 volumes are nearly all gifts from citizens of Chicago. From England we have received of the national collection, there set on foot after our great fire, some 3,530 volumes. There is still to be received a special contribution of some 1,000 or 1,200 volumes, the gift of Hon. Thomas Hughes, M. P., and a few friends. The English Patent Office Reports, which have been presented by the English Patent Office Commissioners, number some 2,800 volumes, the binding of which in London, this Board has ordered through its agent, Mr. John Robson, at a cost of about \$8,000. We are not in possession of any precise data for estimating the number of other volumes in the collection made for the foundation of this Library in England, but we are advised that several cases shipped by our agent, Mr. Robson, are now on their way to Chicago. It is probable that the whole English gift will, when all the books are received, amount to, at least, 7,000 volumes. These, with the number of books in the German collection, as well as those received from other sources, will make a grand total of some 10,752 volumes. And here would be an appropriate place to formally express to all contributors abroad, for their efforts in founding this Library in Chicago, since the fire, "as a mark of their sympathy," the profound sense of gratitude so generally felt by all classes, had it not been already done as well by this Board as by the Chief Magistrate of the city, Mr. Medill. It is for the Common Council to say what other recognition or acknowledgment is proper under the circumstances. We think we may safely assert in respect to all this collection, that rarely if ever has so large a number of books been secured of rarer merit or greater value, than those now brought together in the "Iron Tank," improvised into a temporary place of reception, under circumstances which give to the collection an interest never before associated with the foundation of a public library.

The Board of Directors in estimating the commercial value of the books already on our shelves, for the purpose of insuring against fire, has directed a policy of fire insurance to be taken out for \$10,000. The probable value is \$15,000 or \$20,000. But the principal value of many of the works will scarcely bear any pecuniary estimate. Some are editions or works of which no duplicate exists to be purchased. Thus the English Government sends 212 volumes, large octavo size, of their Memorials and Chronicles, and Calendars of State Papers including correspondence and public transactions, with all the civilized countries of the globe, from the earliest period of their history. These published by the Master of the English Rolls, under authority of a special act of Parliament, passed in the year 1800, have occupied hundreds of transcribers and translators in all languages, at a cost of time and money, which precludes the utter possibility of such a thing being ever undertaken as a private enterprise.

The complete set of the English Patent Office Reports, with some 77,000 specifications, in 2,800 volumes, besides the annual addition of 140 volumes each year, can scarcely ever go into a private owner or publisher's hand, and there are but three or four complete sets in the public libraries of this country. The University of Oxford, that most ancient seat of English learning, has made up and sent to Chicago a collection of books which, aside from the literary merit of the works sent, are in style of binding and typographical execution and workmanship of a value which for the same number of books, could scarcely be replaced in case of loss. The Board feels, in view of all that has been thus done for the city by strangers, in respect to the Library, great anxiety as to what is yet to be done by ourselves. The real work of opening this Library has yet to be accomplished both as to books and building. Before the Library can be opened so as to distribute books and become a lender to thousands who will become readers of them, a large sum of money, say, at least, \$10,000, must be expended in purchasing, to place upon the shelves, some 10,000 volumes of the prose works

of writers of tales and novels, of biography and history, or in other words, the cheaper popular literature of the day. These works, according to the experience of other public libraries of this country, constitute 76 to 78 per cent. of all the works called for, and that are taken to be read by the masses of a city population. Of such works we have as yet comparatively few; we are fortunate, however, in having already secured more in the value than in the quantity of the works accumulated. In such a library as we are establishing, the character of the books already on our shelves is a proper nucleus in the formation of a great metropolitan library, and a necessary foundation upon which the walls of the future edifice should be raised.

THE NEW BUILDING.

Before the Board can open the Library to the general public even for the purpose of reading the works in the rooms, a new building with more ample accommodations is a necessity which the public must accept as inevitable. Fortunately the difficulty of providing for this want, will probably be solved as soon as the funds can be found to purchase the books necessary to begin its operations in lending out to borrowers. The Board have acquired sufficient knowledge of the workings of other libraries at Boston and Cincinnati to be satisfied from their experience, that very different accommodations will be required for assistants from those furnished by the Board of Public Works in the present temporary quarters.

It is a fortunate circumstance in all this progress we have been making, that public opinion from the very first indicated the old Post Office site as a proper location, and the building itself as being in dimensions and symmetry of style and architecture, adapted to the requirements of a new Public Library building. Upon an examination of the condition of the walls and foundations, they were found equal in strength to a restoration of a building in style and proportions the same as before. The United States, after select-

ing another site for its future use, had no need of the one abandoned except for an appraiser's warehouse or store for goods, and this required for convenience a river or water front. The suggestions of the public mind were at once acted upon and conveyed to the United States Treasury Department, by some citizens of Chicago, who at once opened a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury with the object of accomplishing what was desired. The effort in which the members of your honorable body united with the Mayor, Mr. Medill, the members of the Board of Education, and also this Board of Directors in an application to Congress for an exchange with the United States of the late Bridewell lot, on the Chicago river, for the Post Office site and building, on the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, resulted, as your honorable body is probably aware, in the passage of the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1873, authorizing the exchange to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment of a commission to ascertain the difference in the value between the two pieces of ground. Jurisdiction having been ceded to the United States by an Act of the Legislature of this State, according to the conditions of the act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed Hon. Thomas Drummond and Norman B. Judd the Commissioners on behalf of the Government, and the Mayor appointed with your concurrence, Thomas Hoyne and Edwin H. Sheldon on the part of the city. The four Commissioners thus appointed chose as the fifth person, Hon. John G. Rogers, who then organized, and the first step was taken in the proceedings. This commission after several sessions, and the careful examination of several experts in knowledge as to the value of real estate in Chicago, recently submitted their full report, in writing, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the same is now before him subject to his approval. The Board does not entertain a doubt but that the Secretary will accept the judgement of the Commission appointed to ascertain the value of the property. And thus it will be settled that the

exchange intended by Congress and the municipal authorities, as well as the whole municipal public of Chicago, will soon follow in full consummation of these proceedings. The two acts, the act of Congress and the act of the General Assembly of this State, in furtherance of the general object, are about to be ratified by a concurrence of diverse interests, in which there seems to have been from the first a unanimity of action rarely attained.

This Board entertains the most reasonable and well grounded confidence that, for several years at least, with a proper adaptation of the area of space contained within the present walls of the old Post Office site and building, its restoration can be made to furnish ample and convenient accommodation for all the business to be done, and for business assistants, besides allowing for the necessary halls, alcoves and galleries in which the shelves and books of the Library can be arranged. But while expressing this opinion as to what may be done for some years to come, let us not be understood as saying that with a well arranged reading room equal to the present demand, fitted up for the general public on the main floor of the building, that there is any more room at present than what may be needed, taking into account the nature of the work to be done within the first one or two years in preparing the general Library, with a view to the extent of the public demands, and the accession of new matter within that time.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE LIBRARY.

The Board now calls the attention of your honorable body to the subject of the financial condition of the trust.

The law requires we should state the various sums of money received from the library fund, and how the same has been expended.

Briefly we may state that the Board has drawn from the Library fund, for all expenses, up to June 1st, including costs of the purchase of books, \$7,204.44, and they have expended

the same amount. The Report of our Secretary accompanying this report, will show all the different items of this expenditure.

As your honorable body is aware, the future success of the Library in a great measure will depend on the levy and collection of the tax provided by law, not to exceed the one-fifth of a mill upon the valuation of the taxable property of the city, and to be collected and set apart annually as a "Library Fund." As a result of the first year (1872), since the act took effect, the tax should produce the sum of \$56,839.49 on a total valuation of city property equal to \$284,197,430, as shown by a report of our Committee on Finance.

The amount actually collected on the first year (1872), and credited to Library Fund by the Comptroller, to June 1st, is	- - - -	\$20,907.71
And deducting our expenses,	- - - -	7,204.44
There should be a balance now in the Treasury,	_____	
subject to the order of this Board, of the sum of		\$13,703.27

But the City Comptroller feels compelled under the order of your honorable body, passed some time ago, to charge against this balance to our Library fund some \$14,428.62, leaving a present balance against our fund of \$725.35. This charge against the Library fund is to reimburse the city the expense incurred in fitting up the present temporary quarters occupied in the "tank," and over the temporary City Hall, for reading rooms and library purposes. The sum thus deducted and charged against this fund at any other period in the existence of the institution could be borne with less detriment than at this early stage of its progress, but now it proves a matter of serious embarrassment. The same sum expended in books for the Library at this time, if the building were ready to afford the necessary accommodation, would enable the Board to open and put the books of the Library into circulation.

The Board deems it necessary to a proper discharge of the

trust reposed in them, to here interpose definitely their objection to this charge.

In doing so, it desires to impute no blame to any officer of the city or your honorable body, in respect to the manner in which it has arisen. The whole enterprise of the Library from its first inception has received the most cordial support of all branches of the City Government, and to the Mayor especially, the Board of Public Works, and the City Comptroller, for their promptitude of spirit and fertility of resource in promoting this work to the utmost extent of their ability, this Board now express its profound sense of the obligations under which it has been placed as to the success that has so far attended their efforts.

The question is one arising out of the peculiarity of circumstances in which the city found itself placed. The honor and credit of the municipal government was necessarily engaged to accept the munificent gifts offered by a foreign people and government to establish a free library in Chicago after our great fire. The organization of the Board after the movement abroad had been set on foot, and its importance understood, was a way out of the difficulty, and the Free Library Law was enacted as the work of the people. By reference to the Ordinances of April 1st, 1872, establishing a Free Library under the State law, it is expressly declared "that there shall be provided and set apart under direction of the Board of Public Works a room for the reception of any books that may be donated or procured for such library, until a permanent location be otherwise provided."

It will be found that this Board is vested by the law of its organization (Sec. 5), "with exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund and the construction of any library building;" and the section declares that "all moneys received for such library shall be kept separate and apart from the moneys of such city, and drawn for by the proper officers of said city

upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the Library Board."

In a simply technical and legal point of view the Board cannot recognize a charge or expense which was never incurred by them, as a Board, in the construction of either a library building, or the accomplishment of any other one of the several objects within the letter or purview of the statute. This Board does not feel authorized to assume a charge against their trust in violation of law, nor any charge unless the clearest authority exists to authorize it.

The Committee on Finance, through Hon. S. S. Hayes, to whom was committed the special examination of the subject, as Chairman, has reported against it, and we trust that under all the circumstances the whole charge may be paid out of the general treasury.

In view of what has already been said in this report as to the need of a "New Library Building," the probability of an early abandonment of the present "temporary quarters," and that the city corporation can take the building (the ground upon which it stands belonging to the city), and make the property and rooms now occupied by this Board available for other purposes, it would seem as if the charge was one of peculiar hardship. This Board is without either the authority to act or the means of making either land or improvement useful to the Library. Upon this latter fund the whole \$14,000 capital expended falls as a dead loss, without the return of a cent on the investment. And it is under such circumstances as these that this Board submits it as a question of law as well as equity, whether the whole expense of the temporary quarters, fitted up by the Board of Public Works, according to the express language of the City Ordinance, as "a room for the reception of any books that may be donated" or procured for such Library," shall now fall upon the Free Library Fund or remain as it has hitherto remained, the gift of the corporation in behalf of the general object.

And even if this be not a free gift, it is at most a question of rent that should be charged for the temporary occupation of city property; and with this expression of the views entertained by the Board, the whole question is respectfully submitted for your consideration, as one vitally affecting the constituency you represent.

In conclusion, it may not be considered improper to say that while this is the first official report ever made by this Board to the City Council, it may be the last in respect to the official existence of some of its members. According to the Constitution of the Board the terms of office of three of its members are about to expire on the first day of July next. We cannot close the connection that has existed without a tender of our congratulations, that such an institution as the Public Library has been founded by your efforts. The present administration of our Municipal Government coming in immediately after the great fire of 1871, had it no other claim upon the gratitude or remembrance of posterity, will always remain associated with the origin and establishment of the most imperishable memorial of our present civilization, as well as the spirit and energy of our sorely chastened and ever beloved city.

Lamartine, twenty-five years ago, writing in utter despair of the condition of the working men of France, on account of their low tastes and imperfect intelligence, cries out: "Libraries for the people are wanted! Books in the hands of the women, the girls, and the children, by each fireside! Books to be made the visitors, the hosts, the guests, and the friends of the workman's home! Books in every home—in rain and in winter—making home the center of affection and virtue! Pleasing communion must be found with the great minds, who in all ages have best understood, felt, written, or sung the human heart! To do this, books must be made cheap and cost little," etc.

Thus, what this good man and great writer proposed to accomplish by cheapening the cost of publication of books in France, will soon be accomplished in this city by the Free

Library Law, without any cost whatsoever to the people. The treasures of all knowledge contained in books will be dispensed in free and equal abundance to all, the same as the sun dispenses its light and the infinite magnificence of heaven is within the reach of all eyes, and every human intelligence is blessed under that of God's.

THOS. HOYNE, *President.* -

ELLIOTT ANTHONY,	} <i>Board</i>
JULIUS ROSENTHAL,	
JAS. W. SHEAHAN,	
SAMUEL S. HAYES,	
ROBERT F. QUEAL,	
HERMANN RASTER,	
DANIEL L. SHOREY,	} <i>of Directors.</i>
WILLARD WOODARD.	

CHICAGO, June 4, 1873.

APPENDIX.

The following is an extract from a Report of the Committee on Finance made to this Board, May 17th, 1873, with the figures corrected to June 1st, 1873:

“To the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library :

“ Your Committee on Finance would respectfully report that the condition of the Library Fund is as follows :

Tax of 20-100 mills levied on a valuation of	
\$284,197,430, - - -	\$56,839 49
Amount collected and placed to the credit of	
the Fund to June 1, 1873, - - -	20,907 71
Amount paid out on vouchers of the Board to	
June 1, 1873, - - -	7,204 44

Bal. of cash on hand, June 1, 1873,	\$13,703 27
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Amount of payments for fitting up Library Rooms, claimed by the City Comptroller, to be chargeable to the Library Fund, but for which no vouchers have been issued,	\$14,428 62
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The Library Board do not admit that this item is chargeable to the Library Fund, and it may be considered as in suspense, awaiting the determination of the Board and the financial and legal officers of the city.”

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the President and, Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith respectfully submit the First Annual Report of the operations, statistics and condition of the Public Library during the official year just closed.

Most of the statistics prepared will be found in the Appendices attached to this report.

THE ROOMS

Now occupied by the Library are in the third story of the temporary City Hall, on the corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, the main entrance to them being on Adams street.

On ascending the stairway, the visitor enters a large room fifty by fifty-four feet in size. This room is used as a Reading Room. It is well lighted, though poorly ventilated, and is furnished with desks ranged against three of its walls, for files of daily papers. There are, also, disposed about the room, one dozen paper-racks, each capable of accommodating eight files. Half a dozen tables and as many dozen chairs accommodate the readers of periodical literature.

On one side of the room is a counter and desks, behind which, in a case with pigeon holes and in boxes under the counter, are kept the periodicals and magazines supplied to the room.

Adjoining this room are two small ones, used by the employés as office and cloak-rooms.

Behind the counter in the Reading Room is a fire-proof

entrance into a semi-circular space, from which a circular stairway leads up into an iron reservoir. This is the Library Room. It is circular in shape, fifty-eight feet in diameter and twenty-one feet high. It is lighted from above by twelve skylight windows. Ventilation is obtained by registers in the floor communicating with the outside air, and by raising the skylights.

On the inside of the iron wall one of brick has been built, for the better security against fire from without. This inner wall is eight inches thick and is four or five inches from the outer. The roof of the Library Room is cement, and is fire-proof. The only means by which fire can be communicated to this room is through the skylights.

Against the wall around the room rests the shelving, which is divided into forty-two cases of twelve shelves each.

The shelf room is estimated at 17,000 volumes; and by a re-arrangement of the shelves, 3,000 more can easily be accommodated.

This room, as well as the others used by the Library, is heated by steam.

A railing three feet high and sixteen inches wide at the top, placed in a circle four feet from the shelving, with a few tables and chairs, completes the outfit of the room.

THE ENGLISH DONATION.

On receiving my appointment in July of last year, nothing was transferred to my keeping, except the Record book and a few communications. Indeed, no room was then ready for office use, and very little could be shown in proof of the existence of a public library.

Soon, however, a case of English books was received, and on August 31st, on temporary shelves in one of the office rooms, not then completed, were arranged the first 278 volumes, received through the English and American house of Macmillan & Co., the first volume placed in position being Vol. I. of John Bright's "Speeches on Questions of Public Policy."

After this the arrivals of cases were frequent until lake navigation closed, when for a time no books were received. Some delay was experienced both at New York and Portland in getting books passed at the custom houses, and many cases were detained several weeks.

At the present time twenty-eight cases of English books have been received, containing an aggregate of 3,530 volumes; all of which are in good condition.

Very much might be said in behalf of this interesting gift, but I will only call your attention to a few of the more important works and collections, referring you to Appendix I. for a full list of donors so far as the names are known.

A very interesting feature in connection with these books is the autograph signature of many of the donors, written in a blank space of a printed label which contains the words, "Presented to the City of Chicago, towards the formation of a free library after the great fire of 1871, as a mark of English sympathy." This label is pasted on the inside of the first cover of the volume.

Among the rarest and most valuable collection of books received from the English are the "Calendar of State Papers" and the "Chronicles and Memorials" of the earliest transactions on record relating to Great Britain. These are contained in 212 octavo volumes, published from the original manuscripts under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and through him presented to this Library.

From Wm. Clowes & Son, publishers, we have received two sets of the "The English Law Reports," 108 volumes.

Dr. Wm. Smith and his publisher, John Murray, have sent full sets of Smith's "Dictionaries of Geography," "Mythology," "Antiquities," etc., 11 vols.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society of London has contributed, besides various other volumes, a complete set of the "Methodist Magazine," from 1795 to 1855 inclusive, 61 vols.

"Early Years of the Prince Consort" is a present from Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, containing her autograph signature.

From the publishers we get "The Graphic," 4 vols., "Good Words," 12 vols., "Chambers's Journal," 8 vols., "Popular Science Review," 10 vols.

From the proprietors, "The Saturday Review," 32 vols., "The Athenæum," 28 vols., "Public Opinion," 20 vols., "The Art Journal," 23 vols., "The Australasian," 6 vols.

Wm. Chambers sends us "Chambers's Encyclopædia," 10 vols.

From the Secretary of State for India has been received "The People of India," in four quarto volumes, and "The Archæological Survey of India," a fine work, besides many other volumes.

The Foreign Office has sent "State Papers," 57 vols., and "Bulletins and other State Intelligence," 86 vols.

"Dispatches" and "Supplementary Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington," 23 vols., come from the Duke of Wellington.

Bernard Cracroft, Esq., sends us a set of "The Builder," 30 vols., and his "Consols Diagram," neatly framed. He has also presented a photograph of Ghiberti's celebrated Gates of the Baptistery of St. John, at Florence. The latter present has not yet arrived.

"Punch" comes to us in 32 vols., from Tom Taylor, Esq., of "Punch" office.

A very valuable and beautiful gift is that of the University of Oxford, consisting of 254 vols., bound in full calf and highly embellished with gold. In this collection is Wycliffe's celebrated Bible, the edition of 1850, edited by Rev. Josiah Forshall and Sir Frederick Madden, in 4 vols.

The University of Cambridge has given 47 vols., of catalogues and miscellaneous works.

The British and Kensington Museums have each sent many valuable catalogues and other books.

From the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, 63 quarto vols.—"Astronomical Observations and Statistics,"—have been received.

The editors, W. H. Maw, Esq., and J. Dredge, Esq., have sent a complete set of "Engineering," 13 vols.

Another very valuable present is a complete set, with each subsequent annual increase, of the Specifications and Drawings of the British Patents, presented by the Commissioners of Patents through the Hon. B. Woodcroft, Clerk to the Commissioners. This set comprised, when the grant was made, over 77,000 specifications, with an annual increase of about 3,500; or over 2,800 vols., with an annual increase of about 140 vols.; the whole costing the Government more than £2,600.

On account of the scarcity of complete sets, and the great value of the works, the Commissioners require the donees, in all cases where the books are to be taken out of the country, to have the same bound for preservation before they leave England.

This stipulation was complied with on the third day of May, 1873, when your Board, after examining various samples, and comparing different estimates, decided to adopt the binding and estimate proposed by Matthew Bell, Esq. By this plan the plates and letter-press will be bound separately; the plates in half morocco, folio volumes, of not less than 100 to the volume, and the letter-press in octavo volumes, to correspond in style and specifications. The cost of the former will be 21s. 6d. per 100 leaves, bound, and of the latter 5s. per vol. This style of binding will reduce the original number of volumes to 2,000 or less, the total cost of which will be not far from \$7,000 gold.

The volumes and pamphlets placed after the names of the Royal Geographical, the Statistical, and other societies, in Appendix I., are the transactions and publications of the respective societies; and in nearly every case the volumes or pamphlets attached to the name of an individual or publisher are works written or published by the same.

It might be stated that Mr. Robson has connected the Library with many of the learned societies of England, and we shall receive hereafter their various publications.

There are many other donations of which it would be a pleasure to speak, but space forbids.

THE GERMAN DONATION.

Soon after the fire a few Germans of this city commenced the organization of a German-American Library, sending circulars to Germany and other continental countries soliciting donations of books. These efforts met with considerable success, and about 1,200 volumes and pamphlets were contributed by booksellers and publishers in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Subsequently this Library was organized, and it was deemed best by those having charge of the German-American organization to transfer to your Board the books already donated to them. This transfer was effected on the 5th of October, 1872. The books were received December 10th, 1872, and were mostly in paper covers. By subsequent action of the Board it was decided to have the books of this collection bound, and when practicable to put two or three thin volumes together, so that the total number as entered in the Accession Catalogue will be considerably less than the total number received.* A list of donors is given in Appendix II.

From Buschak & Irrgang, publishers, Brünn, Austria, we have received forty-seven different works, mostly pamphlets, and all in paper.

Through Hon. J. Russell Jones, Resident Minister at Brussels, we have the promise of as complete a set as can be furnished of the Specifications and Drawings of Patents issued by the Belgian Government.

We have received from M. Henri Martin his "Histoire de France," in 17 vols.

Among the first

HOME DONATIONS

Was 73 volumes and atlases of French works from the Chicago Law Institute, to which it added, subsequently, 54 vols. and a few pamphlets.

From the Chicago Medical College has been received 560 vols., mostly bound Medical Journals.

From Horace White, Esq., has been received a complete set of "Harper's Weekly," in 16 bound vols., and from E. M. Goodrich, Esq., the first 45 vols., of "Harper's Magazine," unbound.

"The Works of the English Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper," Dr. Samuel Johnson's edition, in 21 vols., is a valuable present from Robert Hervey, Esq.

From Hon. Thomas Hoynes we have received "The Gentleman's Magazine," consisting of 165 vols., from 1731, the date of its inception, to 1847, a few volumes only being missing. This is a very scarce and valuable work, and the Library should feel complimented upon the possession of so complete a set of what is claimed to be the first English magazine ever published.

Only a few very scarce and old volumes have been received.

Among them is the "History of the Hartford Convention," presented by Sanford B. Perry, Esq.

From Hon. Julius Rosenthal we have Dr. Martin Luther's "Table Talks," in German, published in 1591. It is well preserved in vellum.

Hon. Jos. Medill and Hon. J. B. Rice, each presents a copy of "Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln," with many other works.

Other interesting donations might be mentioned, but as a full list of home gifts will be found in Appendix-III., I would respectfully refer you to it for further mention of them.

THE BOOKS

Are entered in an Accession Catalogue in the order of their receipt at the Library. This catalogue shows the title, author or compiler, the edition, imprint, size of volume, kind of binding, number of pages, by whom donated, or (if purchased) the price paid, as well as the date of the accession of every book put upon the shelves. In a space left for the

purpose will be written the department to which the volume belongs, and the case and shelf number of the book itself.

There are on the shelves at the present time 6,852 volumes and 3,222 pamphlets. But little has been done toward a catalogue for the use of book-borrowers beyond what has just been mentioned, and the use of the Library Room for purposes of reference has been left to my discretion. Only those who can show sufficient reason for the privilege are allowed access to the shelves.

But one purchase has been made by your Board toward the formation of the Circulating Department. This is the Tauchnitz edition of British Authors and a few English translations of German Authors. The whole number of volumes purchased was 1,249, but many of them being thin it was decided to have two volumes bound in one, when practicable. By this arrangement the whole number of volumes was reduced to 785, when bound. The cost per volume in paper was one-quarter thaler, or about eighteen cents gold, and the cost of binding per volume was eight and one-half silver groschen, or about twenty-one cents gold. Of this edition, 743 volumes have been received, the cost of which upon the shelves, including all charges, is not far from sixty cents per volume, currency.

THE READING ROOM

Of the Library was formally opened on January 1st, 1873, at eleven o'clock A. M., by a public meeting, to which had been invited the more prominent citizens of Chicago, and especially those who were in any way connected with the origin of the Library. The meeting was addressed by the President of the Board, Mr. Hoyne, Hon. Jos. Medill, and others.

Since that time the Reading Room has been kept open from nine o'clock A. M. to nine o'clock P. M. every day. The attendance has always been good, and often the room has been as full of readers as its capacity would admit.

Very many of these are men and youths who seem to be out of present work, and hence are in the room much of the time. Most of this class seem intelligent, usually calling for the better grade of reading matter, and all are gentlemanly and orderly.

Another class is composed of business men who drop into the room to read the morning papers before going to their offices, or take a few moments at noon-time to glance at the latest "Harper's," or "London News," or in the evening before going home, to look into the "Journal" or "Post."

There is still another class of men and youths, most often seen in the evening and on Sundays, comprising artisans, clerks, and laborers. Many of these read and apparently study the different scientific and other publications on file with a degree of earnestness quite commendable. The Reading Room is designed for all classes of citizens, but for none more than the laborers and mechanics, and to know that a large portion of its patrons are of this class, is to know that it is so far a success.

There are many other visitors not included in the general classes given, among whom are the professionals, — clergymen, lawyers, and physicians.

Few ladies have been in attendance ; so few that no separate statistics have been preserved relative to their use of the room. Two reasons will mainly account for this : First, the location of the Library is off the thoroughfares and distant from the street ; and second, there is no reading room for the exclusive use of ladies.

The poor ventilation of this room has often rendered the air extremely foul ; and the practicability of changing the air by the windows, the only means of ventilation, was virtually prevented during the cold and windy weather of winter, by the fact that the room, which is distant from the boilers, could not be kept comfortably warm with the windows open.

It is but fair to say, all things considered, that the attendance at the Reading Room has been quite as good as the

most sanguine of us expected, and much better than was predicted by many. The attendance on Sundays has especially been encouraging, and there is no reason as yet for any regrets that the room has been kept open on that day. In fact there is every reason to believe that the regulation is a good one, as the statistics for that day will show.

In looking forward to new rooms for reading purposes, I cannot recommend too strongly the necessity, next to light, of good ventilation and convenient facilities for washing. In many instances the hands of readers (and this is especially true of boys) are wholly unfit to handle periodicals, and a convenient apartment where soap and water can always be found will be a great saving to magazines and papers.

The noise occasioned by turning the leaves of newspapers, though not great, as well as the more space required for newspaper racks and desks, has suggested the feasibility of two and perhaps three reading rooms: one to be devoted entirely to newspapers, the second to periodicals and reference books, and the third, communicating with the latter, to be for the use of ladies.

In Appendix V. will be found the Reading Room statistics. The number of visitors for the past five months, as shown by the tabular statement, is a very close approximate to the actual number, and is arrived at as follows: It has been ascertained that one-third, at least, of those who visit the room, leave it without asking for any periodical, and hence the number of issues of publications at the desk, increased by one-half of itself, gives about the whole number of visitors. This result would be truer but for the fact that to some of the readers more than one serial is issued during the same visit.

On reading desks and on hand files are arranged the daily and a few weekly papers supplied to this room, and these are used by the visitor, without permission from the attendant in charge.

All the magazines, reviews, illustrated and some other weeklies, as well as some foreign dailies, are only to be

obtained from the attendant by a request in writing, a blank slip for which is to be found on the desk. Not only the name or number of the paper desired is required to be written, but the name and residence of the borrower as well. This slip is put into the box from which the paper is taken, and when the latter is returned, the slip is canceled with a stamp showing the date of issue, and put aside for future reference. From these slips are obtained the various statistics shown in the Appendix referred to. This plan prevents the abstraction of publications and enables a visitor to ascertain in a moment whether a given paper is in use or not. So far as I am aware, no one who frequents the room looks upon it as a restraint in the least disagreeable, and I believe its manifest advantages are such that no one would be willing to part with the system.

The wear upon the various publications from constant use was so great that it was found necessary to protect them in some manner. The Emerson Binder was accordingly adopted, and all the magazines and reviews, as well as most of the weeklies issued from the counter, are now in binders.

The publications supplied to the Reading Room are given in Appendix VI. The reference works in this room consist of a collection of encyclopædias, dictionaries, gazetteers, etc., and are much used. No permission is required for the use of these books, and hence no statistics appear relating to them.

The mails are received twice each day: once about eight o'clock, and again between eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning. Every publication, of whatever kind, is so registered that all missing numbers are at once shown, and at proper times these are sent for. A missing number of a daily paper can seldom or never be supplied, except in the case of a city issue.

Some trouble has been experienced in receiving our English publications, which are forwarded by a New York firm, and in re-ordering I have thought best to send the list direct to an English house.

No books or pamphlets are reported as lost or missing. The plan adopted in the Reading Room has effectually prevented the abstraction of publications from it, and nothing to my knowledge has been taken away that was not immediately recovered.

Possibly half a dozen newspapers have been worn out and destroyed on the files, but this is the extent of lost or missing papers, and no notice has been taken of them in the statistics.

OFFICIAL FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

In accordance with Section 7 of the law under which this Library is established, I submit the following Financial and Statistical Statement:

DR.

Amount drawn from Library Fund on vouchers			
issued by the Library Board,	-	-	\$7,204 44

CR.

By Secretary for current expenses of			
Library, not included in "Ex-			
penses" below,	-	-	\$1,161 71
Books,	-	-	1,224 76
Newspapers and Periodicals,	-	-	1,379 85
Expenses,	-	-	1,213 46
Emerson Binders,	-	-	63 20
Binding Books,	-	-	41 25
Stationery and Printing,	-	-	328 57
Salaries,	-	-	1,791 64
			<hr/> \$7,204 44
Number of Books on hand,	-	-	6,852
" Pamphlets on hand,	-	-	3,222
" Newspapers and Periodicals on hand,	-	-	11,822
Number of Books purchased,	-	-	978
" Periodicals and Newspapers purchased,	-	-	5,874

State of Illinois, }
 County of Cook. } ss.

I, W. B. Wickersham, Secretary of the Chicago Public Library, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of June,
 A. D. 1873. ISAAC H. PEDRICK, *Notary Public.*

[SEAL.]

CASH ACCOUNT.

I herewith submit a statement of the disposition of funds received for current expenses, as shown by my Cash Account:

DR.

To W. B. Wickersham, Secretary,	-	\$1,161 71
Western News Company, sub-		
scriptions returned,	-	6 70
		<hr/> \$1,168 41

CR.

By sundry expenses,	-	\$183 21
Freight, Cartage, etc.,	-	538 11
Newspapers and Periodicals,		94 60
Salary Account,	-	8 34
Stationery and Printing,	-	6 00
Books,	-	1 50
Binding Books,	-	184 94
		<hr/> \$1,016 70
Cash on hand,	-	68 44
Cash in bank,	-	83 27
		<hr/> \$1,168 41

Respectfully,

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
 June 9, 1873. }

APPENDIX I.

THE ENGLISH DONATION.

	Vols.	Pam.
Abbey, Rev. Chas. J.	1	
Arnold, Mary	1	
Arnold, Mrs.	1	
Arthur, William	3	
Armstrong, Geo. Francis	3	
Aspen, George W.	1	
Bath and West of England Society	23	8
Barker, Lady	4	
Barwell, Richard	1	
Barry, Alfred	1	
Barry, Herbert	2	
Baptist Tract Society	5	222
Bell, Major Evans	4	
Bell, Henry Glassford	1	
Beasley, R. D.	1	
Bewick, Miss	3	
Besaut, Walter	1	
Binney, T.	9	
Birmingham and Midland Institute	1	
Bishop of Bath and Wells	1	
Blake, Sophia Jex	1	
Blackie, John Stuart	1	
Blackburn, Hugh	1	
Boosey & Co.	2	
Bosanquet, Charles P.	1	
Bosanquet, F. A.	1	
Bowles, Thomas Gibson	4	
Bunyon, Chas. John	2	
Bullock, W. H.	2	
Burton, Rev. John W.	1	
Butler, George	1	
Butler, Rev. H. Montagu	2	
Burns, Oates & Co.	1	
British Government	182	
British Museum	35	

	Vol.	Pam.
British and Foreign School Society	9	
British Horological Institute		160
Bright, Rt. Hon. John	2	
Bryce, James	1	
Brook, Smith J.	1	
Calderwood, Rev. Henry	1	
Camden Society	85	
Carling, J. B.	6	
Carrol, Lewis	3	
Chambers, W. & R.	48	
Church, R. W.	1	
Christie, W. D.	4	
Church Association	13	
Church of England Scripture Readers' Association	4	20
Christian Evidence Society	1	1
Churchill, Lord A.	85	
Clowes, W. & Son	108	26
Clay, Rev. Walter Lowe	2	
Coleman, H.	1	
Corfield, W. H.	1	
Cobb, Gerard Francis	1	
Cowie, Robert	1	
Cox, G. V.	1	
Curting, J. B.	3	
Cracroft, Bernard, Cracroft's Consol's Diagram, framed	30	
Davies, Ebenezer	1	
De Burgh, William	1	
Denman, James L.	2	
Deighton, Bell & Co.	1	
De Vere, Aubrey	1	
Dacey, Edward	2	
Dilke, Sir Chas. Wentworth	1	
Dixon, Thomas	6	
Dobépdos, Ivanus D.	1	
Dougall, James Dalziel	1	
Downes, S. T.	1	
Doyle, Sir F. H.	1	
Drew, Rev. W. H.	2	
Dunkin, Richard	1	
Elam, Charles, M.D.	1	
Ellis & White		1
Evelyn, William John	4	
Farrar, Rev. H. W.	2	
Ferrers, Rev. N. M.	1	
Ferguson, Robert	3	
Fisher, Paul Hawkins	1	
Fletcher & Son	1	

	Vol.	Pam.
Flower, William Henry	1	
Foundling Hospital	1	
Foreign Office	148	
Ford, James	13	
Forster, Rt. Hon. W. E.	14	
Fowler, Robert	1	
Fox, Wilson, M.D.	2	
Freeman, Edward A.	4	
Furnivall, F. J.	25	
Gamgee, John	1	
Galton, Douglass C. B.	1	
Garnett, Richard	1	
Geikie, Archibald	1	
Gibb, Sir G. Duncan	5	
Gibbs, H. H.	1	
Gifford, E. H.	1	
Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E.	4	
Godfray, Hugh	2	
Graham, William	1	
Graves, Rev. Jas. and J. G. A. Prim	1	
Greenwich Observatory	62	
Grimaldi, Rev. A. B.	1	
Grist, F.	1	
Guidici, Paolo Emiliani	2	
Hamilton, John	2	
Hall, H. T.	1	
Hardwicke, Robert	28	
Hatherton, Dowager Lady	1	
Haly, Mrs. George	2	
Henning, G. W.	1	
Helps, Arthur	1	
Hibbard, W.	1	
Hibbert, W.	1	
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland	12	
Hiffernan, Rev. John M.	4	
Hildgard, Rev. James	2	
Hjerleid, Sivert and Elisabeth	1	
Hole, James	2	
Hodgson, W. B.	1	
Holt, Robert	3	
Hood, P. Wharton	1	
Hooker, J. D.	1	
Houghton, Lord	1	
Howard Association	1	
Hozier, Captain Henry M.	1	
Hume, Mrs.	14	
Hume, Rev. Wm.	3	

	Vol.	Pam.
Huxley, Thos. Henry	2	I
Incorporated Law Society	I	
Ingelow, Jean	3	
Institution of Engineers in Scotland	9	
Jebb, R. C.	3	
Jevons, W. Stanley	8	
Johnson, K. L.	I	
Julia, Emilia	I	
Keary, A.	I	
Kingsley, Rev. Charles	2 I	
Kirkpatrick, Miss	2	
Klaasen, H. M.	I	
Knatchbull-Hugessen, E. H.	3	
Langford, John Alfred	2	
Lasburg, Olive		2
Layard, Austin H.	4	
Laurie, J. Stewart	2 I	
Le Cappelain, J.	2	
Lewin, Thomas	2	
Library Committee of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn	I	
Lightfoot, J. B.	4	
Literary & Philosophical Society, Liverpool	10	
London Peace Society	17	
London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews	79	
Lord's Day Society, London	4	
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain	2	
Longmans, Green & Co.	27	
Longmans & Co.		2
Lover, Mrs. S.	5	
Lovett, William	2	
Lushington, Vernon & Godfrey	5	
Luyster, A. L.		I
Lyell, Sir Charles	4	
Lyttleton, Georgius B.	2	
Maccoll, Norman	I	
Maclachlan, Mrs.	I	
McFarlane, Patrick	2	
McDonald, George	I	
McGregor, J.	4	
McMillan, Rev. Hugh	2	
Macmillan & Co., Messrs.	40	
McNeil, Rev. Hugh	5	
Mansfield, C. B.	I	
Mansfield, Edward Joseph	4	
Martin, Frederick	6	
Manchester Free Library	I	

	Vol.	Pam.
Marsland, George	2	
Maw, W. H. and Jas. Dredge	13	
Mayor, J. E. B.	2	
Markham, Clements R.	2	
Masson, David	4	
Maudsley, Henry	2	
Meadows, Dr. Barr	1	
Merivale, Charles	2	
Miller, Josiah	3	
Mill, John Stuart	15	2
Milnes, Richard Moncton	3	
Mitford, A. B.	2	
Mivart, St. George	1	
Moorhouse, Rev. J.	3	
Morison, James Cottes	1	
Morrison, Walter	1	
Morgan, Octav. Vaughan	11	
Morris, Lewis	1	
Moravian Brethren, London	7	
Moxon, Edward	1	
Munro, H. A. J.	4	
Murphy, Joseph John	2	
Murray, John	30	
Myers, Frederic W. H.	1	
New Church and Missionary Tract Society	1	
Noel, Hon. Roden	1	
Nutgall, Nathaniel	1	
O'Brian, Jas. Thomas	1	
Oliver & Boyd	11	
Osborne, Mrs.	2	
Osborne, E. C.	2	
Palgrave, William Gifford	1	
Palgrave, Fran. Turner	5	
Palgrave, Reginald F. D.	1	
Palin, William	1	
Parkinson, S.	2	
Parker, John Henry	66	
Parker, James & Co.	39	
Patmore, Coventry	2	
Peile, John	1	
Pearsall, Rev. J. Spencer	1	
Peyton, H. E.	1	
Peyton, J. L.	1	
Phillips, Lawrence B.	1	
Philological Society, London	24	5
Pitman, I. & F.	42	27
Pollock, Sir Frederick	1	

	Vol.	Pam.
Prendergast, John P.		I
Prendergast, Guy Lushington	1	
Preston, Edward	1	
Proctor, Francis	1	
Proctor, Richard A.	5	
Probyn, J. W.	2	
Quaritch, Bernhard		57
Rae, W. F.	1	
Rawlins, Samuel	2	
Redcliffe, Chas. Bland	1	
Reeves & Turner		4
Reid, Sir Edward	3	
Religious Tract Society, London	138	
Reynolds, J. Russell	2	
Richardson, Ralph	1	
Ridgeway, William	7	
Rimmel, Eugene	2	
Rimell, James		1
Robey, Henry John	1	
Robertson, Anne Isabella	1	
Robinson, W.	3	
Rogers, Jas. E. Thorold	2	
Rosetti, Christina	1	
Rossetti, Wm. Michael	2	
Royal Geographical Society	19	113
Royal Institution	12	11
Royal Microscopical Society	7	
Royal Physical Society		7
Royal Scottish Society of Arts	7	
Royal United Service Institution	13	
Sang, Edward	6	
Salkeld, J.		2
Savile, Rev. Bourchier Wrey	2	
Saint Bartholomew's Hospital	7	
Scott, Benjamin	2	
Secretary of State for India	13	
Seeböhm, Frederick	2	
Shaw, S. Parsons	2	
Sheen, Jas. Richmond	1	
Simpkin, Marshall & Co.	1	
Skelton, Sophia	1	
Smith, Wm., and John Murray	11	
Smith, Rev. Payne	1	
Smith, W. H. & Son. (8 periodicals.)		1
Smiles, Samuel	4	
Smith, George	1	
Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Blind	1	

	Vol.	Pam.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.....	72	
Society of Friends	48	
Sotheran, Henry		4
South Kensington Museum.....	22	49
Sparkes, George.....	1	
Spencer, Herbert.....	7	
Statistical Soc'y, London.....		144
Stephen, Caroline Emilia	1	
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn.....	3	
Sturge, Mrs. G.....	4	
Strahan, Alexander & Co.....	15	
Suffolk Institute of Archæology		1
Swanwick, Catherine.....	4	
Swanwick, Anna	3	
Sweetman, Walter	4	
Swedenborg Society	1	
Symonds, Rev. W. S.....	1	
Taylor, Tom.....	32	
Temple, Rev. Frederick.....	2	
Thornton, Wm. Thos.....	1	
Todhunter, I.	17	
Tomalin, James B.	1	
Torrens, W. M.....	1	
Trevelyan, Sir Charles and Lady	9	
Trübner, N. & Co.....	89	7
Unwin, W. Cawthorne.....	1	
Unitarian Association, London	65	
University of Cambridge.....	47	
University of Oxford	254	
Vaughan, C. J.....	18	
Verney, Lady.....	3	
Victoria, Her Majesty the Queen of England.....	1	
Virtue, George & Co.....	23	
Walker, Alexander	1	
Wallace, Alfred Russel.....	2	
Wallace-Dunlop, Madeline A.....	3	
Watson, Robert Grant	1	
Warner, H. Lee	3	
Webster, Augusta	6	
Webster, Edmund		2
Weldon, John.....		4
Wellington, Duke of	23	
Wesleyan Missionary Society, London.....	139	
Westcott, Brook Foss	3	
Wiffin, Mrs. J. H. and Daughter	9	
Williams, Rev. E. J.	2	
Wilson & Mackinnon	6	

	Vol.	Pam.
Wise, Thomas A.	2	
Woolner, Thomas	1	
Woods, Samuel	1/	
Woodward, Rev. Henry	1	
Wyatt, James Digby	1	
Yonge, Charlotte M.	16	
Young, Julian Charles	2	
Unknown donors	659	

APPENDIX II.

THE GERMAN DONATION.

*Received through Bernh. Kihlholz, Esq., and Julius Dyhrenfurth,
Esq., of this city.*

	Vols. & Pam.
Ackermann, Theo., Munich	10
Bauer & Raspe, Nuremberg	2
Behr's, B., Buchhandlung, Berlin	36
Bernhardi, Dr. A., Eilenburg	12
Braeur's, R. Verlag, Brieg	5
Costenoble, H., Jena	20
Deichert, A., Erlangen	9
Dietze, R., Anclam	2
Duerr, Alphons, Leipsic	1
Duerr'sche Buchhandlung, (Alex. Edelmann), Leipsic	1
Ehlermann, Louis, Dresden	22
Eisendraht's Buchhandlung, Amsterdam	15
Ernst'sche Buchhandlung, Quedlinburg	31
Expedition des Sonntagsblattes, Berlin, Sonntagsblatt 1863-71.	
Fabricius, A., Magdeburg	17
Franzen & Grosse, Stendal	19
Frohberg, Paul, Leipsic	4
Giesel, Karl, Bayreuth	1
Gebhardt, A., Luzern	2
Goedsche, Schneeberg	16
Gradinger, Max, Munich	4
Grosser, Eugene, Berlin	16
Hammerschmidt, Otto, Hagen	1
Heinrichshofen, Muelhouse	5
Herrosé, R., Wittenberg	8
Hofbuchdruckerei von Rudolph von Decker, Berlin	68
Hollaender, S., Hamburg	4
Kaatzer's, P., Buchhandlung, Aachen	2
Karafiat, Fr., Bruenn	68
Klinckhardt, Julius, Leipsic	7
Koch, Albert, Stuttgart	33
Korn, Friedrich, Nuremberg	1
Kruell'sche Buchhandlung, Eichstaett	13
Kuehn, T. F. A., Weimar	22
Lesser, R., Berlin	3

	Vols. and Pam.
Liesching, A. & Co., Stuttgart.....	10
Lubrecht, A., Stuttgart.....	15
Matthes, Heinrich, Leipsic.....	66
Matthies, Max, Berlin.....	4
Muyden, von, Berlin.....	3
Meissner, Otto, Hamburg.....	9
Niemann, H., Münster.....	1
Nonnes, Ludwig, Verlag, Hildberghausen.....	3
Paetel, Gebr., Berlin.....	169
Rotemeyer, A., Berlin.....	1
Russel, Adolph, Muenster.....	12
Schaefer, Moritz, Leipsic.....	94
Schultze, H., Leipsic.....	7
Stahelsche Buchhandlung.....	11
Stargart, J. A., Berlin.....	16
Staude, Elwin, Berlin.....	6
Stettinsche Buchhandlung, Ulm.....	1
Stoeckhardt, E., Stuttgart.....	3
Tannen, Carl, Bremen.....	16
Voigt, Fr., Leipsic.....	17
Vogler & Beinhauer, Stuttgart.....	25
Weber, W., Berlin.....	54
Weiss, C. F., Berlin.....	7
Winter, Chr., Frankfort.....	7
Wigand, Otto, Leipsic.....	190
Woeller, Im. Franz, Leipsic.....	12

APPENDIX III.

The following list includes all the gifts of books and pamphlets not comprised in Appendices I. and II. When no address is attached to names of individuals, Chicago or vicinity is understood.

	Vols.	Pam.
Albany Penitentiary		2
American Statistical Assoc'n, Boston.....		1
Anthony, Elliott	15	8
Appleton, D. & Co., New York.....		1
Arnold, Isaac N.	1	
Astor Library, New York.....		24
Baily, F. H.	4	
Baptist Historical Society, Philadelphia.....		1
Barbe, Emanuel.....	2	
Barnum, W. H.	11	
Baker, Frank, bound newspapers and 58 Nos. single papers	9	
Barnet J.	1	1
Bates, W. W., 3 newspapers		1
Bednawsky, Alex.	1	
Beijers, J. L., Utrecht.....		3
Bicknell, A. J., New York		1
Bland, Miss Edith, Omaha, Neb.	1	
Blanchard, Rev. Prof. W. S.	1	
Blanchard, Rufus, 1 map		
Board of Health		11
Board of Education	4	1
Board of Education, Detroit.....		1
Boston Public Library, 21 blank labels and cards.....		56
Booth, S. M.	1	
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine		2
Boynton, Mrs. Clara A.....	7	2
Brayman, J. O.	1	
Brandt, George W.	3	
Brice, E. J. & F. Muller, Leyden.....		2
Briggs, S. A., several years files Chicago Tribune		
Brewster, Miss Josephine.....	2	
Broomell, James H.	8	4
Broomell, George D.....	13	
Brewer & Tileston, Messrs., Boston.....	1	

	Vols.	Pam.
Brockhaus, F. A., Leipsic		2
Brown, Miss A.	2	
Brookfield, Benj. F., Milwaukee, Wis.	2	
Burley, A. H., 1 periodical		11
Buschak & Irrgang, Brünn, Austria, 47 different works, about	50	100
Bush, William	2	
Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Boston, Mass.	1	
Calhoun, John B., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2	
Carpenter & Sheldon, Messrs.		3
Carr, Mrs. Dr., 32 Nos. illus. papers, 14 periodicals	47	41
Chadwick, J. E.	3	
Chandler, Frank R., 2 plates, 9 newspapers, 6 periodicals	2	81
Chicago Law Institute	127	28
Chicago Library Association	12	
Chicago Medical College	560	
Chicago Post Office, 5 foreign papers		
Chicago Reform School		16
Chicago Relief and Aid Society		10
Chicago Tribune Co., 11 newspapers		2
Chicago West Side Library		
Chronik, Dr.	6	
Cincinnati Public Library	1	10
Clark J. F.	5	
Clarke, William H.	1	
Clark R. & Co., Cincinnati		1
Clarke, James Freeman, Boston	2	
Cleveland, H. W. S.	6	
Colwell, Fred. E.	2	
Colwell, Mrs. Fred. E.	1	
Commissioner of U. S. Patents	1	
Commissioner of Patents, Canada		23
Conn. State Reform School		17
Conn. State Prison		13
Cook, Son & Jenkins, New York		1
Cramer, Mary A. M., Milwaukee, Wis.	2	
Cregier, Dewitt C.	2	
Curry, L.	1	
Currey, J. S.	3	
Darger, A.	2	
Dean, J. W.	8	
Delano, Prof. Edward	4	
Department of Agriculture, Washington		1
Detroit Public Library		2
De Wolf, Wm. F.	1	
Doebel, Thos., Leipsic		2
Dewy, Lee H.	5	
Dunham, Dr. B., 14 periodicals	31	

	Vols.	Pam.
Duras, C., 61 periodicals		
Eastman & Bartlett, Messrs.	1	
Edgell, J. H., Cincinnati, Ohio	2	
Edwards, Ninian W., Springfield, Ill.	1	
Farwell, Hon. C. B., public documents	111	2
Fisk, Franklin W.	1	
Fisk, F. P.	17	
Fish, Seth	8	
Forsyth, Rev. Walter	6	
Frank, Henry	2	
Francis, D. G., New York		1
Frazier, W. S.	1	
From a friend, 5 periodicals	21	20
Georgia Historical Society	3	6
Gibson, Wm. D.	2	
Gibson, E. E.	4	
Goodman, Charles	10	
Goodrich, E. M., 80 papers, 268 periodicals	3	3
Green, Mrs. Anna M.	5	1
Gross, James E.	5	
Guthman, Raphaël	2	
Habel, L., 2 newspapers		
Hadley Bros.		1
Harper & Bros., New York		4
Harbottle, Wm. Penn, Wilmington, Ill.		5
Harvey, Mrs. Jane, 1 periodical		
Henderson Bros.	1	5
Hervey, Robert	21	
Hill, Mrs. E. J.	6	
Hill, Edward A.	5	
Hill, Charles, New York		2
Hitt, Edward J.	1	
Hoge, Mrs. A. O.	2	
Hotchkiss, C. T.	3	93
Hotchkiss, E. P.	4	
House of Refuge, New York		2
Howland, George	7	
Hoynes, Thomas	165	15
Huber, Mrs. Babette	3	
Huber, D.	9	
Huhn, Joseph	12	
Hurd & Houghton, New York		5
Hurlbut, Master Sidney S.	8	
Illinois State Penitentiary		17
International Penitentiary Congress of Wisconsin		1
Interior Department, Washington	4	
Inter-Ocean Co., 1 newspaper		
Immigration Office, Jefferson City, Mo.		1

	Vols.	Pam.
Inebriates' Home, Kings Co., N. Y.		3
Jameson, L. B.	7	
Jansen, McClurg & Co.	1	8
Jarvis, Edward, Dorchester, Mass.		2
Jilson, Charles F.	4	
Journal Co., Chicago, 1 newspaper		
Kansas State Penitentiary		3
Kennedy, M.	1	
Kennedy, Mrs. John P., New York	10	
Keen, W. B., Cooke & Co.		1
Kenkel, A. W.	3	2
Kentucky Penitentiary		4
Kimball, D.	1	7
Kinsman, John, Penzance		1
Kiss, F.	29	5
Knight, Wm. C.		4
Knox, John Jay, Washington	5	
Larimore, J. W.	2	
Leavitt, Geo. A., New York		2
Library Company, Philadelphia	1	
Library Association of Friends, Philadelphia		2
Library of Congress, Washington	6	
Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia		8
Literary and Historical Society, Quebec	1	16
Little, Brown & Co., Boston		1
Logan, J. A., public documents	4	
Long Island Historical Society		2
Lowther, T. D.		1
McClelland, Thomas	1	
McDonald, A. H., Logansport, Ind.	1	
McIntyre, J. S.	3	
Mail Co., Chicago, 1 newspaper		
Martin, M. Henri, Paris	17	
Maryland Penitentiary		4
Massachusetts State Prison		2
Medill, Hon. Joseph	24	
Merchantile Library, New York	1	1
Merchantile Library, Philadelphia	1	6
Merriam, G. & C., Springfield, Mass.	1	
Merritt, Miss Laura Brookfield, Milwaukee, Wis.	6	
Minnesota Historical Society	1	
Mississippi State Penitentiary		3
Minister of Agriculture, Canada		3
Mott, John M.	1	
Moses, Adolph	15	1
Nash, Edward W., New York		5
News Co., Chicago, 1 newspaper		
New England Historic Genealogical Society		16

	Vols.	Pam.
Newton Free Library.....		1
New Jersey State Prison.....		2
New York State Inebriate Asylum.....		3
Catholic Protectory.....		2
Norton, J. A.....		1
Nye, Gideon, Canton, China.....	1	2
Ohio Penitentiary.....		2
Oregon State Penitentiary.....		1
Otis, J. E.....	3	
Paddock, George.....	8	
Page, D. S., 9 periodicals.....		
Parvin, Sir Theodore S., Iowa City.....	1	
Pelletier, Claude, New York.....	2	
Pennsylvania Reform School.....		2
Pennsylvania Sanitarium.....		12
Phillips, Dr. John.....	1	
Pickard, J. L., 31 periodicals.....	48	11
Poole, Wm. F., Cincinnati.....		1
Powers, Rev. H. N.....	2	
Post Co., Chicago, 1 newspaper.....		
Pratt, C. N.....	1	
Probasco, Henry, Cincinnati.....	1	
Providence Reform School.....		19
Putnam, G. P., New York.....		2
Queal, Robert F.....	4	
Rabat, S., 9 periodicals.....	1	
Ranney, H. C.....	17	
Reform School, Ohio.....		6
Reform School, District of Columbia.....		6
Reform School for Girls, Ohio.....		4
Rhode Island State Prison.....		2
Richberg, John C.....	13	
Rice, Mrs. Fred.....	2	
Rice, Hon. J. B.....	24	
Rogers, Junius, 25 papers, 102 periodicals.....	17	10
Rosenthal, Julius, 54 periodicals.....	38	38
Rosenthal, Rudolph.....	1	
Rummel, Edward, Sect. State of Ill.....	45	
Saunders, R. P.....	2	
Secretary of State Agricultural Society, Springfield, Ill.....	7	
Secretary of State, Nevada.....		1
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.....	4	2
Secretary of State, Pennsylvania.....	35	2
Secretary of State, Mo.....	8	1
Secretary of the Interior, Washington.....	5	
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, New York.....		9
Shackelford, C., 1 newspaper, 20 periodicals.....	5	1
Sheahan, James W.....	1	

Vols. Pam.

Shipman, Col. S. V., Madison, Wis.....	1	
Shorey, D. L.	2	
Shmidt, Henry F.	1	
Small, John H.	3	
Smithsonian Institute, Washington	16	3
Spaulding, M. C., Dubuque, Iowa	1	3
State Department, O.	55	11
State Librarian, Kan.	1	1
St. Louis Library Association		3
State Historical Society, Wisconsin	3	4
State Department, Washington	1	
State Department, Michigan	70	24
State Reform School of Wisconsin		3
State Prison of Wisconsin		12
State Reform School of Michigan		10
State Reform School of Maine		1
State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass.		6
State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania		3
State Prison of Michigan		1
Stiles, Gen. I. N.	2	
Stone, R. B.	4	
Tägliche Chicagoer Union, 2 newspapers		
Tenney H. A., Lansing, Michigan	1	
Texas State Penitentiary		1
Thomson, Robert J.	3	
Thornton, Samuel	8	
Times Co., Chicago, 1 newspaper		
Treasury Department, Washington	10	
Trumbull, Hon. L.	2	
Tucker, Dr.	1	
Unknown, 1 periodical		14
Union Publishing Co.	5	
Upton, George P.	15	
U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington	1	
Vermont State Prison		1
Vierling, F. C., 93 newspapers	6	
Walsh, John R.		14
Washingtonian Home		4
Wesley, Wm., Washington		1
Western Union Telegraph Co.		2
Western News Co.		12
Western House of Refuge, New York		4
Western Reserve Historical Society		18
West Chicago Park Commissioners	1	
White, Oliver, Richmond, Ind.		2
White, Horace	24	4
Whitehouse, Bishop	2	
Wilce, Thomas	3	

	Vols.	Pam.
Wing, J. M.	1	1
Willard, Dr. Samuel	7	
Williams, Edward F.	6	
Wickersham, W. B., 33 periodicals	10	9
Wilson, James Grant, New York, 43 periodicals	15	
Woodworth, John M., Washington	1	
Woollett, C.	2	
Worcester Free Public Library	1	13
Wöchentliche Chicagoer Union, 1 newspaper		
Young, L. B.	2	

APPENDIX IV.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Books on hand	6852
Pamphlets	3222
Periodicals and Newspapers	11822
Books purchased	978
Books donated	5874
Pamphlets purchased	
Pamphlets donated	3222
Periodicals and Newspapers purchased	9260
“ “ “ donated	2561
Whole number of Visitors	50038
Average daily visitors	331
“ weekly “	2319
“ monthly “	10007
Whole number of issues of periodicals to readers	33986
Average daily “ “ “	225
“ weekly “ “ “	1575
“ monthly “ “ “	6797

APPENDIX V.
READING ROOM STATISTICS.
*Taken from the Report of Committee on
Administration.*

No. of Visitors.....	4101	17 days, ending Jan. 17th, 1873.	50	Half month, ending Jan. 31st, 1873.	50	Half month ending Feb. 14th, 1873.	50	Half month, ending Feb. 28th, 1873.	50	Half month ending March 14th, 1873.	50	Half month ending April 5th, 1873.	50	Half month ending April 18th, 1873.	50	Half month ending May 2d, 1873.	50	Half month ending May 16th, 1873.	50	Half month ending May 31st, 1873.	500388	Total for 5 months, ending May 31, 1873.	50	Per cent., ending May 31st, 1873.
" Publications Issued.....	2808		3384		5062		5808		6409		7896		4380		4860		3695		4143		500388		53	
Average Daily Visitors.....	290		2432		3485		3961		4268		5369		2921		3452		2644		2771		33846		3	
" Issues.....	960		256		361		422		458		376		223		347		383		276		331		3	
" Sundry Visitors.....	164		174		248		283		305		251		209		245		185		184		225		3	
" Issues.....	150		252		385		577		706		472		305		341		381		302		382		3	
Per Cent. of American Issues.....	136		171		261		347		530		299		204		228		217		300		297		3	
" English.....																					52		37	
" German.....																					17		4	
" other Foreign Issues.....																					37		3	
" Magazines and Reviews Issued.....																					52		3	
" Illustrated and Humorous.....																					52		3	
" Scientific Issued.....																					52		3	
" Art Issued.....																					52		3	

APPENDIX V.—Continued.

	Daily.	Weekly.	Semi- Monthly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Irregular.	Total.	Donated.
American.....	63	50	1	50	4	---	---	168	53
English.....	1	19	1	37	5	---	1	64	3
Irish.....	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Scottish.....	4	4	---	5	1	---	---	10	3
German.....	2	25	4	16	2	4	---	53	---
German American.....	7	8	---	---	---	---	---	15	9
French.....	1	2	1	2	---	---	---	6	---
French American.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Italian.....	---	3	---	1	1	---	---	1	---
Bohemian.....	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	4	---
Swedish.....	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Swedish American.....	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	3	---
Norwegian.....	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Norwegian American.....	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	3	---
Danish.....	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Spanish.....	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	---
Other.....	1	6	---	---	---	---	---	7	1
Total.....	78	129	10	112	13	4	1	345	75

APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS SUPPLIED TO THE READING ROOM.

In the following list, those publications having the word "*gift*" attached, are received as donations from the publishers, unless otherwise designated.

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

Advance.
Aldine.
American Artisan.
American Builder.
American Journal of Science
and Art.
American Naturalist.
American Bibliopolist.
Appleton's Journal.
Army and Navy Journal.
Arthur's Home Magazine.
Atlantic Monthly, 3 copies.
Balance — *gift*.
Ballou's Monthly Magazine.
Bibliotheca Sacra.
Book Buyer — *gift*.
Bookseller's Guide.
Bright Side and Family Circle
— *gift*.
Catholic World.
Christian Union.
Chicago Railway Review — *gift*.
Chicago and Northwestern Rail-
way Traveler — *gift*.
Chicago Legal News — *gift*.
Child's Friend — *gift*.
Dagslyset — *gift*.

Deborah — *gift*, from Julius
Rosenthal, Esq.
Dwight's Journal of Music.
Eclectic Magazine.
Engineering and Mining Jour-
nal.
Every Saturday.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated News-
paper — 2 copies.
Frank Leslie's Boy's and Girl's
Weekly.
Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine.
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.
Freeman's Journal.
Friends' Review.
Galaxy — 3 copies.
Gem of the West — *gift*.
Goldgrube — *gift*.
Hall's Journal of Health.
Harper's Bazar, 2 copies.
Harper's Magazine, 3 copies.
Harper's Weekly, 2 copies.
Hearth and Home.
Historical Record.
Illustrated Christian Weekly.
Independent.
Index — *gift*, from Julius Ro-
senthal, Esq.
Industrial Age — *gift*.

Industrial Monthly.
 Insurance Age — *gift*, from
 Miller and Drew.
 Israelite — *gift*, from Julius Ro-
 senthal, Esq.
 Journal of Speculative Philoso-
 phy — *gift*.
 Lakeside Monthly, 3 copies, 2
 a *gift*.
 Land Owner, 2 copies — *gift*.
 Literary World.
 Lippincott's Magazine.
 Littell's Living Age.
 Manufacturer and Builder.
 Medical Investigator — *gift*.
 Methodist Quarterly Review.
 Monthly Weather Review — *gift*.
 Musical Independent.
 Nation, (N.Y.)
 National Live Stock Journal —
gift.
 New Jerusalem Messenger — *gift*.
 North American Review.
 Northwestern Review, 2 copies
 — *gift*.
 Nursery.
 Official Gazette, U. S. Patent
 Office, 2 copies — *gift*.
 Oliver Optic's Magazine.
 Old and New.
 Our Boys — *gift*.
 Our Young Folks, 2 copies.
 Overland Monthly.
 Popular Science Monthly.
 Proceedings Common Council,
 (Chicago), 2 copies — *gift*,
 from C. T. Hotchkiss, Esq.
 Publisher's Weekly.
 Rail Road Gazette.
 Religious Magazine and Month-
 ly Review — *gift*.
 Scientific American.
 Scribner's Monthly, 2 copies.
 Song Messenger — *gift*.
 Transatlantic.
 Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engi-
 neering Magazine.

Voice of Masonry — *gift*.
 West Chicago — *gift*.
 Western Postal Record — *gift*.
 Workshop.
 Young Folks' Rural, 2 copies —
gift.
 Zarembo's Easy German Les-
 sons, 2 copies — *gift*.

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

Academy.
 Architect.
 Argosy.
 Art Journal, 2 copies.
 Art — *Pictorial* and *Industrial*.
 Athenæum.
 Astronomical Register.
 Belgravia.
 Blackwood's Magazine, (N.Y.)
 Bookseller.
 British Medical Journal.
 British Workman.
 British Quarterly, (N.Y.)
 Building News.
 Builder.
 Cassell's Magazine.
 Chambers's Journal.
 Chemical News.
 Chess Players' Chronicle.
 Chronological and Descriptive
 Index to British Patents —
gift.
 Contemporary Review, (Phila.)
 Cornhill Magazine.
 Dublin University Magazine.
 Edinburgh Review, (N.Y.)
 Engineering.
 Fortnightly Review, (N.Y.)
 Fraser's Magazine.
 Gentleman's Magazine.
 Geological Magazine.
 Glasgow Herald.
 Good Things, (Phila.)
 Good Words, (Phila.)
 Graphic.
 Illustrated London News.

Illustrated Travels.
 Iron.
 Ladies' Own Journal, and Miscellany — *gift*, from C. M. Smart, Esq.
 Leisure Hour.
 Leith Burghs Pilot — *gift*, from C. M. Smart, Esq.
 Liverpool Mercury.
 London and Paris Magazine of Fashion.
 London Daily Times.
 London Society.
 London Quarterly.
 Manchester Times.
 Mark Lane Express.
 Macmillan's Magazine.
 Microscopical Journal.
 Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society — *gift*.
 Musical World.
 Nation, (Dublin.)
 Nature, (N.Y.)
 Nautical Magazine.
 New Monthly Magazine, (Colburn's.)
 Notes and Queries.
 Once a Week.
 Photographic Journal.
 Popular Science Review.
 Portfolio.
 Practical Magazine, (Boston.)
 Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society — *gift*.
 Public Opinion.
 Punch.
 Quarterly Journal of Science.
 Queen.
 Saturday Review.
 Science Gossip.
 Scientific Review.
 Sunday Magazine, (Phila.)
 Temple Bar.
 Truebner's Am. and Oriental Literary Record.
 Victoria Magazine.
 Weekly Northern Whig, (Bel-fast.)

Weekly Scotsman — *gift*, from C. M. Smart, Esq.
 Westminster Review, (N.Y.)

GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Allgemeine Bibliographie, von Brockhaus.
 Allgemeine Lehrerzeitung.
 Allgemeine Familienzeitung.
 Allgemeine Theater-Chronik.
 Annalen der Physik und Chemie.
 Archiv der Mathematik und Physik.
 Ausland.
 Bazar.
 Bierbrauer.
 Blaetter fuer Kunstgewerbe.
 Blaetter fuer literarische Unterhaltung.
 Daheim.
 Deutsche Blaetter.
 Deutsche Turnerzeitung.
 Europa.
 Fliegende Blaetter.
 Gaea.
 Gartenlaube.
 Gegenwart.
 Globus.
 Grenzboten.
 Hausfreund.
 Hermes Zeitschrift, fuer Classische Philologie.
 Historische Zeitschrift, von Sybel.
 Illustrierte Schweiz.
 Im Neuen Reich.
 Kladderadatsch.
 Koelnische Zeitung, (Tägliche.)
 Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung.
 Modenwelt.
 Musikalisch-literarischer Monatsbericht.
 Natur.
 Neue Freie Presse, (Wien.)
 Neue Jahrbuecher fuer Turnkunst.
 Neue Zeitschrift fuer Musik.

Novellen Zeitung.
 Petermann's Geographische Mit-
 theilungen.
 Polytechnisches Journal.
 Preussisches Handelsarchiv.
 Romberg Zeitschrift fuer Prak-
 tische Baukunst.
 Salon.
 Saengerhalle.
 Schachzeitung.
 Signale fuer die Musikal. Welt.
 Ueber Land und Meer.
 Unsere Zeit.
 Victoria.
 Vierteljahrsschrift fuer Volks-
 wirthschaft.
 Virchow's Jahresbericht fuer
 Anatomie und Physiologie.
 Virchow's Jahresbericht ueber
 Gesammte Medizin.
 Welthandel.
 Wespen.
 Westermann's Monatshefte.

FRENCH PUBLICATIONS.

Artiste, L'.
 Echo des Feuilletons, L'.
 Illustration, L'.
 Journal des Débats.
 Revue des deux Mondes.
 Voleur, Le.

ITALIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Archivio Storico Italiano.
 Illustrazione Popolare.
 Pasquino.
 Rivista Europea.
 Romanziere Illustrato, Il.

SPANISH.

America, La.
 Epoca.

BOHEMIAN.

Hlasý ze Siona.
 Humoristicke Listy.
 Svetozor.
 Bazar.

SWEDISH.

Ny Illustrerad Tidning.
 Waektaren.

NORWEGIAN.

Norsk Folkeblad.

DANISH.

Illustreret Tidende.

OTHER FOREIGN PAPERS.

American Register, (Paris.)
 Australasian, (Melbourne)
 Friend of India, (Serampore.)
 Galignani's Messenger, (Paris,)
 — *gift*
 Levant Herald, (Constantino-
 ple.)
 Overland China Mail, (Hong
 Kong.)
 Pacific Commercial Advertiser,
 (Honolulu.)

DAILY NEWSPAPERS, TO BE
FOUND ON THE READING-
DESKS AND HAND-FILES.

Boston — Advertiser.
 “ Herald — *gift*.
 “ Post.
 “ Transcript.
 Baltimore — American.
 Buffalo — Commercial Advertis-
 er.
 Chicago — Evening Journal —
gift.
 Chicago — Evening Mail — *gift*.
 “ Evening Post — *gift*.
 “ Freie Presse — *gift*.
 “ Inter-Ocean — *gift*.
 “ National Hotel Re-
 porter — *gift*.
 “ Skandinaven og Am-
 erika — *gift*.
 “ Staats-Zeitung — *gift*.
 “ Times.

- Chicago — Tribune — *gift*.
 " Union — *gift*.
 " War Dept. Weather Map — *gift*.
 Cincinnati — Commercial.
 " Gazette.
 " Volksblatt.
 Denver — Rocky Mountain News.
 Des Moines — State Register.
 Detroit — Free Press.
 " Tribune & Advertiser.
 Fort Wayne — Sentinel.
 Indianapolis — Journal.
 Kansas City — Journal of Commerce — *gift*.
 Little Rock — Republican — *gift*.
 Louisville — Courier-Journal.
 Memphis — Avalanche.
 Milwaukee — News.
 " Sentinel.
 Mobile — Register.
 Nashville — Banner.
 New Orleans — Picayune.
 " Times.
 New York — Evening Post.
 " Courier des Etats Unis.
 " Daily Graphic.
 " Herald.
 " Staats-Zeitung.
 " Times.
 " Tribune.
 " World.
 Omaha — Republican.
 " Herald.
 Philadelphia — Press.
 " Democrat.
 " Age.
 Pittsburgh — Commercial.
 " Post.
 Portland, (Oregon) — Oregonian.
 Providence — Journal.
 Richmond — Enquirer.
 Sacramento — Union.
 San Francisco — Alta Californian.
 " Morning Call.
- Springfield, (Mass.) — Republican.
 Springfield, (Ill.) — State Journal.
 St. Louis — Democrat.
 " Republican.
 " Anzeiger des Westens.
 " Westliche Post.
 St. Paul Pioneer.
 " Press.
 St. Joseph, (Mo.) — Evening Commercial — *gift*.
 Toronto — Globe.
 Washington — Congressional Globe.
 " Chronicle.
 " Star.
- WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, TO BE FOUND ON THE HAND-FILES.
- Battle Creek, Mich. — Advent Review — *gift*.
 Baltimore — Saturday Night — *gift*.
 Boston and Chicago — Christian Register.
 Boston — Investigator.
 Central City — Register — *gift*.
 Chicago — Daheim — *gift*.
 " Der Westen — *gift*.
 " Eulenspiegel — *gift*.
 " Gamla och Nya Hemlandet — *gift*.
 " Interior — *gift*.
 " Journal of Commerce — *gift*.
 " New Covenant — *gift*.
 " Nya Svenska Amerikanaren — *gift*.
 " Nya Werlden — *gift*.
 " Northwestern Christian Advocate.
 " Prairie Farmer.
 " Skandinaven og Amerika — *gift*.

Chicago—Standard, 2 copies—
 1 copy a *gift*.
 “ Sunday Times.
 “ Western Catholic —
 gift.
 “ Western Rural—*gift*.
 Chicago, Detroit and Cincinnati
 —Workingman's Advocate —
gift.
 Cleveland — Commercial Re-
 view and Manufacturers' Jour-
 nal — *gift*.

Cleveland—Weekly Plain Deal-
 er — *gift*.
 Denver—Rocky Mountain Her-
 ald — *gift*.
 N. Y.—Belletristisches Journal.
 St. Louis — Anzeiger des Wes-
 tens.
 “ Mississippi Blaetter.
 Washington — Weekly Weather
 Chronicle — *gift*.

APPENDIX VII.

Irregular numbers of the following publications have been received from the publishers.

	Nos.		Nos.
American Trade Journal..	2	Little Sower	2
American Home	2	Moravian	1
Amer'n Educational Monthly	1	Morning Watch	1
Arkansas Weekly Republican	1	Metropolitan	1
Baltimore Weekly Sun.....	1	Orpheus.....	1
Brooklyn Eagle.....	2	Our Dumb Animals.....	1
Chicago Illustrated Journal,	1	Prospectus of the Temper-	
Chicago Ledger	1	ance Bureau	1
Central West.....	2	Patent Star	1
Citizen, (Halifax).....	1	Pharmacist	1
China Mail, (daily).....	6	Portland, (Me.) Daily Press,	1
Cook's Excursionist.....	1	Printers' Circular	2
Church and State.....	1	Plymouth Pulpit.....	1
Dental Cosmos.....	1	Review (British Insurance	
Dexter Smith's Musical, Lit-		Fortnightly)	4
erary, Dramatic and Art		Sturgis Journal.....	1
Paper	1	Semi-Weekly Commercial	
Daily Witness, (Montreal)..	1	Advertiser, (Honolulu)..	1
Folio	2	Star and Herald, (Panama),	2
Financier.....	1	Stratford Beacon	1
Fireside Companion.....	1	Spectator.....	1
Grace and Truth	1	To-day.....	1
Greeley Tribune.....	1	United States Medical and	
Hamiltonian	1	Surgical Journal	1
Homœopathic Review.....	4	United States Rail Road and	
Kansas City Daily News....	36	Mining Register.....	2
Knoxville Chronicle.....	1	Weekly National Tribune,	
LaFayette (Ind.) DailyCour-		(Arkansas).....	1
ier.....	1	Weekly Northern Whig, (Bel-	
Labor News.....	1	fast)	1
Leavenworth Weekly Times,	1	Young Pilgrim	1
		Watchman and Reflector..	1
		Westliche Volkszeitung....	1

APPENDIX VIII.

BY - LAWS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ART. I. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the 1st of April until the 1st of October, and from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, at 2 P. M.

ART. II. Special meetings may be called by the Secretary upon the written request of the President, or any two members of the Board.

ART. III. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board; but no appropriation shall be made or indebtedness incurred to an amount exceeding \$100, without the concurring votes of a majority of all the members of the Board.

ART. IV. Any question before the Board may be taken by ayes and noes at the request of any two members of the Board.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Board; to sign all vouchers approved by the Board, upon which, drafts shall be drawn upon the City Treasurer on account of the Library Fund; to appoint the Standing Committees for the year; to prepare for the consideration of the Board, the annual report of the Board of Directors required by the seventh section of the "Free Public Library" Act.

ART. VI. There shall be five (5) Standing Committees of the Board: a Committee on Buildings and Grounds; on the Library and Reading Rooms; on Finance; on Administration; on By-Laws and Regulations—each Committee consisting of three Directors.

ART. VII. The order of business at regular Meetings of the Board shall be as follows: (1) Reading the records of the previous meeting. (2) Communications. (3) Unfinished business. (4) Reports from Standing Committees. (5) Reports from Special Committees. (6) Reports of Officers. (7) New business.

ART. VIII. A list of all the subjects referred to Committees of the Board, with dates of reference, shall be kept by the Secretary.

ART. IX. The notice of any special meeting shall state the business of the meeting, and no business shall be transacted at such meeting not stated in the notice.

ART. X. No amendment to the By - Laws shall be acted upon until the next regular meeting after the same shall have been proposed.

ART. XI. The Reading Rooms for periodicals shall be under the charge of the Secretary until a Librarian is appointed; and shall be open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M., every day. They may be used by any person of good deportment and habits.

ART. XII. All conversation and conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the Reading Rooms are strictly prohibited.

ART. XIII. Whenever a periodical is called for and taken from the desk, its name or title, together with the name and residence of the borrower, must be written on a slip of paper, to be furnished for the purpose, and left with the attendant.

ART. XIV. Any person abusing the privileges of the Library or Reading Rooms, by unbecoming conduct, or by the violation of any of the Regulations, by intentional defacement of a book, pamphlet, periodical, or paper, by writing in or on it, or in any other way, shall be reported to the Directors as soon as may be, and by them excluded from the Reading Room or Library for a time, or permanently, according to the nature and degree of the delinquency or default; but in case of any gross offence, the Librarian, acting Librarian, or his assistant or assistants, or representative, shall act summarily in the matter, and cause the offender to be at once excluded from the building, reporting the case to the Directors as soon as possible for their final decision.

ART. XV. The term of service of all employés in the Library and Reading Rooms shall expire on the second Monday of July succeeding their appointment; and they shall be subject to removal at any time at the pleasure of the Board of Directors, for sufficient cause.

ART. XVI. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds shall have supervision in the following matters: In matters relating to construction, alteration, repair, furnishing, heating and lighting the rooms, or building, used or to be used for the purposes

of the Library, and in relation to insurance, and as to matters under their supervision, shall report to the Board of Directors at the last meeting in May.

ART. XVII. The Committee on Administration shall have supervision in the following matters: In matters relating to the arrangements for the circulation and use of books and periodicals, for the preparation of the statistics of circulation, and for the needful examination of the Library, and as to matters under their supervision shall report to the Board of Directors at the last meeting in May.

ART. XVIII. The Committee on the Library shall have supervision in the following matters: In matters relating to the selection, purchase, exchange, and binding of books and periodicals; the disposition of duplicates; the preparation, printing and disposition of catalogues; the arrangement of the books on the shelves of the Library; in affixing to the book itself the proper stamp, plate, and label; *provided*, that no book shall be purchased without the approval of the Board of Directors, and as to matters under their supervision shall report to the Board of Directors at the last meeting in May.

ART. XIX. The Committee on Finance shall have supervision in the following matters: In matters relating to the accounts; to the revenues arising from the Library Fund and from other sources, and to the salaries on the annual pay-roll, and as to matters under their supervision shall report to the Board of Directors at the last meeting in May.

ART. XX. Every application for the place of assistant in the Library or Reading Rooms, together with the recommendations, if any, relating to such application, shall be kept on file by the Secretary, in separate envelopes, upon which the Secretary shall endorse the name of the applicant, the date of the application, and the names, if any, of persons recommending the applicant. It shall be the duty of the Chairmen of the respective Standing Committees, from time to time, to examine such applications, and to nominate assistants therefrom; but any member of the Board of Directors may in like manner make such nominations.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BILL.

The Act of the General Assembly, approved March 7, 1872, under which this Library is established, is as follows :

AN ACT to authorize cities, incorporated towns, and townships, to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms :

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the city council of each incorporated city shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city, and may levy a tax of not to exceed one mill on the dollar, annually ; and in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, not to exceed one-fifth of one mill, annually, on all the taxable property in the city, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said city, and to be known as the "Library Fund."

SEC. 2. When any city council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, under this act, the mayor of such city shall, and with the approval of the city council, proceed to appoint a board of nine directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large, with reference to their fitness for such office ; and not more than one member of the city council shall be at any one time a member of said board.

SEC. 3. Said directors shall hold office—one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, from the 1st of July following their appointment, and at their first regular meeting shall cast lots for the respective terms ; and annually thereafter the mayor shall, before the 1st of July of each year, appoint as before three directors, to take the place of the retiring directors, who shall hold office for three years and until their successors are appointed. The mayor may, by and with the

consent of the city council, remove any director for misconduct or neglect of duty.

SEC. 4. Vacancies in the board of directors, occasioned by removals, resignation, or otherwise, shall be reported to the city council, and be filled in like manner as original appointments, and no director shall receive compensation as such.

SEC. 5. Said directors shall, immediately after appointment, meet and organize by the election of one of their number president, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own guidance and for the government of the library and reading room as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this act. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund, and of the construction of any library building, and of the supervision, care, and custody of the grounds, rooms, or buildings constructed, leased, or set apart for that purpose. *Provided*, That all moneys received for such library shall be deposited in the treasury of said city to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and drawn upon by the proper officers of said city, upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the library board. Said board shall have power to purchase or lease grounds to occupy, lease or erect an appropriate building or buildings for the use of said library; shall have power to appoint a suitable librarian and necessary assistants, and fix their compensation, and shall also have power to remove such appointees; and shall, in general, carry out the spirit and intent of this act, in establishing and maintaining a public library and reading room.

SEC. 6. Every library and reading room established under this act shall be forever free to the use of inhabitants of the city where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the library board may adopt, in order to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said board may exclude from the use of said library and reading room any and all persons who shall willfully violate such rules.

SEC. 7. The said board of directors shall make, on or before the second Monday in June, an annual report to the city council,

stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books; with such other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. All such portions of said report as relate to the receipt and expenditure of money, as well as the number of books on hand, books lost or missing, and books purchased, shall be verified by affidavit.

SEC. 8. The city council of said city shall have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury upon such library, or the grounds, or other property thereof, or for injury to or failure to return any book belonging to such library.

SEC. 9. Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate, for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to the money or real estate so donated in the board of directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such board, when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest of such property; and as to such property the said board shall be held and considered to be special trustees.

SEC. 10. When fifty legal voters of any incorporated town, village, or township, shall present a petition to the clerk of the town, village, or township (or trustee of schools in counties not under township organization), asking that an annual tax may be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in such town or township, and shall specify in their petition a rate of taxation not to exceed two mills on the dollar, such clerk (or trustee of schools in counties not under township organization) shall, in the next legal notice of the regular annual election, in such town or township, give notice that at such election every elector may vote "for a . . . mill tax for a free public library," or "against a . . . mill tax for a free public library," specifying in such notice the rate of taxation mentioned in said petition; and

if the majority of all the votes cast in such town, village, or township, shall be "for the tax for a free public library," the tax specified in such notice shall be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said town or township, and shall be known as the "library fund": *Provided*, That such tax shall cease in case the legal voters of any such town, village, or township, shall so determine by a majority vote, at any annual election held therein; and the corporate authorities of such towns or villages may exercise the same powers conferred upon the corporate authorities of cities under this act.

SEC. 11. At the next regular election after any town, village, or township, shall have voted to establish a free public library, there shall be elected a library board of six directors—one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected two directors, who shall hold their office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified; which board shall have the same powers as are by this act conferred upon the board of directors of free public libraries in cities.

SEC. 12. Whereas, all the libraries of Chicago were destroyed by the recent fire in that city, and large donations of books have been made to found a free library; and, whereas, no suitable building or organization exists to receive or preserve them, therefore an emergency exists that this law shall take effect immediately; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

AN ORDINANCE.

The following ordinance was passed by the Common Council, April 1st, 1872:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SEC. 1. That in pursuance of and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An Act to authorize cities, incorporated towns and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms," approved March 7th, 1872, there shall be, and there is hereby established a free public library and reading room for the use of the inhabitants of

the city of Chicago, to be known as "The Chicago Public Library."

SEC. 2. There shall be provided and set apart under the direction of the Board of Public Works, a room for the reception of any books that may be donated or procured for such library, until a permanent location shall be otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

AN ORDER.

The following order was passed by the Common Council, July 8, 1872 :

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby instructed to proceed with the work on the temporary library and reading rooms to their completion, and plainly furnish the same, at a total cost not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), and that the City Comptroller be, and he is hereby ordered to make a loan for the purpose, or draw from a general temporary loan a sufficient amount of money to meet this expenditure, and that the amount, principal and interest, be deducted from the next Public Library Tax, when collected.

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

The act authorizing the exchange of the old Post Office property to the city, for the Bridewell lot, approved March 3, 1873, is given below. This exchange was made with a view of fitting up the old Post Office building, for the use of the Public Library.

THE ACT OF CONGRESS.

An Act to Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the old Post Office property in Chicago.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to exchange

with the City of Chicago the piece of land, with the remains of the old Custom House and Post Office building thereon, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, said land fronting one hundred and ninety feet on Dearborn street, and ninety feet on Monroe street, or thereabout, for the piece of land, the property of the School Fund of the City of Chicago, at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, fronting three hundred and eighty feet on Polk street, and one hundred and ninety-eight and one-half feet on Fifth avenue, or thereabouts; the difference in value between such pieces of land to be ascertained by a commission to consist of five persons, two of whom shall be appointed by said Secretary of the Treasury, two by the municipal authorities of the city of Chicago, and the four commissioners so selected shall choose a fifth, and that upon the receipt of the report of such commission, or of a majority thereof, and its approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Government of the United States, or the City of Chicago, as the case may be, shall pay to the other in money the difference so ascertained in the value of said land; and any money which the United States may be required to pay is subject to future appropriation by Congress.

Provided, That the State of Illinois shall cede to the United States its jurisdiction over the property thus acquired by the United States, together with the right to tax or in any way assess said land, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

In accordance with the provision in the above Act, the General Assembly of Illinois passed the following bill, which was approved April 4, 1873:

A Bill for an Act to Authorize the United States to acquire certain property, etc.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the United States of America may, pursuant to an act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the old Post Office property in Chicago," approved March 3d, 1873, acquire the following described property, situated in the city of Chicago, in

the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, fronting 380 feet on Polk street and $198\frac{1}{4}$ feet on Fifth avenue, being the property of the School Fund of the city of Chicago. And when the United States shall so acquire the same, the State of Illinois hereby cedes to the United States of America jurisdiction over the property thus acquired by the United States, together with the right to tax, or in any wise assess said land or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time the United States shall be or so remain the owner thereof.

SEC. 2. Whereas, owing to the burning of the public buildings in Chicago, and the need of public buildings, an emergency exists requiring this act to take effect immediately, from and after its passage; therefore, this act shall take effect from and after its passage.





SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

JUNE, 1874.



CHICAGO :

LAKESIDE PUBLISHING AND PRINTING COMPANY.

1874.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1873-74.

THOMAS HOYNE, PRESIDENT, -	TERM EXPIRES,	1876.
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,	" "	1877.
SAMUEL S. HAYES,	" "	1875.
ROBERT F. QUEAL,	" "	1876.
HERMANN RASTER,	" "	1875.
JULIUS ROSENTHAL,	" "	1877.
DANIEL L. SHOREY,	" "	1876.
GEORGE MASON,	" "	1877.
WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,	" "	1875.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Buildings and Grounds: MESSRS. QUEAL, HAYES AND MASON.

Library and Reading-Room: MESSRS. ANTHONY, RASTER AND MASON.

Finance: MESSRS. RASTER, ONAHAN AND HAYES.

Administration: MESSRS. ROSENTHAL, ONAHAN AND SHOREY.

By-Laws and Regulations: MESSRS. SHOREY, ANTHONY AND QUEAL.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

Librarian : WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE.

Assistants : WM. B. WICKERSHAM, WM. C. KRIEGER,
LINA E. VOELLMY.

MARY L. MANCHESTER,	DARWIN H. ANTHONY,
CAROLINE WESTCOTT,	EMMA A. BRISTOL,
ARTILISSA DORLAND,	HARRIET HYDE,
ELLA M. LAMB,	ELLA A. WADE,
WM. P. GOODRICH,	FRED. W. HATTERMAN,
THOMAS SCULLY.	

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago :

GENTLEMEN :

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library respectfully beg leave to lay before your honorable body their Second Annual Report.

In accordance with the provisions of the Free Library Bill, this report is required to show —

1. The condition of this trust on the first day of June of the year when it is made.

2. The various sums of money received from the Library fund, and from other sources ; how such sums were expended, and for what purpose.

3. The number of books and periodicals on hand ; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise ; and the number lost or missing.

4. The number of visitors attending, the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest.

CONDITION OF THE TRUST.

And first, in regard to the general condition of the trust, the Board beg leave to say : That the Board, by unanimous vote, expressed an urgent request, in the form of an invita-

tion to your honorable body, on the 18th of May, that you would visit the Library and Reading-room at such time as you might think proper. This invitation, it was hoped, would secure not only an official recognition, but a personal examination by the members of your honorable body, that they might observe the arrangements now made to secure all the advantages of this great trust to the general public. The request was made, not more with a view to the exercise of the supervision reposed in you by law, than to the voting of such an amount of money (not exceeding the limit to which taxation for this special object is restricted) as is absolutely necessary for the support, if not the progress, of this the youngest, the least costly, and certainly not the least beneficent or promising among the several departments of our municipal government.

We may be allowed to say that the most gratifying evidences of success have so far crowned the efforts to establish this institution. Since the Library proper was opened to the public for the circulation of books, on the 1st day of May last, in connection with the reading-room, the number of visitors has increased, and the number of registered book-borrowers has reached, within one month, 2,524 persons, while the aggregate number of visitors in the Reading-room during the past year has been 133,017 persons, and the issues have been 88,682.

The Common Council will remember that when the first annual report was made, one year ago, the Library was occupying temporary quarters assigned to it by the city in the "Tank," over the present City Hall. We then had on the shelves some 6,852 volumes. Of these, 3,374 volumes had been received from the English, German and other donators abroad, while 2,500 volumes were given by our own citizens.

It will now be found that the number of books has risen to an aggregate of 20,000 volumes; and the periodicals and newspapers to 437; while the number ordered abroad of foreign publications will, when received, increase the number of books to an aggregate of 36,000 volumes, not including the

British Patent Office publications, some 2,800 volumes more.

One year since, when our first annual report was made, the Board had not opened the Library. The Reading-room had been formally opened Jan. 1, 1873, in the presence of the Common Council, the Mayor, and a large number of citizens. The number of visitors had then reached the large daily average of 331. The visitors were furnished with 437 European and American magazines and newspapers. We had under pay at that time a Secretary and four assistants, at an aggregate annual cost of \$3,000, while the list of magazine and newspaper issues was furnished at an annual cost of some \$2,400. The progress of the work, as then stated by the Board, left upon their hands, yet to be accomplished, the substantial objects of this trust, namely, the organization and opening of a large circulating library to the general public. The Board then rendered an account of the large English and German contributions which had come and were coming forward as a mark of sympathy, and a memorial of the kind feeling for Chicago after the great fire of 1871; and among all such tokens there was not one which bore a more grateful significance to the public heart or mind than did this effort towards the foundation of a great free library in the City of Chicago. It will certainly remain one of the most enduring memorials of that universal sympathy that no less distinguishes the mankind of this century than the calamity itself distinguished the city which became the occasion of calling it forth.

The gift-books from abroad, we believe, have all now reached our shelves, with the exception of the British Patent Office Reports and Specifications, which will be coming forward as fast as the bookbinders, Bell & Co., in London, with whom the Board contracted, can execute their contract of binding. It will be remembered that, in the few instances where the English Patent Office Commissioners make such donations, they require as a condition the binding of copies before leaving England.

THE OLD POST - OFFICE.

The Board of Directors found very soon after entering upon the discharge of this trust, that more ample room and more convenient access were needed, than could be found in the City Hall, if, in addition to the support of a reading room, accommodations were provided for a large circulating library, open to the inhabitants of the whole city. To meet this want, the former Mayor, Mr. Medill, aided by your ready coöperation, together with that of this Board and the Board of Education, sought an exchange of properties, which would place under the control of the city the former United States Post-Office Building, the walls of which were left standing in good condition after the fire, and could be finished up and occupied as the permanent Public Library Building.

A detailed account of the several steps taken, the law enacted by Congress, and the law of the Illinois General Assembly, together with the proceedings taken by a Commission appointed in behalf of the General Government of the United States and of the city, were spread before you in our first annual report. But all these proceedings resulted in a failure of accomplishment, from causes over which this Board had no control, and for which it is in no wise responsible. This one thing only seemed obvious and inevitable to this Board. Under the Library Bill, a great trust was charged upon whomsoever might be Directors of the Library. To discharge that trust faithfully, required that the public should have, at the earliest possible moment, the use of the books donated and received, and the application of the funds collected by the city for this special purpose. Delays of uncertain duration would not be long patiently endured, and the nature of the negotiations with the Board of Education at length took such a form that no certain time could be specified for even placing the building in a state of repair that it could be occupied. The Board of Education, while expressing their desire to accomplish what seemed to be the

public expectation, yet had no money. The Board of Library Directors made an offer of \$10,000 on account of rent in advance payment, to supply the want of money. At length the only remaining solution of the difficulty was in either denying the use of the Library to the masses of the people, which the public voice then demanded, or in going forward at once to supply this demand, leaving all other questions open for future determination.

THE NEW ROOMS.

The latter alternative was the policy adopted. The future site, as well as the building both of the principal and branch libraries, is an open question. The committee of this Board having the matter in charge are continued to negotiate with the Board of Education for reasonable terms, as well as permanent occupation, of the late United States Post-Office Building, according to all the conditions implied by the exchange made between the City of Chicago and the United States Government.

In the meantime, and until the condition of this trust admits of the use of funds to erect commodious and proper buildings, the Board think they have been fortunate in finding ample, well-lighted, and conveniently located-rooms, near the great centers of street-railroad transit, at the south-east corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue. For a rental of \$5,000 per annum, and with the privilege after one year of three years more, they have secured the whole of the second story, 96 feet front on Wabash Avenue by 140 feet in depth on Madison Street, in the Herrick Block. Besides these are included the half of the third and fourth stories of the same block. One-half of the second floor, lighted the whole length of Madison Street, is assigned and fitted up for visitors to the reading-room. The other half contains the alcoves, counters and delivery-room of the Public Library. The present shelving capacity of this room is 64,000 volumes, and additional cases may be added, when they are needed, to

contain 15,000 more volumes. The delivery-room is divided by a light rail into two separate compartments — one for gentlemen and the other for ladies. These quarters were first occupied about the 16th day of last March. The Library Department was first opened to the public on the 1st day of May, 1874. Within one month after the opening, the number of persons registered as borrowers of books has reached 2,524 persons, and the number of volumes issued was 7,679. During the year, the Reading Room has been visited, as will be observed by the statistics, by some 134,000 visitors.

THE LIBRARIAN.

Before taking the very important step of opening the Library to the public, the Board were constrained to secure the first essential preliminary — the employment of an experienced and competent Librarian. Being without sufficient experience themselves, and there being no city experience in regard to the management of a Public Library, the Board were necessarily compelled to seek information in cities where the practical workings of such institutions could afford the necessary data of arriving at correct conclusions, and we secured the services of Mr. William F. Poole, who has long been engaged in the organization of libraries, and has a national reputation as a Librarian.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Library Law requires from this Board an account of the various sums of money received from the Library Fund, and from other sources, and how such sums have been expended, and for what purposes.

In view of the proposed very unexpected and greatly reduced estimate of the City Comptroller of the amount to be raised in the new tax-levy, being less than one-half of that of 1872, and greatly below what the act authorizes, this question of finance has come to the Board this year as

the most vital of all others. It may really be said to involve not only the question of further progress, but of existence itself.

To comprehend fully the financial situation of the Library, requires a brief summary of the principal figures on the account, and details are given, which will be verified in accompanying reports and documents, and by the books in the City Comptroller's office.

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES.

The Board first beg your attention to the total amount of available resources from the Library tax, raised or levied for the years 1872 and 1873, the latter not yet collected :

The tax list of 1872 made	-	-	-	\$56,839 00
The tax list of 1873 figures	-	-	-	49,931 00

\$106,770 00

The gross sum for the two years of '72 and '73				
is therefore	-	-	-	106,770 00

But this sum is subject to certain deductions,
viz. :

(1) The deficiency charged against this fund on account of defal- cation of D. A. Gage, late treas- urer	-	-	-	\$6,308 00
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(2) The deficiency of non-collection on list of '72	-	-	-	5,907 00
--	---	---	---	----------

(3) The probable or estimated de- ficiency of taxes of '73, say	-	-	-	7,500 00
--	---	---	---	----------

There being \$30,000 as yet remain-
ing uncollected.

\$19,715 00	19,715 00
-------------	-----------

\$85,055 00

This Board had drawn from its funds to June 1, 1873, \$7,204.44, and from June 1, 1873, to June 1, 1874, \$32,980.00,

making the sum total of all expenditures to June 1, 1874, \$40,184.44, which includes some \$12,000 paid for books, nearly \$7,000 for furniture and fixtures of new rooms, \$2,199 for periodicals and newspapers,—being more than half the whole amount. The details of all the other items are given in the reports of the several Committees, and of the Librarian and Secretary.

It will be seen, therefore, that the total amount expended from the Library fund will leave only a balance of net available resources of \$46,630.86, including \$30,000 yet to be collected on the tax list of 1873.

LIABILITIES.

Against this balance of \$46,630.86 is to be placed the amount of our liabilities incurred under orders heretofore made for the purchase of books at home and abroad, that is to say, about \$30,000, the approximate estimate of our foreign purchases now coming forward, and \$8,000, the estimated price of binding the British Patent Reports, making a total of \$38,000.

If we deduct this last sum from the balance of our aggregate resources of \$46,630.86 on the 1st of June, it will be seen that this Board will have a clear balance at that date of \$8,630, or, in round numbers, \$9,000. This last sum may go so far toward the sum needed to be raised on the tax of 1874; and shows that the Library, up to June 1, 1874, has kept its liabilities within the amount raised, besides having a balance to its credit of \$9,000. But the current expense of keeping up the Library has been increased to \$27,500 per annum, and we need \$25,000 more for the purchase of books, making a total of \$52,500; and, deducting the \$9,000 surplus, still leaves the amount of \$43,500 to be raised if our needs for 1874 are to be regarded. The experience of the fiscal officers of the city shows that it is impossible to realize the full amount on a levy or appropriation in time to make it available in cash for purchases of books for the Library, which

needs cash on hand to obtain the advantage of the market. In order, therefore, to purchase books and pay our running expenses, we think \$50,000 an absolute necessity for the year 1874. With a view of carrying forward the work, it is proposed to raise \$25,000—less than half the amount the law authorizes the Common Council to raise for this purpose—to pay our expenses and increase the efficiency of the Library for 1874–5. We respectfully represent that, in view of the fact that our expenses are \$27,500 annually, and that there will probably be a deficiency in collection on the tax list of 1874 of some \$5,000, leaving only \$20,000, with a probable balance of \$9,000, there will still be \$1,500 surplus of actual money to be collected, which would not leave a single dollar for the purchase of new works for the Library after the payment of contingencies.

The Library Committee, in their report to this Board, estimate that a sum of \$25,000 annually, should be set apart and held for the purchase of the current publications, and to supply the increased demands of borrowers. What the probable demands of book-borrowers will be, may be inferred from the statistics given in the report of the Librarian, to which we call attention.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Board make this showing of the financial condition of the trust they are managing from no desire to appear in conflict with the policy of retrenchment that may be wisely and necessarily urged as to some branches of expenditures of our municipal government, but from a sense of duty towards the trust they were appointed to guard. Retrenchment, applied to cutting off abuses where they exist, may be the most salutary of correctives, restoring vigor and health where disease is making sure progress against the life of the subject. But where, as in infancy, no abuses of habit have crept in, and the amount of sustenance is barely sufficient to develop progress and growth, the normal condition of infant life,

retrenchment then of the means of support may end in paralysis and death.

This kind of retrenchment applied to the Library at the present period of its early existence—indeed, any ungenerous treatment, may, we fear, be attended by like results, which we greatly deprecate.

The Board has not been guilty of extravagance, nor overdrawn its accounts with the Comptroller, nor anticipated its actual means. On the contrary, this Board has frequently complained that the Library bill, which provides “that the tax collected for the use of the Library shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and be only drawn upon by officers of the city when authenticated vouchers of the Library Fund are furnished,” has been violated by a former administration, in suffering this fund, sacred to the masses of the people, to become the victim of the defalcations, overdrafts, and deficiencies of other municipal departments.

THE LIBRARY.

The number of books now on hand is 18,183 volumes, of which there have been added during the past year 11,331 volumes. We had on hand before receiving the new books ordered to open the Library, 9,279 volumes, of which number 4,669 volumes were received by donation from England, Germany and other countries, and some 2,500 volumes from our own citizens.

The total number of volumes ordered in anticipation of the opening of the Library, was about 27,000 volumes, nearly 10,000 of which have been put upon the shelves. These are nearly all the American publications ordered by contract with Keen, Cooke & Co., of this city. The whole number of volumes, when all the works now ordered are on our shelves will foot up nearly or quite 37,000 volumes.

The report of the Librarian, accompanying this report, shows that since the opening of the Library we have regis-

tered 2,573 borrowers — 1,905 males and 668 females. We have issued 7,659 books to readers, and the circulation for the week ending May 30, 1874, was 2,623 volumes — about one-ninth of the whole number of volumes on our shelves.

The circulation of fiction and juveniles' literature is probably ten per cent. higher than it would be if the other departments of the Library were as complete as this.

Your honorable body will observe, from the figures extracted from the detailed reports of the Reading Room and Library accompanying this report, that in one month since the opening of the Library to borrowers, the number already registered is 2,573, and that at this rate of increase it would at the end of twelve months become an aggregate of 30,876 — about 10,000 in excess of the number of volumes now on the Library shelves. In the Boston Public Library, including its branches, there are 60,000 borrowers against about 300,000 volumes, and in Cincinnati some 20,000 borrowers with 60,000 volumes. The Common Council will, in view of such figures, surely become satisfied that an annual allowance simply by way of increase of the number of books, corresponding to the probable increase of borrowers, is as much a necessity as that of water according to the number of population depending on the city for a supply of that beverage.

READING ROOM.

The number of periodicals now received in the Reading Room from all countries is 314, and of newspapers 123, and these include the leading newspapers and periodicals published in every part of the globe. Their cost was \$2,199. In this item the Committee of Finance recommend a reduction, and that the list of newspapers be reduced in number and cost.

The number of visitors to the Reading Room for the official year ending May 31, was 133,017. The average weekly number was 2,272, and the daily visitors were 367. The average number of Sunday visitors was 423. The par-

ticulars as to the number and class of periodicals issued to readers, will be found in the accompanying reports.

HARMONY IN THE BOARD.

The Board beg the Common Council to take notice that neither inside the present Board of Directors, nor among them as individuals, has there ever existed any differences of opinion about the selection of books or any other subject.

The public are reminded of the declarations made at the opening of the Reading Room, on the 1st day of January, 1873. Perhaps a citation or two in this report may be proper in this connection :

“The Library is to secure a free access to all works of the human intellect, in all fields of thought. There can be no exclusion or seclusion. Free to every reader, it will also be free to their books. Neither nationality, party, or creed can take offense, because the shelves are ready to receive the books of all creeds and schools that may be sent here, or which the means of the Board will enable them to purchase. Except as to works of a positively vicious character, no works should be excluded from a library intended for the use of all classes, and maintained by a tax upon the property of the people. Every church, creed, philosophy, profession, or school, may, and no doubt in time will, have its own best representatives on our shelves; and any disciple of each faith and profession may seek its own most eloquent expounders.

“It is hoped by the Board that the time may come when on the shelves of the Chicago Public Library every scholar may find whatever work has ever been published affording useful instruction or harmless amusement.”

IN CONCLUSION,

this Board beg that your honorable body will consider the necessity, which they urge, of an increase of the amount

which is proposed to be levied for the support of the Library, out of the tax of the year 1874, to the sum of \$50,000.

It will be found that \$25,000 is an inadequate sum even for payment of the annual expenses which the Board has incurred and the opening of the Library has made necessary. We have estimated that the sum of \$25,000 is only a reasonable provision, merely to meet the increasing demands of the people for books and new issues if we would keep up any measure of increase in proportion to the demand of the public.

The great importance of the library to the moral, literary and scientific progress of our city is already being developed. The comparatively small amount of the maximum percentage which it is allowed—one-fifth only of a mill annually—is, even at its full rate, the cheapest price ever paid for such a public boon as this Library.

Comparing it with any other city improvement for which our people are taxed, how infinitely greater is it in point of advantage! and, as a mere moral agency, how far does it exceed all others!

Lord Macaulay says that the vicinity of a good library in itself produces a perceptible improvement upon all who have access to its shelves. Who that enters such a place, that does not leave it with improved trains of feeling or thought? What man is there that does not carry from a good collection of books some moral aid against some temptation to follow in the lower courses of vice that in all large cities lead men down the depths of crime and infamy?

The end of all government is the protection of life and property and the promotion of the general welfare. One way to this end is helping men to be wiser, better and happier. Another way is by punishment. Macaulay asks the question: If the magistrate should have the right to hang a man, and yet neglect the means of preventing the crime and averting the punishment?

It is in estimating the value of free libraries in large cities that the people of England and other countries have come to

estimate their value as great moral and intellectual agencies. The civilization of the age demands them, and, as an educational institution, the Free Library is more efficacious, as a means of diminishing the number of crimes and criminals than the best-disciplined and best-paid police agencies of this state.

THOMAS HOYNE, <i>President.</i>	} <i>Directors.</i>
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,	
ROBERT F. QUEAL,	
HERMANN RASTER,	
JULIUS ROSENTHAL,	
DANIEL L. SHOREY,	
GEORGE MASON,	
WILLIAM J. ONAHAN.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library :

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with Section VII of the law under which this Library is established, I herewith submit the following Financial and Statistical Statement for the year ending May 31, 1874.

DR.

To amount drawn from Library Fund on Vouchers issued by the Library Board, - - - -	\$32,980 20
Deposits received from book borrowers, - - - -	453 00
Fines collected for detention of books, - - - -	3 65
	<hr/> \$33,436 85

CR.

By Salaries, - - - -	\$ 7,725 78
Books, - - - -	- 10,733 11
Newspapers and Periodicals, - - - -	- 2,199 12
Bookbinding, - - - -	- 1,028 87
Expenses, - - - -	- 1,400 46
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - -	- 6,815 42
Stationery and Printing, - - - -	- 849 36
Insurance, - - - -	- 275 00
Rent, - - - -	- 1,496 58
Lighting, - - - -	- 456 50
Deposits refunded, - - - -	- 198 00
Cash on hand and in Bank, - - - -	- 258 65
	<hr/> \$33,436 85

Number of Books on hand,	-	-	-	-	18,183
“ Periodicals and newspapers received,	-	-	-	-	437
“ Books added during the year,	-	-	-	-	11,331
“ Books purchased,	-	-	-	-	9,279
“ Periodicals added during the year,	-	-	-	-	40
“ Visitors,	-	-	-	-	133,017
“ Books loaned (one month),	-	-	-	-	7,659

State of Illinois, {
County of Cook. } ss.

I, W. B. Wickersham, Secretary of the Chicago Public Library, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1874.

[SEAL.]

HENRY W. LEMAN, *Notary Public.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

To the Board of Managers of the Chicago Public Library.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith respectfully present my first annual report as Librarian of the institution.

Your records will show that I was elected on the 25th of October last, but with the understanding that, owing to other engagements, I was not to enter upon the active duties of the office till January. An arrangement was also made that during the two intervening months I was to give the Board such professional advice as might be needed. I entered upon the full duties of the office on the 2d day of January. The Board, in taking the action above named, had already decided on the establishment of a circulating department at the earliest possible moment.

Among the first recommendations I had the honor to make to the Board in October, was the abandonment forthwith of the rooms then occupied in the City Building, as the space was insufficient for the larger plans in contemplation, and the means of access by the public was extremely inconvenient. A large number of new stores erected after the fire in the business part of the city, were vacant, and spacious and well-lighted chambers could doubtless be secured in some of these new blocks. A few weeks later, the Board rented the rooms now occupied by the Library, on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison St. These rooms are admirably adapted for the purpose, being ninety-six feet front on Wabash Avenue, one hundred and thirty-seven feet deep on Madison Street, and having light on three sides. The third and fourth stories over the half of the block taking light on Madison

Street, were also secured by lease to meet the future wants of the Library, and for storage purposes.

The day after I entered upon the duties of my office, I submitted to the Board plans for fitting up these rooms with shelving, counters, etc., which were accepted, and the work was put under contract. The northern half of the premises, with light on Madison Street, was appropriated for the Reading Room and Directors' room; and the southern half, to the Library. The Librarian's room (18 feet by 32) was taken from the front central portions of each half.

The Reading Room has a capacity of accommodating at one time 250 readers, and receptacles for 576 periodicals and 150 newspapers. The Library has a shelving capacity of 64,000 volumes, and this can be increased, when it is needed, to 75,000 volumes. The book-cases stand at right angles to, and clear from the walls, so that there is a free passage around them. They are constructed of ash; their shelves are moveable, supported on pins, and none are so high but that a person of ordinary stature can reach them without steps. The desk and delivery counters are in the center of the room, so that the shortest lines of access to the books are secured. The books which are most called for are placed in cases nearest the point of delivery. There is no library in the country where the work of a circulating department can be more easily and rapidly transacted.

LISTS OF BOOKS TO BE PURCHASED.

At the first meeting of the Board in February I submitted lists of books recommended for purchase, which were accepted. They contained 27,006 volumes, of which 10,304 were American publications, 11,782 English (including the Leipzig reprints of British authors), 3,500 in the German language, and 1,500 in French and Italian. Competition was offered to the booksellers of our city on the American list, and the contract was awarded to the house of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., the lowest bidders. The lists of foreign books

have been sent forward, and a portion of the English orders have been received. Other shipments are *in transitu*.

In preparing these first lists of books to be purchased, the wants of the general mass of readers have been kept primarily in view, and, at the same time, the demands of scholars have not been overlooked. Duplicates of the more popular books have been freely ordered, it being the intention to supply as many copies of standard books as may be needed.

BOOKS.

On the 16th of March, and the two following days, the Library was removed from the City Building to its present quarters. The collection then contained 9,279 volumes, of which 7,169 had been donations, and 2,110 had been purchased. All these had been catalogued on cards since the first of January. They were immediately classified into their appropriate departments, arranged upon the shelves and shelf-lists prepared.

The American publications ordered of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., then began to arrive. During the next six weeks 8,076 volumes were received from this source, and were catalogued, classified and arranged. The contract with this enterprising firm was promptly and faithfully executed. At the close of the official year, May 31, the Library contained 18,183 volumes. The number reported last year was 6,852. Of the accessions 1,432 have been donations and 9,899 have been purchased.

The number of pamphlets reported last year was 3,222. The accessions of the current year, chiefly donations, have been 2,638, making the total number of pamphlets 5,860.

There were reasons why it seemed desirable that the opening of the Library for circulation should be postponed till the bulk of the foreign orders had been received, and a catalogue of the whole collection had been printed. On the other hand there were more stringent reasons why the Library, with such books as it had, should be opened at

the earliest possible moment. The public were impatient to have the use of the books. There were no administrative reasons, except the printing of a catalogue, why the Library should not be opened on the first of May. The foreign books as they arrived could be classified and arranged in spaces and compartments reserved for them, while the work of circulation was going on. Many vacant numbers were, therefore, left in the shelf-lists of each classification for the books which were to arrive. Finding lists, with brief titles, of such books as we had, could be printed to meet temporarily the wants of readers till the foreign books arrived and a catalogue was printed. The Board in view of these facts were unanimously in favor of an early opening, and in this opinion I concurred.

THE CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The Library opened for the circulation of books on the 1st day of May with 17,355 volumes, of which about 13,000 were books adapted to general circulation, and the remainder were chiefly works of reference, the donations of our English and resident friends. A complete card catalogue had been prepared and arranged, and shelf lists had been made of the entire collection.

With only four weeks remaining before the close of the official year, the time seems too short to arrive at definite conclusions as to the future statistics of the circulating department. A law, however, of persistent increase was developed during these four weeks, that, confirmed by the results of the month of June (which the process of printing the annual reports enables me to use) exhibits a series of facts of a most interesting nature, and which are unparalleled in the previous history of American public libraries.

The daily average of books given out during the first week was 138; the second week, 260; the third week, 387; the fourth week, 437; the fifth week, 555; the sixth week, 671; the seventh week, 740; and the eighth week, 678.

During the eighth week occurred the holiday on which the corner-stone of the Chicago Post Office was laid, during which the Library was open, but few books were taken, it being supposed by the public that the Library was closed. The ninth week, which brings the statistics down to July 4, shows a daily average of 799.

In order to appreciate the fact that a Library, having less than 15,000 volumes adapted to general circulation, showed a daily average of 799 volumes on its ninth week after opening, it is necessary to refer to the statistics of some of the largest and most successful libraries in the country. The Boston Public Library, at the end of its fifth year, having 34,896 volumes, and a registration of 13,781 book-borrowers, reported a daily average of 310 volumes. At the end of the sixth year, when it was established in its present Library Building, it reported a daily average of 384. The next year, 1859, then having 78,043 volumes, it reported a daily average of 588, and spoke of these results as "an immense circulation." The eighth year the daily average was 508; the ninth year, 587; the tenth year, 626, of which 600 were from the Lower Hall, or popular circulating department, and 26 from Bates Hall, the general library, which was then opened for circulation for the first time. The number of volumes in both departments was then 105,034, and the registration of book-borrowers numbered 26,986. The next year, 1863, the daily average was 644, and in 1864, its twelfth year, 664. The daily average of circulation in the Chicago Public Library in its sixth week was larger than that of the Boston Public Library in its twelfth year. The last annual report of the Boston Public Library — 1873, its twenty-first year — shows that the Lower Hall, with 32,605 volumes, and a registration of 42,493 book-borrowers, had a daily average circulation of 772 volumes; and Bates Hall, with 149,477 volumes, had a daily average of 92 volumes taken out for home use.

The Cincinnati Public Library, at the end of its fourth year, 1871, with 33,958 volumes, reports a daily average of

377 volumes ; in 1872, with 49,636 volumes, an average of 618 ; and in 1873, with 59,695 volumes, and a registration of 19,636 book-borrowers, a daily average of 778. The New York Mercantile Library, with 147,578 volumes, 10,080 members, and which makes a specialty of furnishing a large number of copies of every new popular book, which are sold when the first demand is over, reports its daily average for the year ending April, 1874, as 654 volumes.

It will be seen from these statistics that the Chicago Public Library, not having yet received one-half the new books which have been recently ordered, and without a printed catalogue, has, in the first two months after its opening, taken rank, as to its circulation, with the largest and most successful public libraries of the country. This position, there is every reason to believe, it will hold, and improve upon. The registration of new book-borrowers continues at the rate of one hundred per day, which has been steadily maintained since the opening, and this, too, in the most sultry part of the year, when the statistics of libraries usually reach their lowest average. It is probable that no library in the country, whatever may be its age or size, is at the present time circulating so many books. With no competing library in the city, and with a population of nearly half a million looking to it for reading, it seems now impossible to fix any limit to the use which will be made of its books when the shelves are fully supplied.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIRCULATION.

A classification has been kept of the books which have been drawn since the Library has been open, and the results are substantially the same as in other similar institutions, allowance being made for the fact that the department of prose fiction and juveniles was more complete than any other, and that the bulk of standard books ordered for other departments had not arrived. The province of a public library is to supply healthful reading to every class of per-

sons in the community. The masses of readers are not scholars, though, in time, many of them, having acquired a taste for reading, will develop a taste for science, history and the higher departments of knowledge. Every reader commences with books which are suited to his taste and mental development. Unless such books come within his reach, he will not become a reader. Persons who have a wide acquaintance with books and a high literary culture, often forget the progressive steps in their early mental training, and sneer at the statistics of prose fiction and juveniles which are furnished by public libraries. Many of these are the very books they themselves read, and which inspired them with a love of books and of more instructive reading.

The fact is now universally accepted by experienced educators of youth, that a judicious selection of prose fiction is not only harmless, but absolutely necessary to a proper development of their mental and moral powers. Prose fiction is quite as harmless as poetical fiction, historical fiction, biographical fiction, or scientific fiction. What passes under the name of history, biography and science has often less of the genuine element of truth than the "Vicar of Wakefield," or "Robinson Crusoe." Sir Walter Scott's novels are more truthful than a score of lives which have been written of Mary, Queen of Scots, or even his own "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte." That there are pernicious novels is true. That youth of both sexes often read too many novels, which in themselves are not pernicious, is equally true. So they often play too much, eat too much, and indulge in other excesses which require the parent's oversight to correct. And here is suggested the proper remedy for excessive novel reading. The parent should be as watchful of the kind of books his children read, as of their street and visiting associates, and should give them advice in the selection of books. Excessive novel reading should be checked like any other excess. Novels of a vicious character have been carefully excluded from the Library.

The statistics of all the public libraries in this country

show that the issues of English prose fiction and juveniles comprise from 75 to 80 per cent. of their entire circulation. In the English free libraries, as Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and Birmingham, the ratio is even higher. If a library should report that only 60 per cent. of its issues were of this classification, the necessary inference would be that the public wants in this department were not supplied, or that the statistics were not accurately kept. In the Lower Hall of the Boston Public Library the per cent. of prose fiction issued for the past six years has ranged from 74 to 78 per cent. For the first month after this Library was open to the closing of the official year, the per cent. was 83, which is larger than usual, for reasons which have been stated. The classification of the circulation during the month has been as follows :

History and Biography,	-	-	-	-	-	6	per cent.
Voyages and Travels,	-	-	-	-	-	2	"
Science and Art,	-	-	-	-	-	4	"
Poetry and Drama,	-	-	-	-	-	2	"
German and French,	-	-	-	-	-	1	"
English Prose Fiction and Juveniles.	-	-	-	-	-	83	"
Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	-	2	"

Under a similar classification, the report of the Cincinnati Public Library, for 1873, was as follows : History and biography, six per cent. ; voyages and travels, two per cent. ; science and art, three per cent. ; poetry and drama, two per cent. ; German and French literature, eleven per cent. ; English prose fiction and juveniles, seventy-four per cent. ; miscellaneous, two per cent. The marked difference, in the two libraries, in the issues of German and French literature is explained by the fact that the foreign books ordered for this department of our Library are not yet received.

REGISTRATION OF BOOK-BORROWERS.

Any resident of the city may receive a card on which books may be borrowed by registering his or her name and resi-

dence, and depositing a certificate signed by a responsible citizen, who guarantees that the books taken shall be returned, and that all fines and losses shall be paid. Instead of this certificate of guaranty, the applicant may deposit three dollars, which will be returned at any time on surrender of the receipt. During the month of May, 2,574 book-borrowers were registered, and during the month of June 2,556, making the total number entitled to draw books on the first day of July 5,130. Of these 3,509 were males, and 1,621 were females; 4,934 had deposited certificates of guaranty, and 196 had made a money deposit. Of the latter number, 110 had withdrawn their deposit or replaced it by a certificate of guaranty before the end of June, leaving the number then drawing books on a money deposit 86. This number, in the future, as the guaranty plan is better understood, is more likely to diminish than to increase. Of the 151 money deposits made in May, 66 were withdrawn before the close of the month, and of the 85, remaining 24 have since been withdrawn. The daily average of new registrations since the opening has been 99. There is reason to believe that in one year from this date 25,000 persons will have cards entitling them to draw books from the library.

DONATIONS.

The donations for the official year have been 1,432 volumes and 2,638 pamphlets. A list of the donors will be found in Appendix A. It will be seen that these gifts have come not only from our own citizens, but from nearly every State in the Union, as well as from England, Germany and the Argentine Confederation. Among them are works of great value. In addition to the books and pamphlets received, the Hon. Bernard Cracroft, of London, has presented to the Library a large framed photograph (6 feet 4 in. x 4 feet 8 in.) of Ghiberti's celebrated bronze gate of the Baptistery of St. John, at Florence.

It is very desirable that the Library should possess as com-

plete a collection as possible of books and pamphlets which illustrate the history, growth and condition of the Northwestern States, and more especially of the City of Chicago. The Library, at present, is very deficient in these materials for history. Many of these books and pamphlets are scarce, and are seldom offered for sale. Donations, therefore, in this department of our local history are earnestly solicited from the friends of the Library. It is desirable, also, to make a collection of all the books and minor publications which have been printed in this city. Any Western books, and historical works relating to any of the states, will be most acceptable.

READING ROOM.

The total number of serials kept on file in the Reading-Room, including periodicals and newspapers, is 437. Of the 314 periodicals, 16 are duplicates of those most in demand. 126 are American publications, 91 English, 50 German, 8 French, 5 Italian, 3 Bohemian, 3 Swedish, 6 Norwegian, 2 Danish, and 16 of other nationalities. Of the 123 newspapers, 77 are daily issues, 44 weekly, and 2 monthly. A list of all the serials taken is given in Appendix B.

Of the issues from the counter of the Reading-Room, 45 per cent. were American publications, 30 per cent. English, and 25 per cent. German, and from other foreign countries. The largest attendance at the Reading Room was in January, and the smallest in September. The average number of visitors on Sunday was 423. The number reported last year was 382. The statistics of issues, month by month, are given in Appendix C.

CATALOGUE.

All the books in the library have been catalogued on cards, under the name of the author and subject. Works of fiction and those having arbitrary titles, which do not admit of being placed under subjects, are catalogued under authors and titles. The whole is arranged in one alphabetical series,

and is ready for the press at any moment. Books, as they are received, are immediately catalogued, and the cards placed in their proper places. It is not advisable to print the catalogue until the bulk of the foreign books ordered are received. In order to meet the wants of the public in the meantime, brief finding lists have been printed, with which the desks are liberally supplied, and copies are for sale at twenty cents each, the cost price.

THE FUTURE.

In establishing the Chicago Public Library the purpose was evidently in the minds of its founders, its munificent donors, the City Government, and the State Legislature, to build up a great institution that in time would fully meet the literary wants of the city which now has a population of nearly half a million, and is rapidly increasing. The amount of taxation allowed may be regarded as the measure of those intentions. A tax of one-fifth of a mill on the dollar valuation will now afford an annual income to the Library of \$65,000. The valuation of the city has doubled several times within the past twenty years. The full tax allowed on the present valuation would give from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year for the purchase of books, and would bring an annual accession of from 15,000 to 20,000 volumes. Assuming the smaller number as the annual increase, the accessions in ten years would be 150,000 volumes, and in twenty years 300,000. No allowance is here made for donations which will be very large. More than half of the 150,000 volumes now in Bates Hall of the Boston Public Library were donations, or were bought with the income of funds given by citizens at home and abroad. It is reasonable to suppose that the citizens of Chicago will be as generous to its own Public Library when the claims of the institution to their generosity are better understood.

Without carrying our inspection of the future beyond

twenty years, it will be seen, if the original purposes of its founders are carried out, that the Public Library is to become an immense institution, but not larger than the literary and scientific wants of the community demand. In proportion to its population, the city will then have fewer books to supply the wants of scholars than some of the eastern cities now have. No historical, literary or scientific subject can be thoroughly investigated in Chicago at the present time, because the books are not here ; and few students have the means of buying the books they need for reference. Hence literary men go to the East, write their books there, and make it their permanent residence. It is vain to talk about cultivating a literature, and a popular literary taste in the West without providing the necessary appliances which literary men must have. The establishment of this Library on such a foundation is an earnest that the literary wants of Chicago, the great metropolis of the Northwest, are to be met.

It is fortunate, in view of these considerations, that the erection of a building, and fixing upon a permanent location, are not practical questions at the present time. Temporary and rented quarters are sufficient for all the purposes of the institution for some time to come. If it were possible to meet and settle these questions now, they would doubtless be settled without a due consideration of the future wants of the institution. A location too narrow, and a plan of building too contracted and ill adapted for the future, might be the result, as has been the case in other cities.

The City of Boston, seventeen years ago, dedicated a Public Library building which was then regarded as a model of excellence, and of capacity sufficient for all time. The question of future enlargement was not considered in its plan. In eleven years it was found to be too small, and no practical method was seen for its expansion. Two years later the Board of Trustees recommended to the City Council the abandonment of the building and the site, and commencing to build again on a more spacious lot. The City Council did not adopt the recommendation, on account of the immense

expense involved, and the Library still remains in a building which, in size and internal arrangements, is wholly unadapted for its use, notwithstanding the expensive improvements which have been made in its interior. A committee, who reported on the subject, in 1870, said :

“ It is generally conceded that whether we consider its external design or its internal plan, the building is equally a failure. The sins of the interior cry aloud continually and in vain for a remedy. The crypt-like delivery-room, the narrow and ill-lighted reading-room, the dark stair-case with its wretched landings, where one stands groping for the handle of the door which should not be needed, the pretentious hall above, fit enough for a music hall or an exchange, but as little like a library-room as it could well be made, dark alcoves piled up three stories high, and shrouding the books in almost impenetrable gloom ; finally the inexcusable absence of ventilation throughout the building — these are the daily and hourly misfortunes of all who have occasion to pass much of their time within these walls. To remedy the faults of the present building is impossible. They are inherent in the original design of it.”— *Eighteenth Annual Report of Boston Public Library*, 1870, p. 13.

The life of the public libraries in our large cities is not twenty, fifty, nor even a hundred years. They are perpetual institutions like the British Museum, which, with a record of more than a century, is more flourishing to-day than at any former period. The reading-room alone of the British Museum covers more space than any library building in this country. Within the life-time of persons who are now using their books, the public libraries of Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago, with their reading-rooms, will require acres of ground. In the erection of the new library building at Cincinnati, which has a capacity of 250,000 volumes, and covers a lot larger than that of the old Chicago Post Office on Dearborn street, provision has been made for future enlargement. The establishment of branch libraries in different sections of the city will not obviate the necessity of a large space for the central library. The branch libraries will con-

tain only the popular books which are already largely duplicated, and a few books of reference. The more expensive books and serials, and those less frequently called for, can not be thus duplicated. The Central Library will always be the main resort of scholars, and those interested in the higher departments of literature.

WILLIAM F. POOLE,
Librarian.

APPENDIX A.

DONATIONS.

	Books.	Pam.
Albany Young Men's Association		1
American Bible Society, New York		1
American Institute of Mining Engineers		1
Andover, Mass., Memorial Hall		1
Argentine Confederation	4	
N. B. Baker	1	
Baltimore Journal Company		1
Bangor Theological Seminary		1
Blanchard, Rufus, Map of Chicago		
Bonniwell, E. C.	2	
Boston Industrial Aid Society		1
Boston New England Historical and General Society		1
Boston Public Library		10
Briggs, S. A.		60
Brighton, Mass., Holton Library	1	10
Brookline, Mass., Public Library	1	1
Brown & Allen	1	
Bundy, John C.	2	4
Burley, A. H.	1	
Burnham, S. W.		11
California Academy of Sciences		3
Carpenter, Hon. Matt. H.		6
Caton, Hon. John D.		4
Charlton, Mr.		59
Charleston, Mass., Public Library	1	10
Chicago, City of	1	
Chicago Board of Education	1	1
Chicago Board of Public Works		3
Chicago West Side Library		2
Childs, George W., Philadelphia	1	
Cincinnati Public Library	1	1
Claussenius, H.		1
Cleveland, H. W. S.	1	
Cobden Club, London	1	8
Cohn, M. A.	1	

	Books.	Pam.
Cracroft, Hon. Bernard, Photograph of Ghiberti's Bronze Gate (6 ft. 4 in. × 4 ft. 8 in.).....		
Delaware Historical Society.....		1
Duncan, Dr. T. C.....	5	
Eberhardt, Max.....	76	156
Edinburgh Scottish Society of Arts.....		1
Eliassof, Rev. H.....		15
English donations.....	182	274
Farwell, Hon. C. B.....	1	
Flint, Mich., Ladies' Library Association.....		1
Fox, Hon. Gustavus V., Lawrence, Mass.....	1	
"Friend," A.....	9	
"Friend," Another.....	3	
Fuller, M. W.....	30	
Garrett, Thomas C., Germantown, La.....	1	
Georgia Historical Society.....		1
German donations.....	387	331
Germantown, Pa., Library.....	4	
Gillmore, Parker, London.....	1	
Gindele, John, Estate of.....	7	
Gloucester, Mass., Sawyer Library.....		1
Hager, Albert D.....	3	2
Harlowe, George H.....	11	14
Harmon, H. W.....		4
Holensshade, James C. C., Cincinnati.....	1	
Homœopathic Relief Committee.....	175	882
Hoyt, Isaac F.....	54	
Huber, D.....	6	
India, Secretary of State for.....	2	
Indiana State Department.....	8	
Indianapolis Public Library.....	1	
Inter-Ocean Company.....	3	
Iowa State Board of Immigration.....		28
Jansen, McClurg & Co.....	1	
Johnston, Shepherd.....		5
Jones & Laughlins.....	2	
Kalamazoo, Mich., Ladies' Library Association.....		1
Knox, John J.....	2	
Kohler, Rev. K.....		1
Krause, F. W.....	7	
Lancaster, Mass., Town Library.....		1
Land Owner Company.....	1	
Lawrence, William Beach, Newport, R. I.....	3	
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library.....	1	
Ledyard, G. C.....		3
Leech, W. H.....		1
Lockwood & Bacon.....		4

	Books.	Pam.
Logan, Hon. John A.	1	
Lotz, William H.	2	
Luboscher, G.	3	
Lunt, Orrington	1	
McCrellich & Co., F.		1
Maine Historical Society	8	3
Manchester, Eng., Free Library		1
Manchester, N. H., City Library		1
Mandeville, Rev. C. E.		1
Marelius, Dr.	6	18
Massachusetts State Department	1	
Massachusetts State Library		1
Medill, Hon. Joseph	3	
Merriam, Clinton L.		1
Merriam, Mary B., Lowell, Mass.	1	
Merrill, T. Gale		1
Michie, James	11	
Morgan, James A., New York	1	
New Jersey State Reform School		6
New York Mercantile Library		1
New York State Constitutional Convention	1	
New York Regents of University	13	8
Norton, Sidney S.		7
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society	29	7
Ohio State Reform School		2
Ohio State Department		1
Ohio State Treasurer	1	
Petersburg, Va., Library		1
Peyton, John Lewis, London		1
Publishers of the "Pharmacist"		12
Poole, William F.	2	4
Prussing, Ernst	10	
Quincy, Eliza Susan, Boston	5	
Rogers, Hon. John G.	10	
Rogers, Mrs. M. De Wolf, Bristol, R. I.	1	
Rockford, Ill., Public Library		1
Rosenthal, Julius, 2 framed engravings	32	69
Rosenthal, Rudolph	2	
Rust & Co., George W.	1	
St. Louis Academy of Sciences	1	
St. Louis Mercantile Library	1	1
St. Louis Public School Library	1	1
Salisbury, W. S.	1	
Saupe, F. E.	8	
Scotland, Highland Agricultural Society of	1	
Seventh-Day Adventists' Society	1	
Sleeper, Mrs. W. A.	2	

	Books.	Pam.
Smith, R. A.	2	
Smithsonian Institution.	67	32
Snider & Hoole, Cincinnati	1	
Spaulding, M. C.	6	4
Stevens, B. F., London	1	3
Stolz, John	2	
Stone, Leander	3	
Stone, Mrs. Leander	3	
Swiney, D. M.		5
Taunton, Mass., Public Library		1
Tower, Dr. J. M., Washington, D. C.		1
Towar, Dr. H. T.	26	
United States Bureau of Education	1	5
United States Commissioner of Patents	12	2
United States Department of Agriculture	3	8
United States Department of the Interior	1	
United States Department of State	1	
United States Library of Congress		1
United States Naval Observatory	1	
United States Treasury Department		2
Upton, George P.	1	
Vermont State Department	7	2
Vermont State Library	1	1
Ward, S. D.	2	
Washington, D. C., Library		1
Waterbury, Conn., Bronson Library	1	7
Wendté C. W.		1
Western Reserve Historical Society		10
White, Horace	1	
White, S. H., Peoria		1
Williard, Samuel	1	59
Wilmington, Del., Institute		1
Wing & Co., J. M.		1
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences		1
Wisconsin Historical Society	2	
Woburn, Mass., Public Library	1	6
Wolfe, Dr. N. B.	3	
Woodworth, John M.	1	
Woonsocket, R. I., Harris Library		3
Worcester, Mass., American Antiquarian Society	29	5
Yale College		1

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS SUPPLIED TO THE READING ROOM.

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

Advance.
 Aldine.
 American Agriculturist.
 American Artisan.
 American Biblioplist.
 American Builder.
 American Journal of Education.
 American Journal of Science.
 American Naturalist.
 Amerikanische Schulzeitung.
 Appleton's Journal.
 Arcadian.
 Army and Navy Journal.
 Arthur's Home Magazine.
 Atlantic Monthly, 3 copies.
 Balance—*gift*.
 Ballou's Monthly Magazine.
 Bibliotheca Sacra.
 Book Buyer—*gift*.
 Campbell's Real Estate Reporter.
 Catholic World.
 Chicago Medical Journal.
 Christian Union.
 Chicago Railway Review—*gift*.
 Chicago Legal News—*gift*.
 College Courant.
 Daily Graphic.
 Deborah—*gift*, from Julius Rosenthal, Esq.
 Densmore's Lady's Friend.
 Dwight's Journal of Music.

Eclectic Magazine.
 Engineering and Mining Journal.
 Every Saturday.
 Excelsior Magazine.
 Financier.
 Fire Guard.
 Folio.
 Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, 2 copies.
 Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine.
 Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.
 Freeman.
 Friends' Review.
 Galaxy, 3 copies.
 Gem of the West—*gift*.
 Harper's Bazar, 2 copies.
 Harper's Magazine, 3 copies.
 Harper's Weekly, 2 copies.
 Hearth and Home.
 Herald (Insurance) Chicago.
 Historical Record.
 Illustrated Christian Weekly.
 Independent.
 Index—*gift*, from Julius Rosenthal, Esq.
 Industrial Monthly.
 Insurance Age—*gift*, from Miller & Drew.
 Israelite—*gift*, from Julius Rosenthal, Esq.
 Journal of Applied Chemistry.
 Journal of Speculative Philosophy—*gift*.

Journal of the Franklin Institute.
 Kindergarten, Der.
 Lippincott's Magazine.
 Literary World.
 Littell's Living Age.
 Little Corporal.
 Manufacturer and Builder.
 Medical Investigator—*gift*.
 Methodist Quarterly Review.
 Milwaukee Monthly Magazine.
 Monthly Weather Review—*gift*.
 Nation (N. Y.)
 National Live-Stock Journal—*gift*.
 New England Medical Gazette.
 New Era.
 New Jerusalem Messenger—*gift*.
 North American Review.
 Northwestern Review, 2 copies—*gift*.
 Nursery.
 Official Gazette, U. S. Patent Office, 2 copies—*gift*.
 Oliver Optic's Magazine.
 Old and New.
 Overland Monthly.
 Pharmacist.
 Pionier, Der.
 Popular Science Monthly.
 Printers' Circular.
 Proceedings Common Council (Chicago), 2 copies—*gift* from C. T. Hotchkiss, Esq.
 Publishers' Weekly.
 Rail Road Gazette.
 Saint Nicholas.
 Scientific American.
 Scribner's Monthly, 2 copies.
 Song Messenger—*gift*.
 Spirit of the Times.
 Transatlantic.
 Unitarian Review and Religious Magazine.
 United States Medical and Surgical Journal.
 Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine.

Voice of Masonry—*gift*.
 Wall Street Journal.
 West Chicago—*gift*.
 Western Postal Record—*gift*.
 Western Scientific Journal.
 Workshop.
 Young Folk's Rural, 2 copies—*gift*.
 Youth's Companion.

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

Academy.
 Architect.
 Argosy.
 Art Journal, 2 copies.
 Art—Pictorial and Industrial.
 Athenæum.
 Astronomical Register.
 Belgravia.
 Blackwood's Magazine.
 Bookseller.
 British Medical Journal
 British Workman.
 British Quarterly.
 Building News.
 Builder.
 Cassell's Magazine.
 Chambers's Journal.
 Chemical News.
 Chess Players' Chronicle.
 Chronological and Descriptive Index to British Patents—*gift*.
 Contemporary Review.
 Cornhill Magazine.
 Dark Blue.
 Dublin Review.
 Dublin University Magazine.
 Economist.
 Edinburgh Review.
 Engineering.
 Fortnightly Review.
 Fraser's Magazine.
 Gardeners' Magazine.
 Gentleman's Magazine.
 Geological Magazine.
 Glasgow Herald.

Good Things.
 Good Words.
 Graphic.
 Illustrated London News.
 Illustrated Travels.
 Inventor's Monthly Manual.
 Iron.
 Journal of the Asiatic Society.
 Journal of Gas Lighting, Water Supply, etc.
 Journal of the Statistical Society.
 Lancet.
 Land and Water.
 Leisure Hour.
 Liverpool Mercury.
 London and Paris Magazine of Fashion.
 London Society.
 Manchester Times.
 Mark Lane Express.
 Macmillan's Magazine.
 Microscopical Journal.
 Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society — *gift*.
 Musical World.
 Nation (Dublin).
 Nature.
 Nautical Magazine.
 New Monthly Magazine, Colburn's.
 Notes and Queries.
 Ocean Highways.
 Once a Week.
 Pall Mall Gazette.
 Photographic Journal.
 Popular Science Review.
 Portfolio.
 Practical Magazine.
 Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society — *gift*.
 Public Opinion.
 Punch.
 Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science.
 Quarterly Journal of Science.
 Quarterly Review.
 Queen.

Review, Insurance.
 Saint James.
 Saturday Review.
 Science Gossip.
 Scientific Review.
 Spectator.
 Sunday Magazine.
 Tablet.
 Temple Bar.
 The Times.
 Tinsley's Magazine.
 Trübner's American and Oriental Literary Record.
 Victoria Magazine.
 Weekly Freeman and Irish Agriculturist.
 Weekly Northern Whig (Belfast).
 Westminster Review.
 Young Gentleman's Magazine.

GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Allgemeine Bibliographie, von Brockhaus.
 Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrerzeitung.
 Allgemeine Familienzeitung.
 Allgemeine Theater-Chronik.
 Allgemeine Zeitung.
 Annalen der Physik und Chemie.
 Archiv der Mathematik und Physik.
 Ausland.
 Berlinen Wespen.
 Blaetter fuer-Kunstgewerbe.
 Blaetter fuer literarische Unterhaltung.
 Daheim.
 Deutsche Allgemeine Theater Chronik.
 Deutsche Blaetter.
 Deutsche Schachzeitung.
 Deutsche Turnerzeitung.
 Europa.
 Fliegende Blaetter.
 Gaea.
 Gartenlaube.

Gegenwart.
 Globus.
 Grenzboten.
 Hausfreund.
 Hermes Zeitschrift, fuer Classische Philologie.
 Historische Zeitschrift, von Sybel.
 Illustrierte Schweiz.
 Illustrierte Zeitung.
 Im Neuen Reich.
 Kladderadatsch.
 Kunsthandwerk.
 Koelnische Zeitung (Tägliche).
 Mittheilungen über geographische Erforschungen.
 Modenwelt.
 Musikalisch-literarischer Monatsbericht.
 Natur, Die.
 Neue Freie Presse (Wien).
 Neue Zeitschrift fuer Musik.
 Polytechnisches Journal.
 Preussisches Handelsarchiv.
 Romberg Zeitschrift fuer Praktische Baukunst.
 Salon.
 Saengerhalle.
 Sammlung gemeinverständlicher wissenschaftlicher Vorträge.
 Ueber Land und Meer.
 Unsere Zeit.
 Victoria.
 Virchow's Jahresbericht fuer Anatomie und Physiologie.
 Virchow's Jahresbericht ueber Gesamte Medizin.
 Welthandel.
 Westermann's Monatshefte.

FRENCH PUBLICATIONS.

Artiste, L'.
 Bulletin de la Société de Géographie.
 Charivari, Le.
 Figaro, Le.

Illustration, L'.
 Journal des Débats.
 Revue des deux Mondes.
 Voleur, Le.

ITALIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Archivio Storico Italiano.
 Illustrazione Popolare.
 Pasquino.
 Rivista Europea.
 Romanziere Illustrato, Il.

SPANISH.

Epoca.

BOHEMIAN.

Hlas z Sion.
 Humoristické Listy.
 Světozor.

SWEDISH.

Aftonbladet.
 Ny Illustrerad Tidning.
 Wäktaren.

NORWEGIAN.

Aftenbladet.
 Bergensposten.
 Dagbladet.
 Morgenbladet.
 Ny Illustreret Tidende.
 Skilling-Magazin.

DANISH.

Dagbladet.
 Illustreret Tidende.

DUTCH.

Algemeen Handelsblad.

OTHER FOREIGN PAPERS.

American Register, Paris.
 Australasian, Melbourne.

Canadian Patent Office Record.
 China Review.
 Friend of India, Serampore.
 Galignani's Messenger, Paris—
gift.
 Indiana Antiquary.
 Japan Gazette.
 Levant Herald, Constantinople.
 Overland China Mail, Hong
 Kong.
 Pacific Commercial Advertiser,
 Honolulu.
 Penang Gazette.
 Star and Herald, Panama.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

*To be found on the Reading-desks and
 Hand-files.*

Albany—Evening Journal.
 Boston—Advertiser.
 " Herald—*gift.*
 " Post.
 " Transcript.
 Baltimore—American.
 Buffalo—Commercial Advertiser.
 Chicago—Courier—*gift.*
 " Evening Journal—
 gift.
 " Freie Presse—*gift.*
 " Inter-Ocean—*gift.*
 " National Hotel Re-
 porter—*gift.*
 " Post and Mail.
 " Skandinaven—*gift.*
 " Staats-Zeitung—*gift.*
 " Times.
 " Tribune—*gift.*
 " Union—*gift.*
 " War Dept. Weather
 Map—*gift.*
 Cincinnati—Commercial.
 " Gazette.
 " Volksblatt.
 Cleveland—Leader.
 Denver—Rocky Mountain News.
 Des Moines—State Register.

Detroit—Free Press.
 " Tribune & Advertiser.
 Fort Wayne—Sentinel.
 Galveston—News.
 Indianapolis—Journal.
 Jersey City—Evening Journal.
 Kansas City—Journal of Com-
 merce—*gift*
 Little Rock—Republican—*gift.*
 Louisville—Courier-Journal.
 Memphis—Avalanche.
 Milwaukee—News.
 " Sentinel.
 Mobile—Register.
 Nashville—Banner.
 New Haven—Journal & Courier.
 New Orleans—Picayune.
 " Times.
 New York—Evening Post.
 " Courier des Etats-
 Unis.
 " Daily Graphic.
 " Herald.
 " Staats-Zeitung.
 " Times.
 " Tribune.
 " World.
 Omaha—Republican.
 " Herald.
 Philadelphia—Press.
 " Democrat.
 " Age.
 Pittsburg—Commercial.
 " Post.
 Portland, Oregon—Oregonian.
 Providence—Journal.
 Richmond—Enquirer.
 Sacramento—Union.
 San Francisco—Alta Califor-
 nian.
 " Morning Call.
 Springfield (Mass.)—Repub-
 lican.
 Springfield (Ill.)—State Journal.
 St. Joseph—Evening Commer-
 cial.
 St. Louis—Democrat.
 " Republican.

St. Louis—Anzeiger des Westens.
 “ Westliche Post.
 St. Paul Pioneer.
 “ Press.
 St. Joseph (Mo.) — Evening Commercial—*gift*.
 Toledo—Blade.
 Toronto—Globe.
 Washington—Chronicle.
 “ Congressional Globe.
 “ Star.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

To be found on the Hand-files.

Augusta—Kenebec Journal.
 Baltimore — Saturday Night—*gift*.
 Battle Creek (Mich.)—Advent Review—*gift*.
 Boston—Christian Register.
 “ Investigator.
 “ Pilot.
 Central City—Register—*gift*.
 Charlotte (Mich.)—Republican.
 Chicago—Daheim—*gift*.
 “ Der Wester—*gift*.
 “ Eulenspiegel—*gift*.
 “ Gamla och Nya Hemlandet—*gift*.
 “ Interior—*gift*.
 “ Journal of Commerce—*gift*.
 “ New Covenant—*gift*.
 “ Nya Svenska Amerikanaren—*gift*.
 “ Nya Werlden—*gift*.
 “ Northwestern Christian Advocate.
 “ Prairie Farmer.

Chicago—Skandinaven og Amerika—*gift*.
 “ Standard—*gift*.
 “ Sunday Times.
 “ Verbote.
 “ Westen, Der.
 “ Western Catholic—*gift*.
 “ Western Rural—*gift*.
 “ Workingman's Advocate—*gift*.
 Cleveland—Commercial Review and Manufacturers' Journal—*gift*.
 Cleveland—Weekly Plain Dealer—*gift*.
 Danbury—News.
 Denver—Rocky Mountain Herald—*gift*.
 Des Moines—Iowa State Record.
 La Crosse—Faederlandet Emigranten.
 Lincoln—Nebraska State Register.
 Montreal—Witness.
 New Orleans — Southwestern Advocate.
 New York—Belletristisches Journal.
 “ Freeman's Journal.
 Rochester — Democrat and Chronicle.
 San Francisco—California Spirit.
 “ Real Estate Reporter.
 St. Louis—Anzeiger des Westens.
 “ Mississippi Blaetter.
 “ Railway Register.
 Washington—Sentinel.
 “ Weekly Weather Chronicle—*gift*.

APPENDIX C.

	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	TOTAL.
Number of Visitors-----	7,027	7,237	7,359	6,470	9,181	11,113	12,856	16,100	15,046	14,538	12,520	13,570	133,017
Number of Publications Issued...	4,681	4,825	4,906	4,313	6,127	7,409	8,571	10,733	10,031	9,692	8,347	9,047	88,682
Average Weekly Visitors.....	1,756	1,805	1,840	1,639	2,297	2,778	3,214	4,025	3,762	3,634	3,130	3,393	2,272
Average Weekly Issues.....	1,170	1,206	1,227	1,073	1,631	1,852	2,142	2,684	2,508	2,423	2,087	2,262	1,847
Average Daily Visitors.....	234	234	263	216	297	370	415	520	537	469	414	437	367
Average Daily Issues.....	156	156	175	144	198	247	276	346	358	313	275	292	245
Average Sunday Visitors.....	1,270	1,000	1,234	1,152	1,680	2,404	2,007	2,317	2,142	2,290	1,957	2,304	21,757
Average Sunday Issues.....	847	667	828	768	1,120	1,603	1,338	1,545	1,425	1,527	1,305	1,536	14,512
Average Daily Sunday Visitors...	254	250	247	278	430	480	401	579	535	572	489	460	423
Average Daily Sunday Issues.....	169	167	165	192	280	320	334	386	537	381	326	307	282

APPENDIX D.

BY - LAWS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ART. I. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the 1st of April until the 1st of October, and from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, at 2 P. M.

ART. II. Special meetings may be called by the Secretary upon the written request of the President, or any two members of the Board.

ART. III. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum of the Board; but no appropriation shall be made or indebtedness incurred to an amount exceeding \$100, without the concurring votes of a majority of all the members of the Board.

ART. IV. Any question before the Board may be taken by ayes and noes at the request of any two members of the Board.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Board; to sign all vouchers approved by the Board, upon which, drafts shall be drawn upon the City Treasurer on account of the Library Fund; to appoint the Standing Committees for the year; to prepare for the consideration of the Board, the annual report of the Board of Directors required by the seventh section of the "Free Public Library" Act.

ART. VI. There shall be five (5) Standing Committees of the Board: a Committee on Buildings and Grounds; on the Library and Reading-Rooms; on Finance; on Administration; on By-Laws and Regulations — each Committee consisting of three Directors.

ART. VII. The order of business at regular Meetings of the Board shall be as follows: (1) Reading the records of the previous meeting. (2) Communications. (3) Unfinished business. (4)

Reports from Standing Committees. (5) Reports from Special Committees. (6) Reports of Officers. (7) New business.

ART. VIII. A list of all the subjects referred to Committees of the Board, with dates of reference, shall be kept by the Secretary.

ART. IX. The notice of any special meeting shall state the business of the meeting, and no business shall be transacted at such meeting not stated in the notice.

ART. X. No amendment to the By-Laws shall be acted upon until the next regular meeting after the same shall have been proposed.

ART. XI. The Reading-Room for periodicals shall be under the charge of the Secretary until a Librarian is appointed; and shall be open from 9 o'clock A.M. until 9 o'clock P.M. every day. They may be used by any person of good deportment and habits.

ART. XII. All conversation and conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the Reading-Rooms are strictly prohibited.

ART. XIII. Whenever a periodical is called for and taken from the desk, its name or title, together with the name and residence of the borrower, must be written on a slip of paper, to be furnished for the purpose, and left with the attendant.

ART. XIV. Any person abusing the privileges of the Library or Reading-Rooms, by unbecoming conduct, or by the violation of any of the Regulations, by intentional defacement of a book, pamphlet, periodical, or paper, by writing in or on it, or in any other way, shall be reported to the Directors as soon as may be, and by them excluded from the Reading-Room or Library for a time, or permanently, according to the nature and degree of the delinquency or default; but in case of any gross offense, the Librarian, acting Librarian, or his assistant or assistants, or representative, shall act summarily in the matter, and cause the offender to be at once excluded from the building, reporting the case to the Directors as soon as possible for their final decision.

ART. XV. The term of service of all employes in the Library and Reading-Rooms shall expire on the second Monday of July succeeding their appointment; and they shall be subject to removal at any time at the pleasure of the Board of Directors for sufficient cause.

ART. XVI. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds shall

have supervision in the following matters : In matters relating to construction, alteration, repair, furnishing, heating and lighting the rooms, or building, used, or to be used, for the purposes of the Library, and in relation to insurance, and as to matters under their supervision, shall report to the Board of Directors at the last meeting in May.

ART. XVII. The Committee on Administration shall have supervision in the following matters: In matters relating to the arrangements for the circulation and use of books and periodicals; for the preparation of the statistics of circulation, and for the needful examination of the Library, and as to matters under their supervision shall report to the Board of Directors at the last meeting in May.

ART. XVIII. The Committee on the Library shall have supervision in the following matters: In matters relating to the selection, purchase, exchange, and binding of books and periodicals; the disposition of duplicates; the preparation, printing and disposition of catalogues; the arrangement of the books on the shelves of the Library; in affixing to the book itself the proper stamp, plate, and label; *provided*, that no book shall be purchased without the approval of the Board of Directors, and as to matters under their supervision shall report to the Board of Directors at the last meeting in May.

ART. XIX. The Committee on Finance shall have supervision in the following matters: In matters relating to the accounts; to the revenues arising from the Library Fund and from other sources, and to the salaries on the annual pay-roll, and as to matters under their supervision shall report to the Board of Directors at the last meeting in May.

ART. XX. Every application for the place of assistant in the Library or Reading Rooms, together with the recommendations, if any, relating to such application, shall be kept on file by the Secretary, in separate envelopes, upon which the Secretary shall endorse the name of the applicant, the date of the application, and the names, if any, of persons recommending the applicant. It shall be the duty of the Chairmen of the respective Standing Committees, from time to time, to examine such applications, and to nominate assistants therefrom; but any member of the Board of Directors may in like manner make such nominations.

ART. XXI. The Librarian, under control of the Board of Directors, shall have charge of the rooms and working force of the Library, and shall be responsible for the care and safety of the books and other public property contained therein, and for the preservation of order in the rooms.

ART. XXII. The Library and Reading Room shall be open on all secular days from 9 o'clock A.M. to 9.30 P.M. On Sundays the Reading Room shall be open during the same hours.

ART. XXIII. Any person of good deportment and habits may use the Reading Room. The use of tobacco, and all conversation and other conduct not consistent with the quiet and orderly use of the Reading Room, are prohibited.

ART. XXIV. Any resident of Chicago may draw books from the Library by registering his or her name, and complying with either of the following conditions:

1. Giving satisfactory security in the form following:

" Chicago, 187

" I, the subscriber, hereby certify that _____, residing at No. _____ Street, is a fit person to enjoy the privileges of the Chicago Public Library, and that I will be responsible for the observance, by _____, of the regulations of the Library, and will make good any injury or loss the Library may sustain from the permission to draw books that may be given in consequence of this certificate.

(Signed,)

" Residing at No. _____ Street."

" N. B.— The privileges granted in consequence of this certificate, may be revoked, at pleasure, by the Library, or the signer."

2. Depositing three dollars, and in special cases such further sum as the value of the book asked for may, in the judgment of the Librarian, require. For such deposits a receipt shall be given.

ART. XXV. The Board of Directors may, for special reasons, admit to the use of the Library, persons not actual residents of Chicago.

ART. XXVI. Each person entitled to draw books from the Library will be supplied with a card inscribed with his or her name, residence, and register number. This card must be produced whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the Library. Neglect to give this notice will subject the card-holder to forfeiture of privileges.

ART. XXVII. The holder of a card is entitled to draw one

volume, if octavo or larger size; or two volumes of smaller size than octavo, they being the same work.

ART. XXVIII. Books may be retained two weeks, and may be once renewed for the same period. Application for renewal must be made within the first fourteen days.

ART. XXIX. Books of recent purchase, labeled "Seven-Day Book," can not be retained more than one week, and can not be renewed.

ART. XXX. Encyclopædias, dictionaries, and other works of reference, elaborately illustrated books, and such others as may be unsuited for general circulation, can be used only in the building.

ART. XXXI. A fine of three cents a day shall be paid on each volume which is not returned according to the provisions of the preceding rules; and no book will be delivered to the party incurring the fine till it is paid.

ART. XXXII. Writing in books is prohibited; and all injuries to books, beyond reasonable wear, and all losses, shall promptly be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Librarian.

ART. XXXIII. Delinquents will be notified through the mail on the first day after their delinquency has occurred; and one week thereafter, if the book is not returned, the guarantor will be notified. If the book is not returned within one month after serving the first notice, the Librarian shall proceed to collect, through the Law Department of the City, the value of the book, with accrued fines and other charges, to the date of payment.

ART. XXXIV. Any person abusing the privileges of the Library, or violating these regulations, shall be temporarily suspended from the use of the Library, and the case shall be reported to the Library Committee for proper action thereon.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BILL.

The Act of the General Assembly, approved March 7, 1872, under which this Library is established, is as follows:

AN ACT to authorize cities, incorporated towns, and townships, to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the city council of each incorporated city shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city, and may levy a tax of not to exceed one mill on the dollar, annually; and in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, not to exceed one-fifth of one mill, annually, on all the taxable property in the city, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said city, and to be known as the "Library Fund."

SEC. 2. When any city council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, under this act, the mayor of such city shall, and with the approval of the city council, proceed to appoint a board of nine directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large, with reference to their fitness for such office; and not more than one member of the city council shall be at any one time a member of said board.

SEC. 3. Said directors shall hold office—one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, from the 1st of July following their appointment, and at their first regular meeting shall cast lots for the respective terms; and annually thereafter the mayor shall, before the 1st of July of each year appoint as before three directors, to take the place of the retiring directors, who shall hold office for three years and until

their successors are appointed. The mayor may, by and with the consent of the city council, remove any director for misconduct or neglect of duty.

SEC. 4. Vacancies in the board of directors, occasioned by removals, resignation, or otherwise, shall be reported to the city council, and be filled in like manner as original appointments, and no director shall receive compensation as such.

SEC. 5. Said directors shall, immediately after appointment, meet and organize by the election of one of their number president, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own guidance and for the government of the library and reading room as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this act. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund, and of the construction of any library building, and of the supervision, care, and custody of the grounds, rooms, or buildings, constructed, leased, or set apart for that purpose. *Provided*, That all moneys received for such library shall be deposited in the treasury of said city to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and drawn upon by the proper officers of said city, upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the library board. Said board shall have power to purchase or lease grounds, to occupy, lease or erect an appropriate building or buildings for the use of said library; shall have power to appoint a suitable librarian and necessary assistants, and fix their compensation, and shall also have power to remove such appointees; and shall, in general, carry out the spirit and intent of this act, in establishing and maintaining a public library and reading room.

SEC. 6. Every library and reading room established under this act shall be forever free to the use of inhabitants of the city where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the library board may adopt, in order to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said board may exclude from the use of said library and reading room any and all persons who shall willfully violate such rules.

SEC. 7. The said board of directors shall make, on or before

the second Monday in June, an annual report to the city council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books; with such other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. All such portions of said report as relate to the receipt and expenditure of money, as well as the number of books on hand, books lost or missing, and books purchased, shall be verified by affidavit.

SEC. 8. The city council of said city shall have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury upon such library, or the grounds, or other property thereof, or for injury to or failure to return any book belonging to such library.

SEC. 9. Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate, for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to the money or real estate so donated in the board of directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such board, when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest of such property; and as to such property, the said board shall be held and considered to be special trustees.

SEC. 10. When fifty legal voters of any incorporated town, village, or township, shall present a petition to the clerk of the town, village, or township (or trustee of schools in counties not under township organization), asking that an annual tax may be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in such town or township, and shall specify in their petition a rate of taxation not to exceed two mills on the dollar, such clerk (or trustee of schools in counties not under township organization) shall, in the next legal notice of the regular annual election, in such town or township, give notice that at such election every elector may vote "for a . . . mill tax for a free public library," or "against a . . . mill tax for a free public library," specifying

in such notice the rate of taxation mentioned in said petition ; and if the majority of all the votes cast in such town, village, or township shall be "for the tax for a free public library," the tax specified in such notice shall be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said town or township, and shall be known as the "library fund : " *Provided*, That such tax shall cease in case the legal voters of any such town, village, or township shall so determine by a majority vote, at any annual election held therein ; and the corporate authorities of such towns or villages may exercise the same powers conferred upon the corporate authorities of cities under this act.

SEC. 11. At the next regular election after any town, village, or township shall have voted to establish a free public library, there shall be elected a library board of six directors — one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected two directors, who shall hold their office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified ; which board shall have the same powers as are by this act conferred upon the board of directors of free public libraries in cities.

SEC. 12. Whereas, all the libraries of Chicago were destroyed by the recent fire in that city, and large donations of books have been made to found a free library ; and, whereas, no suitable building or organization exists to receive or preserve them, therefore an emergency exists that this law shall take effect immediately ; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.





THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

JUNE, 1875.



CHICAGO:

HAZLITT & REED, PRINTERS, 172 & 174 CLARK ST.

1875.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1874-75.

THOMAS HOYNE, PRESIDENT,	TERM EXPIRES, 1876.
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,	" " 1877.
SAMUEL S. HAYES,	" " 1875.
ROBERT F. QUEAL,	" " 1876.
* HERMANN RASTER,	" " 1875.
JULIUS ROSENTHAL,	" " 1877.
DANIEL L. SHOREY,	" " 1876.
GEORGE MASON,	" " 1877.
WILLIAM T. ONAHAN,	" " 1875.
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,	" " 1875.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1874-75.

Buildings and Grounds: MESSRS. QUEAL, HAYES AND MASON.

Library and Reading Room: MESSRS. ANTHONY, RASTER AND MASON.

Finance: MESSRS. RASTER, ONAHAN AND HAYES.

Administration: MESSRS. ROSENTHAL, ONAHAN AND SHOREY.

By-Laws and Regulations: MESSRS. SHOREY, ANTHONY AND QUEAL.

* MR. RASTER resigned in May, 1875, and MR. HOTZ was appointed to fill the vacancy.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

Librarian: WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE.

Assistants: WM. B. WICKERSHAM, WM. C. KRIEGER,
LINA E. VOELLMY.

MARY L. MANCHESTER, EMMA A. BRISTOL,

ELLA M. LAMB, HARRIET HYDE,

WM. P. GOODRICH, ELLA A. WADE,

JOHN GEGGIE, VENNA HATTERMAN,

WM. M. PAYNE, HENRIETTA HARMES,

EZRA W. MOTT, LEO. MEILBEK,

FRED. H. HILD, THOMAS SCULLY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago :

The undersigned has the honor of submitting to your consideration a copy of the third annual report of the Library Board, which is due, under the law, on or before the second Monday in June, the 14th inst.

It was deemed important, in view of your proposed action this evening on the financial estimates of the year 1875, from which the Library has been omitted, that the inclosed and principal report should be laid before you at the present meeting.

In connection with the inclosed you will also find a copy of the financial statement furnished us by the City Comptroller, showing that there is now against our credit account some \$4,000 ; while the estimated amount of \$20,000 to be received from the tax levy of 1874, as yet uncollected, would leave to the credit of our fund only \$16,000 of actual cash balance to run the Library upon until the levy of the next year (1876) could be realized, which will not be till the end of that year.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

THOMAS HOYNE,

President of the Board of Library Directors.

Monday Evening, June 7, 1875.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago :

The undersigned, Directors of the Chicago Public Library, in discharge of the duties assumed by them under their

appointment to take charge of this trust, in accordance with the provisions of the Free Library Act, respectfully beg leave to submit this their third annual report.

Since the report of last year, the Board have moved the Library to the Dickey Building, on the south-west corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. With a view of economizing in the amount of annual rent, as well as securing a more central location and an increase of space and light, they have leased the third and fourth stories of said building, with one large room on the second floor, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1875, at an annual rent of \$3,500, which is a reduction of \$1,500 per annum on the amount of rent paid for the rooms recently occupied. Upon a careful estimate, made by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, it is confidently believed that a further sum will be saved in heating and lighting the new rooms.

Besides the considerations already named, special accommodations will be afforded to visitors who desire to consult, in the Library, works of reference, of which there is now a large collection. These books are too valuable for circulation, and yet they may now be used in connection with whatever branch of learning, history, philosophy, science or art the reader may desire.

It will be remember that in March, 1874, the Library was removed from the "Tank," where the nucleus of the present Library was formed. The books then on hand being chiefly donations made abroad, numbered 9,279 volumes. The Library was opened to the public May 1, 1874, with 17,355 volumes; on the 1st of December last it had 32,197 volumes, and the present number of volumes is nearly 40,000.

Considering the shortness of the period elapsed since the Library was first organized in May, 1872, this would seem a very rapid, and, under some circumstances, a very satisfactory condition of progress. But when it is taken in connection with the extraordinary demands made by our own citizens upon its resources, the liberal sympathy of the people abroad and at home who generously contributed

towards its foundation, and the ready co-operation which immediately after our great fire and during the year 1872 all our public authorities, State and municipal, lent to the inauguration of the enterprise—this Board confess to a feeling of disappointment in the lack of financial means for enabling them to meet the just expectations of the general public, and for providing books sufficient to supply the demands of borrowers and readers.

This increase has been without parallel in the history of American libraries. Mr. Poole, the Librarian, in a recent circular to the public, makes the statement that

“The other large public libraries of the country have been years in developing what has been done in Chicago in a few months. The Boston Public Library, at the end of its fifth year, had a less number of book borrowers, and one-fourth as many books taken out, as our Library had at the end of its fifth month. The Cincinnati Public Library, at the end of its sixth year, with twice as many books, had only half the circulation of the Chicago Public Library at the end of its sixth month.”

The Librarian's report accompanying the present document, and exhibiting in detail the condition of the Library, will show that the number of books taken out for home use since the 1st of June, 1874, the date of our last report, has reached the total aggregate of 399,156 volumes, while at the beginning of the year there were on the shelves only about 18,000 volumes. This number has been increased by purchases during the year, until the whole number of volumes now on our shelves is about 40,000, and the number of borrowers has increased to nearly 24,000.

It was in view of such progress as this that the Board solicited from your honorable body the full amount of the fifth-of-a-mill tax last year which the Library Bill provides may be levied on the valuation of property in all cities of the State of over 100,000 inhabitants, in which the City Council has established a public library for the use of its inhabitants. This would have put to the credit of the

Library Fund a sum last year of nearly \$60,000. Instead of this, the appropriation was limited to \$25,000. It was well understood that our operating expenses would exceed that sum. The Board had opened the Library to the public on the 1st of May, 1874, in anticipation of the receipt of the levy authorized by law; and were greatly disappointed on finding that they were to receive less than half that sum, and that your honorable body refused your concurrence in what they conceded then to be an urgent public demand.

This limited appropriation compelled the Board to arrest the execution of orders already sent abroad, and the binding of more than 3,000 volumes of the British Patent Office Reports, under a contract made in 1873 with Bell & Co., of London. The Board also reduced the number of newspapers and periodicals in our reading room, and, according to the statement in the report of the Library Committee, "came to a halt along the whole line." If readers do not find in the Library all they had reason to expect, and especially in the line of recent publications, the explanation must be found in the low condition to which this action of the Common Council last year reduced the finances of the Library.

And here we may also be excused for pleading, in behalf of this trust, against the injustice of charging to the Library Fund a portion of the Gage defalcation. It now appears that the Gage defalcation, which, against our repeated remonstrances, was charged in the Comptroller's office to the extent of over \$6,300 upon our Library Fund, took place before the organization of this Board, or the levy and collection of any portion of the taxes raised for its maintenance and support. We again urge that in this matter our account with the city may have the proper credit on the books of the corporation.

In connection with the present Comptroller, this Board, while expressing their gratification at the liberal advance which he has made on his estimate of last year, yet submit whether the Library Act, in allowing the Council to levy not

more than one-fifth of one mill for the support and maintenance of a free library, did not intend and require that this whole sum should be raised whenever it was needed. We respectfully insist that this need now exists, and that the \$50,000 recommended for the present year (1875) as an appropriation is insufficient to provide payment on the contracts deferred, the increase of the Library, and the general increasing public demand.

The Board has been furnished by the Comptroller with a financial statement of the resources now to the credit of the Library Fund. By this statement, it would appear that while there was a balance to our credit of \$32,771.65; yet, as a matter of fact, there is only a cash credit of money on hand subject to draft, of \$2,500, the rest being uncollected taxes for 1872, 1873 and 1874. This credit, however, is over balanced by the proportion of the Gage defalcation charged to the fund of \$6,308; leaving the balance against the Library Fund on the books to date of \$4,134.66.

In this connection, however, it should be stated that, of the tax levied or sum appropriated for 1874, there is yet remaining uncollected about \$20,000, from which sum, when the present balance against the credit is deducted, it will appear that there will remain only a prospective cash income of \$16,000 until the levy of 1876 can be made available at the end of next year.

The running expenses of the institution, if the circulation of books be maintained, cannot be less than \$25,000, and may reach \$30,000. Any calculation we are able to make, based upon the receipts of a smaller annual revenue than \$30,000 for expenses, and \$20,000 more to make what we consider indispensable purchases, will materially cripple the Library, while it will effectually put an end to its further progress. It can readily be seen from the ratio of our increase, that the time is coming, and that speedily, when the number of book borrowers will be greater in number than the books now on the shelves.

To your honorable body, therefore, this Board now appeals, as the legitimate representatives of the people of Chicago, in behalf of that people, for the amount necessary to keep open this institution.

We entertain no shadow of doubt but that when our actual condition is properly understood, you will do so. Let there be, if possible, no misapprehension. For if we are correctly advised as to the reason of the limited and inadequate appropriation made last year, there was a mistake made in regard to the amount of actual resources subject to our disposal. The failure of this, the first Free Library established in this city, or in Illinois, under the "Free Library Act," would not, we respectfully insist, be creditable to Chicago. On the contrary it would be of deplorable occurrence.

The Board, during the past year, have drawn against and expended of the Library Fund \$58,708.31, of which \$28,410.63 has been paid on the purchases made of books ordered prior to December last, when it was deemed prudent to decline all further acquisitions in view of the insufficiency of our fund. The Secretary's statement attached will give all necessary details as to the sums paid out on account of salaries, newspapers and periodicals, book binding, furniture, fixtures, stationery, heating, insurance, rent and printing. A very satisfactory item will be found in the fact that the Secretary has received on account of fines from book borrowers, the sum of \$2,648.72, while we have paid out for rebinding the books only \$1,991.80.

The Library now contains 39,236 volumes. The accessions the past year have been 21,053 volumes; 969 of these have been donations, and 20,122 acquired from purchases. The total number of pamphlets now on hand is 7,803, of which there were received from donations last year 1,943. We refer to the Librarian's report accompanying for all details under this branch of our report.

The Board call your special attention to that branch of this report, in which we are required to give the number

of visitors to the reading room, the number of issues, etc. The whole number of visitors to the reading room during the year has reached 236,021. The issues of periodicals have been 135,355, and the books issued in the reading room numbered 21,994. The average of daily visitors has been 647, and average issue of periodicals 371, and of books 91. The circulation of books issued for home use has approximated 400,000 volumes, or, to be accurate, 399,156 volumes. The largest number of volumes issued in one day (which was March 6) reached 2,452 volumes, while the smallest number issued in one day was 329. The Librarian has given all the details in this branch of the service, and a statement of all the facts, which his great experience and skill enable him so well to handle. His views on the progress which the Library has made and is making, will be found to have a peculiar interest.

The Board submit the above facts, of which they are cognizant, believing that the strongest argument to be made in favor of the Chicago Public Library is to be derived from its own history of progress.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. HOYNE, *President*,
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,
ROBERT F. QUEAL,
JULIUS ROSENTHAL,
DANIEL L. SHOREY,
GEORGE MASON,
WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,
Board of Directors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

Credits.

Amount collected on tax of 1872..	\$51,889.76	
Amount collected on tax of 1873..	42,301.23	
Amount collected on tax of 1874..	5,788.62	
Warrant on Treasurer, deposited back.....	20.50	\$100,000.11

Debits.

Warrants drawn on Treasurer....	98,893.35	
Less amounts not yet presented for payment.....	1,483.25	97,410.10
Cash credit.....		\$ 2,590.01
Proportion of Gage defalcation chargeable to this fund.....	6,308.00	
Vouchers issued by the Board, but not yet charged upon our books.	416.67	
	6,724.67	
Deduct cash credit.....	2,590.01	
Showing debit balance (caused by Gage defalcation) of.....	\$4,134.66	

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with section VII of the law under which this Library is established, I herewith submit the following financial and statistical statement for the year ending May 31, 1875:

DR.

To Amount on hand June 1, 1873...	\$ 151.71	
Amount on hand June 1, 1874...	258.65	
Amount drawn from Library Fund on Vouchers issued by the Li- brary Board	58,708.31	
Fines for detention of books.....	2,648.72	
Security deposits.....	1,275.00	
Catalogues	622.00	
Books lost	207.65	
Sale of old papers.....	99.00	
Sale of duplicates.....	17.30	
Freight refunded.....	22.95	
Expense refunded.....	7.00	
Furniture and fixtures.....	8.00	
Newspapers and periodicals re- funded:	.13	\$64,026.42

CR.

By Salaries.....	\$15,544.99
Books.....	28,410.63

Newspapers and periodicals	1,914.94	
Rebinding of Books	1,991.80	
Expense	1,125.27	
Furniture and fixtures	872.66	
Stationery	546.98	
Heating	1,356.03	
Insurance	698.00	
Rent	5,000.00	
Printing	2,159.60	
Books to replace those lost	92.37	
Security deposits refunded	1,257.00	
Fines refunded	2.10	
Lighting	1,742.50	
Freight	631.70	
Refunded for books found and re- turned	27.60	
On hand and in bank June 1, 1875	652.25	\$64,026.42

Number of Books on hand	39,236
“ Books purchased	20,122
“ Books unaccounted for	324

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

I, W. B. Wickersham, Secretary of
the Chicago Public Library, do solemnly affirm that the
above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and
belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary*.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me, this eleventh day
of June, A. D. 1875.

[SEAL.] ISAAC H. PEDRICK, *Notary Public*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHICAGO, }
JUNE 1, 1875. }

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith respectfully submit my second annual report as Librarian, setting forth the history and statistics of the Library for the official year closing May 31, 1875.

The growth of the Library and the sudden demands made upon its resources during the past year have been without a parallel in the history of similar institutions. Fifteen months ago the collection contained about 9,000 volumes, of which 7,000 were donations. Not a volume had then been put into circulation. It has now nearly 40,000 volumes, more than 23,000 registered book-borrowers, and an annual circulation of 400,000 volumes. It being the only Library in this city, of nearly half a million inhabitants, which offers any public facilities to readers, its resources have been taxed to their utmost, and yet the wants of the public have been only partially supplied. During the short period of thirteen months in which the Library has been open for circulation, its issues of books have risen to be the largest of any single library in the country.

If the appropriation for its support, which its founders expected, and the law of the State contemplated, had been continued, its work and usefulness during the past year would have been largely increased. The withholding a portion of the usual appropriation in June last, in view of a nominal but unavailable balance to the credit of the Library on the books of the City Comptroller, compelled the Board

of Directors, in December, to suspend any further orders for books; and for the past six months not a single new publication has been bought. Several thousand volumes have in the meantime been received, but they were books which had been previously ordered in Europe and purchased before instructions countermanding all orders not filled had reached our agents. Every outstanding order for further purchases was withdrawn, and the binding of the English Patent publications donated by the British Government was suspended. No American book which has been issued from the press within the past six months is upon the shelves, unless it has been given. These books have continually been asked for, and their absence has been the occasion of much disappointment to borrowers.

There has also been a just complaint from the want of a sufficient number of duplicate copies of standard books. The number of readers is altogether out of proportion to the number of books adapted for circulation. A person offers a list of twenty or more works, and the attendant finds on examining the shelves that every one is out. The departments of history and science are as insufficiently supplied as any others, and this insufficiency arises mainly from not having copies enough of such works as are needed by several persons at the same time. There are standard books on these subjects which are always in demand, and there should be a sufficient number of copies to meet this want. From the lack of available funds, it has been impossible for the Library to supply these deficiencies. Persons after months of application and watching for books of which the Library had only one copy, have discontinued drawing books.

The administration of the Library would be greatly facilitated if the number of copies of books much sought for were increased; the counters would be less crowded, and the applicants would be promptly served. The same force of attendants could deliver twice as many books, and with less delay, if the shelves were sufficiently supplied.

It is indeed true that such a sudden and immense demand

for books was not anticipated either by the City Council or by your Board. It has been, therefore, exceedingly unfortunate that the appropriation of last year was not the full tax levy contemplated by the statute. That income would have enabled the Board to meet the reasonable demands of the public.

From the eagerness with which the people of Chicago have used their privileges at the Library, it would seem that there was a famishing need of books in this community. The libraries of the Young Men's Association, the Historical Society, with other collections, and many of the best private libraries, were swept away in the great fire of October, 1871. No one of these libraries, save that of the Law Institute, has been restored and reorganized. A city, in this age of the world, with half a million of inhabitants, and without a collection of books that can be used by the public, is an anomaly. So far as Chicago is concerned, the Public Library is the only institution which has undertaken, or which proposes to supply the deficiency of books caused by the great fire. This library grew out of, and is itself a beneficent memorial of, the sympathy which was felt for Chicago in that crisis of her distress. Several thousand volumes were contributed in England for this purpose, even before there was a library organized to receive them. The following is the inscription, with an autograph, in one of these volumes: "Presented to the City of Chicago, toward the foundation of a Free Public Library, after the great Fire of 1871, by Her Majesty the Queen Victoria." More than 250 valuable and sumptuously-bound volumes bear a similar inscription from the University of Oxford. There is scarcely a writer of eminence in the Kingdom whose autograph may not be found in some of these volumes. "If there be a resident of Chicago who does not feel the importance of cherishing and maintaining an institution which has had such a beginning, and has already achieved such practical results, it is because he has not given the subject due consideration, and made himself acquainted with the operations of the Library.

NEW ROOMS.

The Board of Directors having secured rooms more spacious and in a more central location on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Lake streets, the moving of the Library from the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street was commenced on the 27th of May, and is now in progress. The new rooms occupy two floors, each with a front on Dearborn street of 130 feet, and 80 feet on Lake street, and together they have a superficial area of 17,440 square feet. The upper floor will be used for the reading room, for storage, and, it is to be hoped, for a bindery; and the lower floor for the Library. The counters, book cases and fixtures are being transferred from the old rooms, and will be set up with nearly the same general arrangement as formerly. A room (32 feet by 18) has also been secured on the second floor from the street, for the Librarian's office, and for the meetings of the Board of Directors. The rooms are well adapted for the uses of the Library, and the light in every part of them is excellent. Arrangements have been made by which persons who wish to consult works of reference will have better accommodations than heretofore.

BOOKS.

The number of volumes in the Library at the date of the last annual report was 18,183. The present number is 39,236. The accessions of the year have been 21,053; of these 969 volumes have been given, and 20,122 have been purchased. Thirty-eight volumes have been worn out and condemned. The amount expended for books was \$28,410.63.

Of the accessions, 11,999 volumes have been American publications, 5,736 English, 2,496 German, 730 Scandinavian, 130 Bohemian. Messrs. W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., of this city, have supplied the current American publications, under a special contract, at 35 per cent. discount from the

trade prices; and lower terms, for current books, it is believed, were never secured by any library. This contract expired on the 15th of April; and it was unfortunate that the Library was not in funds to avail itself of the favorable terms of this contract for several months before it expired. Since that contract was made, a portion of the book-trade has entered into a combination by which they agree not to furnish libraries at a larger discount than 20 per cent. Mr. B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, has been the agent of the Library for the purchase of books in England. Our business relations with him have been entirely satisfactory. His purchases have been made with good judgment, and he has given special attention to the binding of books, which has been of the best quality and reasonable in price. Mr. Alexander Edelmann, of Leipzig, has acted as agent for the purchase of German, French, and Italian books. Only a portion of the German orders, and none of the French and Italian books, have as yet been received. The Leipzig bindings, I regret to say, have in quality not come up to the instructions which were given to our agent. Mr. Fritz Frantzen, of this city, has supplied the Scandinavian books, through a house in Copenhagen, where the books were bound. The order was faithfully executed, and the binding of the books is neat and substantial. Before all purchases were discontinued a considerable number of historical and scientific books were purchased at very reasonable prices at auction sales in New York.

The house of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, in New York, has favored the Library by instructing its agent in London to pay any authorized draft of the agent of the Library in London or in any part of Europe. For this accommodation the house has made no charge of commission, or of interest until they were repaid here.

DONATIONS.

The donations for the year have been 969 volumes and

1,943 pamphlets. Among the most notable gifts was that of Mr. Vojta Naprstek, of Prague, in Bohemia, who sent to the Library 130 Bohemian books. Mr. B. F. Stevens, the agent of the Library in London, gave 1,579 pamphlets, most of them American publications and of much value. The Illinois State Department has presented 92 volumes; Mrs. E. A. Atkinson, 47 volumes and 27 pamphlets; Mr. Fred. E. Tourtelot, 45 volumes; Mr. A. Hand, 37 volumes; mostly bound newspaper files; Mr. George H. Laflin, 27 volumes; and Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston, 16 volumes and 144 pamphlets. A full list of the donors will be found in Appendix A.

REGISTRATION OF BOOK-BORROWERS.

The number of book-borrowers reported last year, who were registered during the first month the Library was opened, was 2,574. There have since been registered 20,710 new names, making the total number of persons who have taken cards entitling them to draw books from the Library, 23,284. Of these, 14,657 have been males, and 8,627 have been females. The guaranty system, by which every person who borrows books is required, before receiving a library card, to deposit a written obligation, signed by a known and responsible party, promising to make good any loss or injury the Library may sustain from the permission to draw books, has been a success; it has apparently been no obstacle to the registration of worthy book-borrowers, and has secured the return of books and the payment of fines which would otherwise have been lost. The amount received from fines was \$2,648.72, or more than has been paid for the rebinding of books.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

There were indications at the date of my last annual report, when the Library had been opened for circulation only one month, that the demand for books would be very

large. Those expectations have been realized. The Library has been open for circulation 305 days during the year.

In the first six months (from May to November, both inclusive), the number of volumes issued for home use was 175,706. The largest number delivered in one day (Nov. 21) was 2,539 volumes, and the smallest number delivered in one day (June 15) was 329. The average daily circulation during this period (156 days) was 1,126 volumes.

In the second six months (from December to May), the number of volumes issued was 233,450. The largest number delivered in one day (March 6) was 2,452; and the smallest number delivered in one day (May 13) was 840. The average daily circulation during this period (149 days) was 1,500 volumes.

The total number of volumes issued for home use during the year was 399,156. The Library was closed during the last three days of the official year for the purpose of removing to the new rooms. But for this circumstance—assuming for these three days the average of the last month—the total circulation of the Library for the year would have been 403,356 volumes.

No other single Library in the country has shown such a circulation of books as this. The monthly report of the Boston Public Library, for April, 1875, which includes the statistics of the last official year then closed, shows that the Central Library and its six suburban branches contain 279,037 volumes. The Central Library consists of the Bates Hall collection, 185,207 volumes, and the Lower Hall collection, or the popular circulating department, with 36,142 volumes. The six suburban branches, which have only popular books for circulation, contain 56,988 volumes. The issues of all these collections during the past year—and the term “issues” in the report means, not only the books taken out for home use, but also the books consulted on the premises—were 758,493 volumes. The Lower Hall collection, in its circulating features, bears a close resemblance to this Library, but has a larger number of books adapted for circulation. It reported

last year as having on its shelves 11,858 volumes of English prose fiction and juveniles, which exceeds, by several thousand, the number of the same kind of books in this Library. A comparison, however, may be made of the resources and work of the two libraries. The statistics of the Lower Hall collection in number of volumes, registration of book-borrowers, and circulation, for the past eight years, has been as follows :

LOWER HALL, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Vol- umes.</i>	<i>Regis- tration.</i>	<i>Circu- lation.</i>
1868.....	26,606	12,057	141,853
1869.....	28,723	18,547	164,038
1870.....	29,909	25,124	153,423
1871.....	30,574	32,220	216,696
1872.....	31,827	39,908	238,864
1873.....	32,603	46,578	207,382
1874.....	32,596	53,594	221,418
1875.....	36,142	61,479	241,137

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Vol- umes.</i>	<i>Regis- tration.</i>	<i>Circu- lation.</i>
1875.....	39,230	23,283	399,156

CLASSIFICATION OF CIRCULATION.

It has been stated in one or more of the public journals, in explanation of the immense circulation of books, that the quality of the reading dispensed at this Library was inferior, and below that of similar institutions. I am aware that this remark has been repeated to the injury of the Library in the minds of official and others persons who are its friends, but have little or no knowledge of the facts of the case. The statement is not true; but it has grown out of the circum-

stance that the Library is supplied with popular and entertaining books in the form of prose fiction and juveniles. But no book of even questionable morality is allowed to go upon the shelves. In no instance has my attention been called to the presence of such a book. If works of fiction and books for the young were excluded, the persons who make the alleged objection would be the first to complain. This is a Public Library, supported by public taxation, and every person in the community, however humble, or lacking in literary culture, has a right to be supplied with books adapted to his taste and mental capacity. The masses of readers are not scholars, and have little of what passes in the world as literary culture ; hence they read largely works of the imagination and the lighter class of literature, and are benefitted thereby. To deprive them of such books is to exclude them from the use of the Library.

In my last annual report I had occasion to discuss this subject. The views there expressed were based on an experience and constant observation of facts extending over a period of more than twenty-five years, and they need not be repeated here. I will, however, quote a passage from the last report of the Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library, of which Mr. William W. Greenough, the President of the Trustees, was the Chairman :

“ The main object of our library is to supply the public at large, of every grade, with such books as it desires, and with the reservation that manifestly bad or vicious books are excluded. This programme is well carried out ; books that are asked for, if unobjectionable on the score of immorality, are usually obtained ; and if the demand for any particular book exceeds the supply, additional copies are got, and no applicant need be denied, in the long run, what he seeks for at the library. This policy is pursued in accordance with the conviction that novel-reading, or any kind of reading, of however trivial a character, is better than no reading at all ; and that books, even of the lightest order, exert upon those who can appreciate no higher kind of lit-

erature, a certain educational influence, which tends in most cases to better their mental condition. It must not be forgotten that, with regard to a large part of the frequenters of the Library, the alternative is not whether they shall read books of a high or of a low grade, but whether they shall read books of amusing fiction, or not read at all. Your Committee, on consideration of these facts, has concluded not to deprecate the encouragement of novel-reading; but it, nevertheless, greets with pleasure every sign of improvement in the public taste." (Page 15, Report of 1874.)

In the same report, Mr. Winsor, the Superintendent, says:

"I do not share the opinions held by many, who indulge in a wholesale denunciation of the reading of novels. After several years' observation, I am fully cognizant of the fact that the censure of fiction is a good deal a matter of class feeling — educationally speaking. Books of one grade are held to be valueless by critics of a higher one, who do not appreciate the fact that lower grades of readers should be supplied with mental pabulum suited to their powers of assimilation. The failure to allow for this difference in readers is, I think, at the bottom of the many unconsidered assertions regarding the character of certain writers, and the literary necessities of corresponding classes of readers." (Page 27.)

No institution in the country has been under more considerate and conservative management than the Boston Public Library, and these opinions are the outgrowth of its twenty two years of experience.

An accurate classification has been kept of all the books which have been drawn from our Library during the past year, and the statistics show that the quality of the reading has been substantially the same as that of other public libraries, with a tendency toward a smaller percentage in the reading of light literature. An arrangement is provided by which the classification of each book, as it goes out, is noted.

The work of each day is recorded, and the per cent. of each classification is ascertained. These are combined into weekly, monthly and yearly averages. Below are the results. In order to indicate the taste of the readers at shorter intervals than an entire year, the statistics, indicated by per cent., are given in periods of six months each, together with the average for the year:

CLASSIFICATION.	June to November	December to May.	Yearly Average.
History and Biography.....	6.89	7.32	7.11
Voyages and Travels.....	3.85	4.26	4.06
Science and Arts.....	3.94	5.08	4.51
Poetry and Drama.....	2.27	2.06	2.16
German and French Literature.....	2.34	3.04	2.87
English Prose Fiction and Juveniles.....	77.66	75.15	76.04
Miscellaneous.....	3.05	2.73	2.89

The like statistics of the Cincinnati Library for 1872 and 1873 (none were issued for 1874), and of the Boston Lower Hall collection for the last seven years, so far as its method of classification corresponds to the above, are as follows:

CINCINNATI.

	1872.	1873.
History and Biography.....	6.5	6.4
Voyages and Travels.....	1.8	1.9
Science and Arts.....	2.5	2.5
Poetry and Drama.....	1.4	1.7
German and French Literature.....	10.5	11.2
English Prose Fiction and Juveniles.....	74.8	73.8
Miscellaneous.....	2.5	2.5

BOSTON LOWER HALL.

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Voyages and Travels.....	2.3	3.26	3.4	2.8	3.0	1.0	3.0
Science and Arts.....	7.4	6.97	4.9	5.7	6.0	6.0	7.0
German and French Literature.....	2.8	2.73	2.4	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
English Prose Fiction and Juveniles.....	74.2	76.4	78.4	77.2	76.0	74.0	71.0

The incident in all these reports which first attracts the attention of persons not familiar with the subject, is that about three-fourths of the circulation is comprised under the classification of "English Prose Fiction and Juveniles." This class includes the writings of Sir Walter Scott,

Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, Mrs. Lewes (George Eliot), Mrs. Craik (Miss Muloch), Bulwer Lytton, Kingsley, MacDonald, Verne, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Gaskell, and other esteemed English and American novel-writers. It is the better class of novels which are most read. There is also a lighter class of novels which are much read by persons of small literary culture. They are not vicious books; they are simply thin, feeble and sensational; but they are above the standard of the people who read them.

ADMINISTRATION.

The working force of the Library comprises twenty-six persons. The Librarian, assistants, and the attendants employed in the day service make nineteen of this force. There are also employed five evening attendants, one day janitor, and one night janitor who acts as watchman. The total amount paid for salaries was \$15,545. I take pleasure in commending my assistants and the attendants for the zeal and faithfulness with which they have discharged their duties, in which none of them had any previous training.

READING ROOM.

The number of serials kept on file in the reading room is 368; of these, 288 are periodicals, and 80 are newspapers. Of the periodicals, 9 are duplicates of those which are most in demand; 129 are American publications, 81 English, 46 German, 7 French, 3 Italian, 2 Bohemian, 3 Swedish, 6 Norwegian, 2 Danish, and 9 of other nationalities. Of the newspapers, 50 are dailies and 30 are weeklies.

The total number of visitors to the reading-room reported one year ago was 133,017; during the past year the number has risen to 236,021. The issues of periodicals have been 135,355, against 88,682 the previous year. The issue of books for consultation in the reading room has been 21,994 volumes, and this use of books is rapidly increasing. The

total issues of the library and reading room were, therefore, 421,150 volumes, or more than ten times the whole number of volumes in the library.

The opening of the reading room on Sunday continues to be a success. The average number of readers on Sunday has been 560, against 423 reported the previous year. This branch of the service seems to be highly appreciated, and the number of readers is constantly increasing.

CATALOGUE.

The card catalogue has been kept complete and ready for printing at any time. As the orders for continental books has not yet been filed, and the funds of the Library would not at present justify the expense of printing, temporary finding-lists have been prepared, printed, and sold to the book borrowers at the cost price. An edition of 2,000 copies was issued in July, and another of 4,000 copies in February, containing all the books received up to that date. These lists have been very serviceable, and were issued with little expense to the Library. The first edition was sold for twenty cents each, and the second for thirty cents. An enterprising printing house now proposes to furnish the Library with all the finding-lists it needs gratuitously, and to sell them to the public at five cents each, simply to prevent their use as waste paper — provided he can insert unexceptional advertisements at the front and end of the book. This proposition has been accepted by the Board of Directors.

EXAMINATION OF THE LIBRARY.

On the first of April the examination of the Library was commenced without imposing upon the readers the inconvenience of stopping the circulation, or calling in the books for this purpose. The bookcases were examined from the shelf lists, and a record was made of every volume which was not in its place. About 12,000 volumes were embraced

in this record, which were assumed to be in the hands of book-borrowers, at the binder's, or elsewhere. The next duty was to account for these books. This identification has been going on to the present time, and is not yet fully completed. The removal of the Library has somewhat interrupted the work. The present state of the record is as follows: The number of volumes unaccounted for in all departments of the library except prose fiction and juveniles, is 69; in prose fiction, mostly duplicate copies, 188; and in juveniles, mostly duplicate copies, 75; total, 332 volumes. The largest portion of these books are not regarded as lost, but they have not yet been identified. The mistake of a figure by an attendant in charging a book is sometimes the occasion of losing track of it for a time. When it is considered that none of the attendants had any experience in library work thirteen months ago, it is not strange that some clerical mistakes have occurred.

Several reference-books have been stolen from the Reading Room by petty thieves, and have been recovered from second hand dealers in a mutilated condition. Two young men have been arrested for this offense, and convicted in the Criminal Court. From the frequency of these thefts, it has been found necessary to remove the reference books in the reading room from the shelves originally assigned to them, and to place them behind the counter under the eye of the attendant, by whom they are delivered on a written application.

REBINDING.

More than 4,000 volumes have been sent out to be rebound or repaired, and there has often been a considerable delay in the return of the books. There has been paid for rebinding, from the income received from fines, \$1,991.80. The amount of rebinding to be done the coming year will be larger than that done in the past. There will be work enough to employ several persons continuously. Library work is unlike

the common work of a job bindery, and requires workmen who are skilled in this specialty. It is better, therefore, for a Library which has so much rebinding as this to have its own bindery and skilled workmen. Such a proposition is now under consideration by your Board, and I respectfully recommend its adoption.

WILLIAM F. POOLE, *Librarian*.

APPENDIX A.

DONATIONS.

	Books.	Pam.
Akron, Ohio, Public Library		1
American Congregational Association		1
American Institute of Mining Engineers	1	
Anthony, Susan B., Rochester, N. Y.	6	
Astor Library, New York		1
Atkinson, Mrs. E. A.	47	27
Badger H. H.	38	
Ballard, H. C.	1	
Baltimore, Peabody Institute		1
Barbe, E.	6	
Bassett, Mrs. M. J.	1	
Birmingham, Eng., Free Library		5
Boston, Industrial Aid Association		1
Boston Public Library	2	12
Bouton, N. S.	12	
Briggs, G. C., Boston	1	
Brookline, Mass., Public Library		1
Buehler, Edward	1	7
Calkins, W. W.		1
Camden and Atlantic Railroad		1
Caton, Hon. John D.		2
Chamberlain, Everett	1	
Chapin, Calvin N., Boston		2
Chicago Board of Education	4	7
Chicago Civil Engineering Club		1
Chicago Legal News Co.		2
Chicago South Park Commissioners		1
Chicago Relief and Aid Society	2	1
Cincinnati Mercantile Library		1
Cincinnati, Miami Medical College		1
Clarke, Robert, Cincinnati	1	1
Columbus, Ohio, City Clerk		1
Combs, Andrew	1	
Crosby, W. E., Davenport		1

	Books.	Pam.
Dean, John Ward, Boston.....		5
Dean, M. S.	2	
Decanver, A. C.		I
DeForest, B. S.	I	
Denesen, W.	I	
Doggett, Mrs. Wm. E.	16	
Dorr, Eben P.		I
Dreier, Emil.	20	
Dwight, B. W.	3	
East Saint Louis, Ill., Public Library.....		I
Falk, Theodore		I
Felton, J.		I
Fortune, E. J. R.	I	
"Friend," A.	I	
".....	3	
".....	2	
".....	I	
".....	I	
Gillespie, H. H. C.	2	
Great Britain, Patent Office Commissioner.....	208	
Green, Dr. Samuel A., Boston	16	144
Guthman, Raphael	6	
Haines, I. C.	I	
Hale, Edwin M.	I	
Hand, A.	37	
Handyside, P. D., Edinburgh	I	I
Harris, Phineas	2	
Hartford, Conn., Young Men's Association.....		I
Holden, C. F., Boston	I	
Holmes, Henry A., Albany.....	I	
Hornsby, A. H.	I	
Hoyne, Thomas		I
Hungerford, T. A.	I	
Hurlbut, H. H.		2
Illinois State Department.....	92	
Illinois State Penitentiary.....		2
Index Association, Boston	4	
Indianapolis, Ind., Public Library.....		I
Inland Magazine		I
Iowa, Historical Society		3
Iowa State Agricultural Society		I
Jansen, McClurg & Co.	I	
Kaufman, W. S.	I	
Kentucky State Department.....	I	
Knortz, Carl, Indianapolis.....		I
Lafin, George H.	27	

	Books.	Pam.
Lancaster, Mass., Public Library		I
Law, W., jr.	I	
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library		I
Lee, John W. M., Baltimore		I
LePetre, Mrs. F.	3	
Lindsley, J. B.		I
London, Aeronautical Society	I	
London, British and Foreign Sailors' Society	2	
London, British Association for Social Science	I	
London, Colonial Commissioners	I	
London, Commissioners of Admiralty	II	
London, Destitute Sailors' Asylum	I	
London, Emigrant Commissioners	4	
London, Hakluyt Society	5	
London, Meteorological Office	4	
London, Queckett Microscopical Club	2	
London, Royal Geographical Society	4	
London, Royal Institution	2	I
London, Royal Institution of Cornwall	6	
London, Royal Society	5	
London, Sailors' Home	2	
London, Society for the Blind	I	
London, United Service Institution	3	
London, Wesleyan Methodist Magazine	8	
Lowell, Mass., Public Library		3
Manchester, Eng., Free Library		I
Massachusetts State Library		I
Melrose, Mass., Public Library		2
Mountford, H. A., Cincinnati		2
Naprstek, Vojta, Prague	I30	
New England Historical and Genealogical Society		I8
New Hampshire State Library		I
New York City, Mercantile Library		I
New York City, Young Men's Christian Association		I
New York State Library	I	6
Newburyport, Mass., Public Library		I
Newton, Mass., Public Library		I
Ohio, State Auditor	I	
Ohio, State Department		2
Ohio, State Library		I
Onderdonk, Henry, Jamaica, L. I.	2	
Orton, Wm., New York		I
Oxford, Bodleian Library	I	
Parker, J. Mason, Boston	9	
Peabody, Mass., Institute	I	I
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.		I

	Books.	Pam.
Peoria, Ill., Board of Trade		1
Periam, J.	1	
Philadelphia, Carpenter's Hall Association		1
Philadelphia Mercantile Library		1
Phillips, J.	1	
Poole, Wm. F.	1	5
Quaritch, Bernard, London	1	10
Quincy, Eliza Susan	1	1
Reynolds, Wm. M.	1	
Rice, Roswell		1
Rosenthal, Julius	53	13
Rudolph, Emil	1	
St. Louis Academy of Science	1	
St. Louis Board of Education	1	
San Francisco Mercantile Library	1	1
San Francisco, Odd Fellows' Library		1
Schoenning, Mrs. B.	1	
Silversmith, J.	1	
Smith, C. J.	1	
Smith, H. R.	4	
Smith, DeWitt C.	1	
Smithsonian Institution	6	
Snider, D. J., St. Louis		1
Stevens, B. F., London	5	1579
Stockholm, Sweden, City of	2	
Strunt, William, Cincinnati		1
Switzer, A. H.	1	
Talcott, Mrs. E.	1	
Tourtelot, Fred. E.	45	
Ungar, Carl	2	
United States, Bureau of Education	1	2
United States, Bureau of Statistics	4	
United States, Patent Office	13	
United States, Secretary of the Interior		1
United States, Signal Service	3	
United States, State Department	1	
Vierling, F. C.	2	
Ward, Hon. J. D.	9	3
Wilkinson, S.		1
Willard, Samuel	1	
Williams, Donnelly & Co.	1	
Wing, J. M. & Co.	2	
Woodworth, J. M., Washington		2
Worcester, Mass., Public Library		2
Wright, John S.	8	17
Yale College		3

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS SUPPLIED TO THE READING ROOM.

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>420. Advance.</p> <p>421. Aldine.</p> <p>422. American Agriculturist.</p> <p>423. American Artisan.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1. American Bibliopolist.</p> <p>424. American Builder.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2. American Journal of Science.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">3. American Naturalist.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">4. Amerikanische Schulzeitung—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>426. Appleton's Journal.</p> <p>427. Arcadian—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">7. Army and Navy—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>428. Army and Navy Journal.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">5. Arthur's Home Magazine.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">6. Atlantic Monthly, 2 copies.</p> <p>11. Ballou's Monthly Magazine.</p> <p>12. Bibliotheca Sacra.</p> <p>13. Book Buyer—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>14. Book Seller's Guide—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>15. Carl Pretzel's Weekly—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>16. Catholic World.</p> <p>431. Centennial Art Journal—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">72. Chicago. Proceedings of Common Council, 2 copies—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>430. Chicago Legal News—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">19. Chicago Magazine—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">17. Chicago Medical Journal—<i>gift</i>.</p> | <p>18. Chicago Railway Review—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">21. Chicago Teacher—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>429. Christian Union.</p> <p>435. Congressional Record.</p> <p>578. Daily Graphic.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">20. Deborah—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>433. Dwight's Journal of Music.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">23. Eclectic Magazine.</p> <p>434. Engineering and Mining Journal.</p> <p>437. Field and Stream—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>438. Folio—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>439. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, 2 copies.</p> <p>440. Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">27. Friend, The—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">26. Friend's Review—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">30. Galaxy, 3 copies.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">31. Gem of the West—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">32. Hall's Journal of Health.</p> <p>442. Harper's Bazaar.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">35. Harper's Magazine, 3 cop.</p> <p>443. Harper's Weekly, 2 copies.</p> <p>444. Hearth and Home.</p> <p>445. Herald (Insurance) Chicago—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">36. Hlas Jenoty Svobody smych—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">37. Horticulturist.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">39. Humane Journal—<i>gift</i>.</p> <p>446. Illust'd Christian Weekly.</p> <p>447. Independent.</p> <p>448. Index—<i>gift</i>.</p> |
|---|---|

- Inland Magazine.
 450. Insurance Age—*gift*.
 449. Insurance Critic—*gift*.
 38. International Review.
 40. Israelite—*gift*.
 451. Journal of Applied Chemistry.
 41. Journal of Speculative Philosophy.
 42. Journal of Franklin Institute.
 45. Kindergarten, Der—*gift*.
 48. Lippincott's Magazine.
 452. Literary World.
 49. Littell's Living Age.
 453. Manufacturer and Builder.
 55. Methodist Quart. Review.
 441. Nar och Fjerran—*gift*.
 454. Nation (N. Y.)
 455. National Live Stock Journal—*gift*.
 56. New England Journal of Education.
 59. New Era—*gift*.
 456. New Jerusalem Messenger—*gift*.
 60. North American Review.
 62. Nursery.
 63. Official Gazette U. S. Patent Office, 2 cop.—*gift*.
 67. Official Postal Guide.
 64. Oliver Optic's Magazine.
 461. Our Fireside Friend—*gift*.
 553. Owl, The—*gift*.
 66. Overland Monthly.
 432. Patent Right Gazette—*gift*.
 68. Pharmacist—*gift*.
 69. Pionier, Der—*gift*.
 70. Popular Science Monthly.
 82. Potter's Americ'n Monthly
 71. Printer's Circular—*gift*.
 73. Publishers' Weekly.
 457. Rail Road Gazette.
 76. Railway World—*gift*.
 74. Saint Nicholas, 2 copies.

83. Saint Louis Railway Register—*gift*.
 458. Scientific American, 2 cop.
 75. Scribner's Monthly, 2 cop.
 459. Song Messenger—*gift*.
 460. Spirit of the Times.
 33. Temperance Record—*gift*.
 77. Unitarian Review and Religious Magazine—*gift*.
 436. United States Review—*gift*
 79. Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine.
 80. Voice of Masonry—*gift*.
 81. West Chicago—*gift*.
 462. Western Postal Record—*gift*.
 463. Western Scientific Journal—*gift*.
 464. Western Agriculturist—*gift*.
 465. Workshop.
 466. Young Folks' Monthly.
 467. Youth's Companion.

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

468. Academy.
 469. Architect.
 85. Argosy.
 470. Art Journal.
 471. Art—Pictorial and Industrial.
 472. Athenæum.
 88. Belgravia.
 89. Blackwood's Magazine.
 473. British Medical Journal.
 92. British Quarterly.
 474. Building News.
 475. Builder.
 94. Cassell's Magazine.
 95. Chambers's Journal.
 96. Chemical News.
 97. Chronological and Descriptive Index to British Patents—*gift*.
 98. Contemporary Review.
 99. Cornhill Magazine.
 102. Dublin University Mag.

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| <p>476. Economist.
 104. Edinburgh Review.
 477. Engineering.
 150. Every Boy's Magazine.
 105. Fortnightly Review.
 106. Fraser's Magazine.
 478. Gardeners' Magazine.
 108. Gentleman's Magazine.
 491. Geographical Magazine.
 110. Glasgow Herald.
 111. Good Things.
 112. Good Words.
 479. Graphic.
 113. Homœopathic Review—
 <i>gift.</i>
 480. Illustrated London News.
 482. Investor's Monthly Man-
 ual—<i>gift.</i>
 483. Iron.
 485. Lancet.
 486. Land and Water.
 487. Leisure Hours.
 115. Liverpool Mercury.
 488. London and Paris Maga-
 zine of Fashion.
 116. London Society.
 118. Manchester Times.
 119. Mark Lane Express.
 120. Macmillan's Magazine.
 121. Month, The.
 122. Monthly Notices of the
 Royal Astronomical So-
 ciety—<i>gift.</i>
 489. Musical World.
 124. Nation (Dublin).
 490. Nature.
 125. Nautical Magazine.
 126. New Monthly Magazine,
 Colburn's.
 127. Notes and Queries.
 128. Once a Week.
 492. Pall Mall Gazette.
 131. Popular Science Review.
 493. Portfolio.
 494. Practical Magazine.
 132. Proceedings of Royal Geo-
 graphical Society—<i>gift.</i></p> | <p>495. Public Opinion.
 496. Punch.
 134. Quarterly Journal of Mi-
 croscopical Science.
 135. Quarterly Journal of Sci-
 ence.
 136. Quarterly Review.
 497. Queen.
 498. Review, Insurance—<i>gift.</i>
 138. Saint James.
 499. Saturday Review.
 139. Science Gossip.
 500. Scientific Review.
 501. Spectator.
 140. Sunday Magazine.
 502. Tablet.
 142. Temple Bar.
 143. Times, The.
 144. Tinsley's Magazine.
 146. Victoria Magazine.
 147. Weekly Freeman and Irish
 Agriculturist.
 148. Weekly Northern Whig
 (Belfast).
 149. Westminster Review.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.</p> <p>152. Allgemeine Bibliographie,
 von Brockhaus.
 504. Allgemeine Familienzeit'g.
 505. Allgemeine Theater-Chro-
 nik.
 506. Allgemeine Zeitung.
 153. Annalen der Physik und
 Chemie.
 154. Archiv der Mathematik
 und Physik.
 507. Ausland.
 509. Blaetter fuer Kuntsgewerbe
 511. Daheim.
 513. Deutsche Blaetter.
 155. Deutsche Revue.
 515. Europa.
 516. Fliegende Blaetter.
 157. Gaea.
 517. Gartenlaube</p> |
|---|--|

518. Gegenwart.
 159. Germania Berlin.
 519. Globus.
 158. Grenzboten.
 520. Hausfreund.
 161. Historische Zeitschrift,
 von Sybel.
 521. Illustrierte Zeitung.
 165. Im Neuen Reich.
 530. Jenear Literaturzeitung.
 522. Kladderadatsch.
 523. Kunsthandwerk.
 167. Koelnische Zietung, Taeg-
 liche.
 528. Literarisches Centralblatt.
 524. Mittheilungen ueber geo-
 graphische Erforschungen
 525. Modenwelt.
 168. Musikalish - literarisc h e r
 Monatsbericht.
 526. Natur, Die.
 170. Neue Freie Presse (Wien).
 527. Neue Zeitschrift fuer
 Musik.
 171. Polytechnisches Journal.
 173. Salon.
 174. Sammlung gemeinverstæ-
 ndlicher wissenschaftlicher
 vortraege.
 531. Ueber Land und Meer.
 176. Unsere Zeit.
 532. Victoria.
 177. Virchow's Jahresbericht
 fuer Anatomie und Phys-
 iologie.
 179. Welthandel.
 180. Westermann's Monatshefte

FRENCH PUBLICATIONS.

533. Charivari, Le.
 184. Figaro, Le.
 534. Illustration, L'.
 185. Journal des Debats.
 186. Revue des deux Mondes.
 183. Univers, L'.
 535. Voleur, Le.

ITALIAN PUBLICATIONS.

536. Illustrazione Popolare.
 537. Pasquino.
 538. Romanziere Illustrato, Il.

BOHEMIAN.

539. Hlasy ze Siona.
 540. Humoristicke Listy.

SWEDISH.

194. Aftonbladet.
 542. Ny Illustrerad Tidning.
 195. Waektaren.

NORWEGIAN.

198. Bergensposten.
 199. Dagbladet.
 200. Morgenbladet.
 543. Ny Illustreret Tidende.
 544. Skilling-Magazin.
 197. Aftenbladet.

DANISH.

202. Dagbladet.
 545. Illustreret Tidende.

DUTCH.

203. Algemeen Handelsblad.

OTHER FOREIGN PAPERS.

204. American Register, Paris.
 579. Australasian, Melbourne.
 216. Overland China Mail,
 Hong Kong.
 217. Pacific Commercial Adver-
 tiser, Honolulu.
 552. Times of India.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

*To be found on the Reading-
Desks and Hand-Files.*

Boston—Herald.

“ Post.

“ Transcript.

Baltimore—American.

Chicago—Courier—*gift.*

“ Eve’g Journal—*gift.*

“ Freie Presse—*gift.*

“ Inter-Ocean—*gift.*

“ National Hotel Re-
porter—*gift.*

“ Post and Mail.—*gift.*

“ Skandinavien—*gift.*

“ Staats-Zietung—*gift.*

“ Times.

“ Tribune.

“ Union—*gift.*

“ War Dept. Weather
Map—*gift.*

Cincinnati—Enquirer.

Denver—Rocky Mount’n News.

Detroit—Tribune and Adver-
tiser.

Indianapolis—Journal.

Louisville—Courier-Journal.

Memphis—Avalanche.

Milwaukee—News.

New Orleans—Picayune.

New York—Courier des Etats
Unis.

“ Daily Graphic.

“ Herald.

“ Staats-Zeitung.

“ Times.

“ Tribune.

“ World.

Omaha—Republican.

“ Herald.

Philadelphia—Press.

Richmond—Enquirer.

San Francisco—Alta Californi’n

Springfield (Mass.)—Republican

Springfield (Ill.)—State Journal.

St. Louis—Republican.

“ Anzeiger des Westens

Toledo—Blade.

Toronto—Globe.

Washington—Chronicle.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

To be found on the Hand-Files.

Boston—Christian Register.

“ Investigator.

“ Pilot.

Central City—Register—*gift.*

Charlotte (Mich.)—Republican.

Chicago—Daheim—*gift.*

“ Der Western—*gift.*

“ Eulenspiegel—*gift.*

“ Gamla och Nya Hem-
landet—*gift.*

“ Interior—*gift.*

“ Journal of Commerce
—*gift.*

“ New Covenant—*gift.*

“ Nya Svenska Ameri-
kanen—*gift.*

“ Nya Werlden—*gift.*

“ Northwestern Christ-
ian Advocate—*gift.*

“ Prairie Farmer.

“ Skandinavien og
Amerika—*gift.*

“ Standard—*gift.*

“ Sunday Times.

“ Vorbote.

“ Westen, Der.

“ Western Catholic—
gift.

“ Western Rural—*gift.*

“ Workingman’s Advo-
cate—*gift.*

Cleveland—Pokrok—*gift.*

“ Delnicke Listy—
gift.

Denver—Rocky M’tain Herald.

Iowa City—Slovan Americky—
gift.

New York—Belletristches Jour.	San Francisco—California Spir-
“ Freeman's Journal.	it— <i>gift</i> .
“ New Jorske Listy	St. Louis—Anzeiger des Westens
— <i>gift</i> .	“ Hlas— <i>gift</i> .
Omaha—Pokrok Zapadu— <i>gift</i> .	Washington—Weekly Weather
Racine—Slavie— <i>gift</i> .	Chronicle— <i>gift</i> .

APPENDIX C.

STATISTICS OF THE READING ROOM.

1874.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	TOTAL.
Number of Visitors -----	13350	13222	14517	16254	16888	21513	21567	25762	25230	28174	20682	18862	236021
Number of Publications issued. }	8950	8815	9678	9000	9202	12000	11675	13410	13455	16055	11990	11175	135355
Number Books issued -----				1836	2057	2342	2703	3765	3365	2728	1798	1400	21994
Average weekly Visitors----	3337	3306	3629	4063	4222	5378	5391	6440	6307	7044	5170	4715	4539
Average weekly issues, } Periodicals.	2225	2204	2419	2250	2300	3000	2918	3352	3363	4014	2990	2794	2603
Average weekly Issues, } Books.				459	514	585	596	941	841	682	449	350	647
Average daily Visitors----	445	427	468	542	545	717	696	821	901	909	690	608	617
Average daily issues, Pe- } riodicals.	297	284	312	301	297	400	377	432	481	518	399	360	371
Average daily issues, Books				61	76	90	100	139	140	101	69	52	91
Average Sunday Visitors--	425	436	452	482	509	581	579	658	664	685	638	611	560

APPENDIX D.

BY-LAWS CONTAINING REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

1. The Librarian, under control of the Board of Directors, shall have charge of the rooms and working force of the Library, and shall be responsible for the care and safety of the books and other public property contained therein, and for the preservation of order in the rooms.

2. The Library and Reading Room shall be open on all secular days, except January first, July fourth, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, from 9 A. M. to 9-30 P. M. On Sundays and the above named holidays the Reading Room shall be open during the same hours.

3. Any person of good deportment and habits may use the Reading Room. The use of tobacco, and all conversation and other conduct not consistent with the quiet and orderly use of the Reading Room, are prohibited.

4. Any resident of Chicago may draw books from the Library by registering his or her name, and complying with either of the following conditions:

I. Giving satisfactory security in the form following:

"I, the subscriber, hereby certify that _____, Chicago, 187 _____, residing at No. _____ Street, is a fit person to enjoy the privileges of the Chicago Public Library, and that I will be responsible for the observance, by _____, of the regulations of the Library, and will make good any injury or loss the Library may sustain from the permission to draw books that may be given in consequence of this certificate.

(Signed,) _____

"Residing at No. _____ Street."

"N. B.—The privileges granted in consequence of this certificate, may be revoked, at pleasure, by the Library, or the signer."

II. Depositing three dollars, and in special cases such further sum as the value of the book asked for may, in the judgment of the Librarian, require. For such deposits a receipt shall be given.

5. The Board of Directors may, for special reasons, admit to the use of the Library persons not actual residents of Chicago.

6. Each person entitled to draw books from the Library will be supplied with a card inscribed with his or her name, residence, and register number. This card must be produced whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the Library. Neglect to give this notice will subject the card-holder to forfeiture of privileges.

7. The holder of a card is entitled to draw one volume, if octavo or larger size ; or two volumes of smaller size than octavo, they being the same work.

8. Books may be retained two weeks, and may be once renewed for the same period. Application for renewal must be made within the first fourteen days.

9. Books of recent purchase, labeled "Seven Day Book," can not be retained more than one week, and can not be renewed.

10. Encyclopædias, dictionaries, and other works of reference, elaborately illustrated books, and such others as may be unsuited for general circulation, can be used only in the building.

11. A fine of three cents a day shall be paid on each volume which is not returned according to the provisions of the preceding rules ; and no book will be delivered to the party incurring the fine till it is paid.

12. Writing in books is prohibited ; and all injuries to books, beyond reasonable wear, and all losses, shall promptly be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Librarian.

13. Delinquents will be notified through the mail on the first day after their delinquency has occurred ; and one week thereafter, if the book is not returned, the guarantor will be notified. If the book is not returned within one month after serving the first notice, the Librarian shall proceed to collect, through the Law

Department of the City, the value of the book, with the accrued fines and other charges, to the date of payment.

14. Any person abusing the privileges of the Library, or violating these regulations, shall be temporarily suspended from the use of the Library, and the case shall be reported to the Library Committee for proper action thereon.

A CITY ORDINANCE

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CHICAGO
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago :

SECTION 1. Any person who shall willfully or maliciously cut, write upon, injure, deface, tear, or destroy any book, newspaper, plate, picture, engraving, or statue belonging to The Chicago Public Library, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall willfully or maliciously commit any injury upon The Chicago Public Library, or upon the grounds, building, furniture, fixtures, or other property thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fail to return any book belonging to The Chicago Public Library, according to the requirements of the by-laws duly made and adopted by the Directors of such Library, for the government thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offense.

[Passed, by unanimous vote, May 11, 1874.]

RESOLUTION CONCERNING NON-RESIDENTS.

"Resolved, That the privileges of the Public Library be extended to persons residing outside of the city limits in Cook County, who have a permanent place of business in Chicago, subject to the same regulations that apply to the actual residents of the city; provided, that the guarantor for such persons must be an actual resident of the city."

[Passed by the Board of Directors, June 6, 1874.]

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

JUNE, 1876.



CHICAGO:

PUBLIC LIBRARY ROOMS, 40 DEARBORN STREET.

1876.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1875-76.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, <i>President</i> ,	TERM EXPIRES, 1876.
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,	" " 1877.
ALBERT M. BILLINGS,	" " 1878.
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,	" " 1878.
¹ BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,	" " 1876.
GEORGE MASON,	" " 1877.
WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,	" " 1878.
ROBERT F. QUEAL,	" " 1876.
² JOHN B. WALKER,	" " 1877.



STANDING COMMITTEES, 1875-76.

Buildings and Grounds: MESSRS. MASON, LOEWENTHAL
AND BILLINGS.

Library and Reading Room: MESSRS. ANTHONY, HOTZ
AND ONAHAN.

Finance: MESSRS. ONAHAN, LOEWENTHAL AND WALKER.

Administration: MESSRS. QUEAL, MASON AND HOTZ.

By-Laws and Regulations: MESSRS. WALKER, ANTHONY
AND QUEAL.

¹ Hon. Thomas Hoyne, late President, resigned his position as Director October 16, 1875, and Mr. Loewenthal was appointed his successor. Mr. Shorey was elected President of the Board December 11, 1875.

² Julius Rosenthal, Esq. resigned August 11, and Dr. Walker was appointed his successor.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

Librarian: WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE.

Assistants: WM. B. WICKERSHAM, LINA E. VOELLMY,
JOHN GEGGIE, WM. M. PAYNE, LEO J. MEILBEK.

FRED. H. HILD,	ELLA A. WADE,
P. D. SCHIPPERUS,	HENRIETTA HARMS,
M. F. H. MOE,	VENNA HATTERMAN,
HARRIET A. HYDE,	ELIZABETH A. YOUNG,
ELLA M. LAMB,	KATE M. HENNEBERRY,
EMMA A. BRISTOL,	THOMAS F. SCULLY.

Evening Attendants: ALFRED E. BARR, FRED. R. BRAIN-
ARD, JAMES LANGLAND, HENRY VOCKE, WM. T.
FRISBIE, P. E. BUDEFELT.

Janitors: ISAAC HULL, HERMAN DAHL.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Directors of the CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY have the honor to present to the City Council their Fourth Annual Report, as required by the seventh section of the act of the General Assembly, under which the Library is established.

The Annual Report of the Secretary, and a statement of the Comptroller, herewith submitted, show the condition of the trust on the first day of June, the various sums of money received from the "Library Fund" and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended.

The expenses of the Library, for the past year, have been \$43,723.96. Of this, \$10,785.62, have been expended for books, and \$2,301.05 for newspapers and periodicals.

The number of books now on hand is 49,024. There have been added to the Library during the year 10,251 volumes, of which 2,195 volumes have been donations. The number of volumes lost or missing is 421, many of which will probably be recovered. The number of books loaned during the year is 405,747 volumes. The general character and kind of books circulated are shown in the full and admirable report of the Librarian, herewith submitted.

There are now on the Registry the names of 30,905 book borrowers. The average daily number of visitors to the Reading Room, on secular days is 626; on Sundays, 360. The total number of visitors attending the Library and reading room is about 700,000.

The Library was established by ordinance of the Common Council on the 1st day of April, 1872. The Reading room was opened to the public on the 1st day of January, 1873.

The Library was opened for the circulation of books on the 1st day of May, 1874.

Before the passage of the law in relation to Libraries, the subject had received the attention of the people in many parts of the State. In this city the matter was fully discussed by the press and in public meetings. As the result of the investigation then made in relation to the working methods of other public libraries in this country and in England, and the cost of maintaining them, it was determined that a public library and reading room could be established and maintained in Chicago upon a tax of one-fifth of a mill on a dollar on the taxable property in the city. The experience derived from the actual working of the Library and Reading room has confirmed the opinion first formed; and has demonstrated the fact that such a Library cannot be carried on effectively, so as to secure the most important results of a public library as an educator of all classes of the people, old and young, rich and poor, without distinction, at a cost less than the full amount of the tax authorized by the law in relation to libraries.

The levy in 1872 was made for one-fifth of a mill on the dollar, amounting to \$56,839.64, of which \$52,463.51 have been collected. The levy for 1873 was a little short of the whole amount authorized by law, being \$49,931.68, of which \$43,605.16 have been collected. The levies in the three following years were each \$25,000, of which their have been collected for 1874 \$17,389.06, for 1875 \$6,930.66. The whole amount of taxes collected under all the levies is \$120,388.39.

The Directors established the Library, as they supposed, in accordance with the policy indicated by the law itself, and by the action of the Common Council during the first two years after the passage of the act. They established a reading room, in which, from the beginning, have been found the leading newspapers and the best periodical literature of the world; and a library for circulation, study and reference upon a grade that might fairly meet the wants and reasonable expectations of four hundred thousand people, in

general character, like the libraries that have been established at Cincinnati, at Boston, at Birmingham, at Liverpool, and at Manchester. But, contrary to the judgment of the Directors as expressed in their last three annual reports to the City Council, the levy for the last three years has been reduced to \$25,000 a year. .

All the serious consequences to the Library of these deficiencies in the several levies, are now apparent. The unpaid vouchers of the Directors amount to \$15, 596.13. It appears from the statement of the Comptroller that he charges the "Library Fund" with \$6,308, on account of the Gage defalcation; and that when all the vouchers now drawn shall be paid, the "Library Fund" will be overdrawn \$21,904.13.

It is probable that the income of the coming year will not exceed \$20,000. The necessary expenses of maintaining the Library, according to its present plan of operation, including nothing for books and periodicals, will not be less than \$27,000. If the Comptroller should require the overdrawn vouchers to be paid out of the funds as they come in, the Library must be closed altogether, unless some relief shall be given by the City Council.

If the Directors shall be permitted to use the funds as they are paid in hereafter, to defray the current expenses, there would still be no money for two years, that could be used for the purchase of books.

It should be stated that there are delinquent taxes due the "Library Fund" to the amount of \$36,590, and that a part of the present embarrassment is due to this common source of most of the financial trouble of the city.

It is apparent that unless special relief is immediately given, it will be the duty of the Directors, at least, to close the circulating department of the Library.

An effort was made by the Directors, during the last year, to diminish the expenses by closing the circulating department evenings, but so great was the popular discontent that the City Council peremptorily ordered the Directors to re-open the Library for evening circulation. The matter

was not, perhaps, quite so well understood by the City Council, as it was by the Directors, at the time the order was passed. The subject will now receive, doubtless, a more thoughtful consideration; for it is apparent that no popular discontent will justify the Directors in maintaining the Library at a grade of expense beyond the means provided.

It is evident that the people of the city, with great unanimity, desire that the Library shall be maintained at a grade adequate to supply the wants of readers and students throughout the city; and that the highest public interest is in harmony with this most reasonable requirement; but this cannot be done cheaper here than elsewhere; and, in the opinion of the Directors, it cannot be well or satisfactorily done for less than one-fifth of a mill on a dollar of the valuation.

There being no other public library in the city, and but few private libraries since the fire of 1871, the demand for the facilities of a free public library here have been and are unprecedented. This demand has been in a measure satisfied. The circulation of books for the last two years has been greater in this Library than in any other single public library in the United States, except the Boston Library; and it will appear from the tables in the Librarian's report that the grade of books circulated is quite as high as, if not higher than the grade of books circulated in other libraries. Probably, no other public library, anywhere, within the same period, has done more, or better work, or done more to illustrate the necessity and wisdom of its establishment, and to justify its claim to a generous support for the future.

The Library has been managed from the beginning with strict regard to economy. The books have been purchased at the lowest cash price in the markets of the world. The expenditures have been made under the careful supervision of appropriate committees, and of the Board. The number of assistants employed is fewer, and the aggregate of salaries much lower than in any other library of the same grade in this country.

A brief reference to the expenditures of two well known public libraries, will illustrate the truth of the statement just made.

The Cincinnati Public Library circulates a little more than one-half as many books as are circulated here. The expenses of the Library for 1875, not including anything for rent, were \$51,463.25. It is paying at the present time, annual salaries to the amount of \$26,000. The salaries paid by this Library amount to \$14,705.20 a year. The buildings and grounds occupied by the Cincinnati Library, cost \$475,000, the whole cost of which was paid by taxation alone, in four years, while the building was being constructed.

The buildings and grounds occupied by the Boston Library have cost considerable more than half a million dollars, the exact statistics of which are not at hand. The annual expenditures for books is about \$30,000; and for salaries about \$60,000. The whole annual expenditure is about \$141,000, or more than the entire cost of the Chicago Public Library from its foundation to the present time.

In obedience to the requirements of law, the Directors have stated in this Report all the material facts necessary to show the present condition of the Library and of their trust in relation to it; leaving it to the City Council to devise by what means its beneficent influence may be sustained, increased and perpetuated.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, *President.*

ELLIOTT ANTHONY,

ALBERT M. BILLINGS,

FERDINAND C. HOTZ,

BERTHOLD LOWENTHAL,

GEORGE MASON,

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,

ROBERT F. QUEAL,

JOHN B. WALKER,

} *Directors.*

COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND, JUNE 1. 1876.

<i>Credits.</i>	TAX LEVY.	TAX COL.	TAX UNCOL.
Levy of 1872... ..	56,839.49	52,463.51	4,375.98
“ “ 1873.....	49,931.68	43,605.16	6,326.52
“ “ 1874.....	25,207.53	17,389.06	7,818.74
Appropriations of 1875..	25,000.00	6,930.66	18,069.34
“ “ 1876..	25,000.00		25,000.00
	<u>\$181,978.70</u>	<u>120,388.39</u>	<u>61,590.31</u>
Add Miscel. receipts...	95.50		
	<u>\$182,074.20</u>		

Debits—Payments—

From beginning to April 1, 1873....	5,254.83	
“ April, 1873 to “ 1, 1874 ...	19,360.02	
“ “ 1, 1874 “ “ 1, 1875 ...	64,525.59	
“ “ 1, 1875 “ Jan'y 1, 1876 ...	29,579.50	
“ January 1, 1876 to June 1, 1876	5,780.59	
	<u>124,500.53</u>	

Debates on Taxes.

From April 1, 1872 to April 1, 1873	17.75	
“ “ 1, 1873 “ “ 1, 1874	207.94	
“ “ 1, 1874 “ “ 1, 1875	108.51	
“ “ 1, 1875 “ Jan'y 1, 1876	126.01	
	<u>460.21</u>	
Total amount charged this Fund		<u>\$124,960.74</u>

Total amount of tax levies and miscel. receipts	\$182,074.20
Deduct total amount charged.....	124,960.74
Bal. of levies and miscel. receipts unexpended	<u>\$57,113.46</u>
Total taxes collected.....	120,388.39
Miscellaneous receipts	95.50
	<u>\$120,483.89</u>
Total am't. of actual cash pay'ts. to June 1, '76	123,078.15
Total actual cash receipts	120,483.89
Cash payments in excess of actual cash receipts	<u>\$2,594.26</u>
Vouchers on hand not yet audited by Comp't.	14,001.87
Am't. audited by Comp. but not paid by Treas.	1,422.38
Paid by Treas. in exeess of actual cash receipts	<u>2,594.26</u>
Am't. overdraft, if outstanding bills were paid	<u>\$18,018.51</u>
Add proportion of Gage defalcation.....	6,308.00
And the total overdraft would be.....	<u>\$24,326.51</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CHICAGO, }
JUNE 12, 1876. }

To the President and Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with section VII. of the law under which this Library is established, I herewith submit the following financial and statistical statement for the year ended May 31, 1876:

BALANCE SHEET.

	DR.	CR.
Cash on hand June 1, 1875.....	\$652.25	
Vouchers drawn against Library } Fund by the Library Board }	39,255.93	
Books.....		\$10,784.19
Book-binding and re-binding.....		4,356.57
Books lost.....	176.01	
Catalogues.....	163.15	
Deposit by book-borrowers.....	3.00	
Expense.....		1,223.49
Fines for detention of books.....	2,831.44	
Freight.....		346.05
Furniture.....		1,798.04
Heating.....		472.98
Insurance.....		345.63
Int. on book-borrowers' deposits ..	18.46	
Lighting.....		1,089.75
Newspapers and periodicals.....		2,300.85
Old papers sold.....	112.44	

Postage	214.30	
Printing	594.34	
Rent.....	4,041.66	
Salaries	14,705.20	
Stationery	202.18	
Cash on hand June 1, 1876	737.45	
	<hr/>	
	\$43,212.68	\$43,212.68

Number of books on hand	49,024
“ “ “ purchased.....	8,140
“ “ “ donations.....	2,195
“ “ “ unaccounted for	421

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

I, W. B. Wickersham, Secretary of
the Chicago Public Library, do solemnly affirm that the
above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and
belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary*.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of
June, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL.]

C. O. HENTHORN, *Notary Public*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

CHICAGO, JUNE 10, 1876.

To the Board of Directors of the Public Library:

GENTLEMEN:— I herewith respectfully submit my report, as Librarian, for the official year ending May 31, 1876.

The general depression of business interests during the past year and the embarrassments in the city's financial affairs have left their record upon all our public institutions. The Public Library, still in its infancy and only partially meeting the wants of this populous community, has not escaped these depressing influences. Its finances have been crippled, and that liberal municipal support with which it was established, and which was expected when the library was opened to the public twenty-five months ago, has not been realized. A statement of the present financial condition of the Library fund has already been laid before you, and it is not necessary that I should comment upon it.

Under these unfavorable conditions, the library has during the past year had an accession of more than 10,000 volumes of standard works, and now possesses a collection of nearly 50,000 volumes. In a smaller and less wealthy municipality, such a growth and such a collection would be regarded as matters of pride and self-congratulation. But this Library has a list of more than 30,000 book-borrowers, and the list is rapidly increasing. The number of books for circulation is altogether inadequate to meet such a demand. As a consequence, the rooms have been crowded, and borrowers have been subjected to an annoying delay in awaiting their turn to be served. This delay has arisen mainly from the deficiency of books, and the loss of the attendants' time in looking for

works of which no copy was in. Increasing the number of attendants without increasing the number of copies of books much sought for, would scarcely diminish the delay complained of. It has not been possible to supply these deficiencies from the financial appropriations made to the Library.

ROOMS.

The new rooms, which were first occupied one year ago, have met acceptably the temporary wants of the Library, and have demonstrated the wisdom of the Board of Directors in making the removal. They are more centrally located and furnish more space and better light than those previously occupied on Wabash Avenue. The public have cheerfully put up with the inconvenience of ascending one more flight of stairs to the Library, and two more to the Reading room. By the occupancy of the new rooms there has been a saving of \$1,500 in rent, \$884.05 in heating, and \$652.25 in lighting.

The large room south of the Reading room has been fitted up during the year with book-cases for the deposit of the British and American patent publications, public documents, state papers and other works of reference, of which nearly two thousand volumes have been presented to the Library since my last report.

BOOKS.

The number of volumes in the Library at the date of the last annual report, was 39,236. The present number is 49,024. The accessions of the year have been 10,251 volumes. Of these, 2,195 volumes have been given, and 8,056 have been purchased. The number of volumes worn out and condemned (chiefly novels and juvenile books), was 463. As these volumes have not been replaced, they have, in the statement of the present number in the Library, been de-

ducted from the sum of the books reported last year and the accessions.

The table following exhibits a classified inventory of the number of books now in the Library and of the accessions which have been made to each department.

	No. of Vols. in Library.	Accessions of the year.
1. History,	3,362	853
2. Biography,	1,878	366
3. Poetry and Drama,	1,369	101
4. Essays and Miscellanies,	1,119	158
5. Travels,	1,972	387
6. Polygraphy,	1,736	102
7. Language and Literature,	532	94
8. Fine Arts,	428	89
9. Practical Arts,	964	168
10. Natural Science,	1,608	243
11. Political and Social Science,	1,057	86
12. Mental and Moral Science,	296	64
13. Ancient Classics,	418	20
14. Religion,	1,915	203
15. Medicine,	885	22
16. Law,	351	10
17. Periodicals,	3,512	560
18. Public Documents, State Papers, etc., ..	3,410	1,932
19. Bibliography,	387	39
20. Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, etc.,	774	117
21. German Literature,	5,131	1,128
22. French Literature,	2,140	2,002
23. Italian Literature,	96	94
24. Scandinavian Literature,	956	239
25. Dutch Literature,	704	703
26. Bohemian Literature,	102	
27. English Prose Fiction,	9,441	259
28. Juveniles,	2,481	212
Total,	49,024	10,251

The amount expended for new books was \$10,784.19. As the income of the Library was limited, no duplicates were

purchased. It will be observed from the table that the bulk of the accessions were in the departments of History, Biography, Travels, Arts, Natural Science, and the literature of the continental countries of Europe. The large accessions of public documents and state papers, were, as has already been stated, donations. Less than 500 volumes of English Prose Fiction and Juvenile books were added, or about the number which have been worn out and condemned.

Great embarrassment has recently been experienced, both to the parties from whom we have purchased books, and to ourselves, from the late disturbed state of the city treasury, and the non-payment of the vouchers drawn by this Board against the appropriations made for the support of the Library by the City Council. Until within a few months a voucher from this Board upon the City Comptroller has in every instance been promptly paid. The business transactions of the Library have hitherto been on a strictly cash basis, and its credit has been unsullied in the book markets of the world. Months must frequently elapse after the order is given before the invoices arrive; and in giving the orders the late financial disturbance was wholly unforeseen. Since it occurred, orders have been countermanded, and no books have been bought. The purchases for the year have mostly been made in Europe and at auction sales in the Eastern cities.

Until within the past year the local booksellers have been glad to supply the Library with current American books at as low rates, at least, as they supplied dealers. Under a favorable contract with a Chicago publishing house, the Library was supplied at such rates till April 1875. At that time the arbitrary rule of the American Publishers' Association—that no books should be furnished to libraries at a larger discount than 20 per cent.—was first applied to us. Such a condition is not only an infringement of the well-accepted rule that trade should be free, but is especially unjust in its application to libraries, which create and foster a knowledge of, and desire for possessing books, and hence are the most efficient allies of the publishing trade. This

Library has not found it necessary to make its purchases under the rules of the American Booksellers' Association, as ample opportunities are offered for buying at equitable rates. The reform needed in the American publishing trade is that the retail prices and the excessive trade discounts should be reduced, that artificial regulations of the sale of books should be abolished, and the trade be left as free as that in any other commodity.

DONATIONS.

The donations of the year have been 2195 volumes, and 354 pamphlets. A detailed list of the donors and the number of their gifts is given in Appendix A. The Holland Society of Chicago has given its collection of Dutch books, consisting of 704 volumes and 52 pamphlets. In response to a circular sent to the Secretaries of the several States and Territories asking for their public and private laws, debates and proceedings of constitutional conventions, sessional papers of legislatures, and reports relating to their geology, agriculture, education, charitable associations, sanitary and social statistics, etc., generous donations have been received from Arkansas, Cherokee Nation, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Wisconsin, with promises to continue their publications as they appear. The Department of the Interior at Washington, through the kind solicitation of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, M. C., has presented the sessional papers of Congress for the 41st, 42d, and 43d Congress, 235 volumes, and has made the Library a depository of future issues. The Young Mens' Christian Association of Chicago, has given the public documents of the United States which it possessed, 407 volumes, and which are of an earlier date than those presented by the Interior Department. The Superior Court of Chicago, through Hon. John A. Jameson, Judge, has given 67 volumes, which were needed towards the completion of our set of the Illinois documents. The city of Boston has presented 19 volumes in continuation of

its excellent series of city documents of which the Library has a complete set, running back for nearly thirty years. The 170 volumes presented by the State of Massachusetts, through the personal direction of his excellency, Gov. Alex. H. Rice, are especially valuable. These documents have been arranged in the reference room prepared for their reception.

As all the public collections and many of the private libraries of our citizens were destroyed in the great fire of 1871, books and pamphlets relating to the history and municipal affairs of the city are very scarce. This Library as yet has but a meager collection. Contributions of such books, pamphlets and city documents are respectfully solicited from those who possess them.

I have received, since your last meeting, a letter from Mr. F. W. Chesson, of London, Secretary of the Anglo-American Association, through which the English donations were made after the great fire of 1871, towards the formation of this Library,—stating that he had paid to Mr. B. F. Stevens, our agent in London, £37 0 10, the balance of the money in his hands as Secretary, “with the request,” as he states, “that he [Mr. Stevens] would spend the amount on an atlas “and works of reference. By means of a supplementary “contribution I hope we shall be able to present your Library with a portrait of our friend, Mr. Thomas Hughes. “I am in communication with him about it, and I have no “doubt the result will be satisfactory to yourself, Mr. Horace “White, and our other friends in Chicago.” Advices have also been received from Mr. Stevens, acknowledging the receipt of the money, and awaiting a consultation with Mr. Chesson as to the works that shall be purchased.

REGISTRATION OF BOOK-BORROWERS.

The number of registered book-borrowers reported one year ago, was 23,284, of which 14,657 were males and 8,627 were females. The present number of persons registered is 33,127, of which 21,280 are males and 11,847 are females.

The number of cards surrendered and canceled from various causes since the opening of the Library, is 2,222, making the total number of persons now holding cards and entitled to draw books 30,905. Of the 9,843 new names registered, 202 chose to deposit three dollars instead of the usual certificate of guaranty, and 201 persons have withdrawn their deposit and surrendered their cards. The amount of deposits now in possession of the Library, but deposited in the Fidelity Savings Bank, is \$276, on which \$18.46 interest has accrued. The amount of fines received for the detention of books has been \$2,831.44. The amount received last year was \$2,648.72.

The renewal of the earlier certificates of guaranty, which have now ran two years, will soon be a practical question to consider, as the present rules of the Library do not determine how long they shall remain in force. Removals from the city, changes of residence, and cards falling into the hands of persons to whom they were not originally issued, are rendering the finding and responsibility of the parties named in the early certificates more and more difficult. Three years is perhaps as long a time as any certificate should remain in force.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The Library has been open for the circulation of books during the year 297 days, nine days less than on the previous year. It was closed during eleven days for the removal of the books to the new rooms and for five holidays. The circulation of books reported in 1875, was 399,156 volumes. The past year it has been 405,747 volumes; an increase of 6,591. The largest issue on one day was 2,631 volumes, on March 18th. The largest daily average for one week was 1,887 volumes, in February. The largest aggregate issue in one month, was 42,001 volumes, in March. The smallest issue in one day was 698 volumes, on June 24th. The average daily issue for the year, was 1,366 volumes. The average daily issues by months were as follows: June, 1,084; July,

1,132; August, 1,211; September, 1,053; October, 1,134; November, 1,372; December, 1,369; January, 1,608; February, 1,774; March, 1,750; April, 1,513; May, 1,237. As an experiment with a view to economy, no books were delivered after six o'clock, P. M., from July 6, to August 14. The circulation for this period was as large as during the corresponding period of the preceding year, yet there were complaints from persons who said they could not come or send to the Library during the day. The issue of books till 9 o'clock P. M., was resumed August 16th, and since that time a daily record has been kept of the evening circulation. In August it was ten per cent. of the whole issues; in September, 14 per cent.; October, 15 per cent.; November, 15.8 per cent.; December, 16.2 per cent.; January, 15.5 per cent.; February, 15 per cent.; March, 17 per cent.; April, 18 per cent.; May, 19 per cent. The average of the evening issues has been 226 volumes.

This Library still maintains the rank of having the largest circulation of any single library in the country, with one exception. The Boston Public Library, by combining the work of its several departments and local branches outranks it.

The statistics of the Boston Public Library for the year, brought down to April 1876, show that, with 236,777 volumes in the Central Library, the daily average issues (which include the books used in the Library as well as those taken out for home use) were in the Lower Hall, or general circulating department, 1,136 volumes, and in Bates Hall 372, total 1,508 volumes. The work of the largest libraries of circulation in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, as appears by their last annual reports, was as follows:

New York Mercantile Library, with 156,000 volumes, a daily average issue of.....	666 volumes.
Philadelphia Mercantile Library, with 109,943 volumes, a daily average issue of.....	813 volumes.
Cincinnati Public Library, with 78,249 volumes, a daily average issue of.....	700 volumes.

Chicago Public Library, with 49,024 volumes, a daily average issue of.....1,366 volumes.

There is a smaller proportion of English prose fiction and juvenile books issued at this library than at either of the other libraries last named.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIRCULATION.

There has been a marked change in the character of the circulation since the last report. The relative circulation of English prose Fiction and Juveniles, has fallen off from 76.04 to 68.50 per cent., while that of History and Biography has increased from 7.11 to 9.22 per cent., and that of French, German and other continental literature from 2.87 to 7.60 per cent., as will appear from the following statistics:

	1876.	1875.
History and Biography,.....	9.22	7.11
Voyages and Travels,.....	4.16	4.06
Science and Arts,.....	5.32	4.51
Poetry and Drama,.....	2.35	2.16
French, German and other Contin'tal Literature	7.69	2.87
English Prose Fiction and Juveniles,.....	68.50	76.04
Miscellaneous,	2.76	2.89

The circulation of English prose fiction and juveniles is now considerably below the average of similar statistics in other circulating libraries. From 1868 to 1875 this circulation in the Lower Hall of the Boston Public Library varied from 78.4 to 69 per cent.; the average for the eight years being 74.5 per cent. It is the tendency of readers who begin with imaginative works to seek more solid reading. This tendency would be more apparent in Library statistics, if the readers was not changing, and a new accession of readers of fiction were not constantly coming in. The chief explanation of the change which has been indicated is doubtless to be found in the fact that during the past year the departments of History, Biography, Science and Practical Arts

have been materially strengthened, and that the original orders for European continental literature have after a considerable delay been filled. If the departments just named had been supplied with duplicate copies sufficient to meet the reasonable demand, the ratio of their circulation would have been much increased. An examination of the shelves was made on the 8th of February to ascertain what proportion of the books in these departments were in. It was found that from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the books in several of these departments were out, including nearly all the works that were most sought for. The general complaint has been, not that the Library did not possess the book or books desired, but that it did not have copies enough to meet the demand. My attention has been frequently been called to lists of twenty or more titles of works in History, of which not a single copy was in. Instances have come to my knowledge of persons discontinuing to use the Library from the difficulty of procuring the standard books they wanted.

The Boston Public Library, has furnished us with a set of its "Catalogue Notes on English History," printed in large type on nine sheets, which was designed to aid inexperienced readers in their selections of books in this special department of history. Under the several periods of English history are the titles of the books in the Library treating it, with spaces for the shelf marks of these books to be written in. Our Library had every work named in these lists with the exception of thirty-five titles. The most marked deficiency was the absence of eleven novels—for novels, which treat topics and periods of English history, were a considerable portion of the works on the list. Of the remaining twenty-four titles not in our catalogue, nearly all had been previously ordered, but being out of print, or from some other reason, had not been received. The sheets have been posted in the Library room for a few months, but I am not able to state how far they have influenced the character of the circulation.

ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty-six persons constitute the working force of the Library and Reading room, the same number as last year. Eighteen persons are employed in the day service and six in the evening service. There are also employed one day janitor and one night janitor who acts as watchman. During the winter and spring months it has not been possible, with this service, to supply the applicants for books without subjecting them to considerable delay. The total amount paid for salaries was \$14,705.20. The amount paid the previous year was \$15,545. My office assistant, Mr. Wm. C. Krieger resigned in June last, and the position has been most faithfully and intelligently filled by Mrs. Lina E. Voellmy. Mr. Wm. B. Wickersham, in addition to his duties as Secretary, has faithfully aided me as Superintendant of the circulating department. I have no words but those of commendation to speak of the other assistants and attendants in the Library.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

The facilities which have been furnished for consulting books inside the railing of the Library have been very highly appreciated by a numerous class of studious persons. By taking a seat at a table within the space allotted to it, a person may call upon the attendant for any book or number of books, and there consult, or make extracts from them, at his leisure. Eight or ten persons may usually be seen there at work. The number who have used the privilege has been 5,528, and 18,283 volumes have been consulted, or a daily average of 62. The classification of the books consulted has been as follows: history, arts, natural and political science 40 per cent; encyclopædias, dictionaries, gazeteers and general reference books 20 per cent; serials, bound newspapers, and miscellaneous quartos and folios 15 per cent; and Patent Office reports 15 per cent. No instance has been detected of persons abusing this privilege. Larger facilities for this

worthy class of readers might be afforded by supplying another table for which there is sufficient space.

READING ROOM.

The number of serials kept on file in the Reading room is 389; of these 285 are periodicals and 104 are newspapers. Of the periodicals 117 are American, 91 English, 43 German, 6 French, 5 Bohemian, 4 Scandinavian, 3 Dutch, and 9 of other nationalities. Of the more popular serials 10 duplicates are taken. Of the newspapers 41 are dailies and 63 are weeklies. Of the daily newspapers 15 are gifts from the publishers, and of the weeklies 46 are donated.

It was expected that the change in the location of the Reading room would diminish the number of visitors, by deterring a floating, aimless class of our population from making it a resort. A person is not likely to ascend three flights of stairs to a Reading room unless he has serious intentions for reading. While the number of visitors have fallen off but slightly—from 236,021 to 228,795—the issues of periodicals have increased from 135,355 to 138,934. The daily average of visitors has been 636, and of issues of periodicals 380. The opening of the reference department in the Library room, where better facilities for consultation are available, has diminished the use of books in the Reading room from 21,994 to 12,930. It has been found necessary to discontinue sending novels to the Reading room during the busiest seasons; as the attendants in the Library room could not do this without neglecting persons waiting for books at the counters. The average number of visitors to the Reading room on Sundays has been 360. The total number of visitors to the Library and Reading room during the year has been more than 700,000, and the total issues of books and periodicals have been 557,111.

CATALOGUE AND FINDING LISTS.

The complete card catalogue of all the books in the Library is of the greatest practical service, and is constantly

referred to as the authoritative means of ascertaining what the Library contains. Every work has been catalogued on cards under its author and under its subject, and, if it be one of the imagination with an arbitrary title, under its title. Numerous cross references are also made. Any work can therefore readily be found if either its author, subject or title is known. Each card has the shelf-mark of the work and the accession number by which its history can be found in the accession catalogue. These cards when prepared have been arranged, in one alphabetical series, in boxes made for them. Authors and subjects, by this alphabetical arrangement, are brought together and readily consulted as in a dictionary. The cards may be manipulated with almost as much freedom as a printed book. As new books are added to the Library, the necessary cards are prepared and immediately inserted in their proper places in the general catalogue, which now contains about 60,000 cards. The catalogue is thus always kept complete and ready for printing—the cards themselves furnishing “copy” for the printer. The original orders for books, given at the organization of the Library two years and a half ago, having been filled, the collection begins to assume harmonious proportions. It would be desirable if the Library had the funds for the purpose—which unfortunately it has not—to print its card catalogue during the year, as it would largely develop the resources of the collection. The cost of printing would be about \$5,000, and but small returns could be expected from the sale of copies. A similar library in one of our large cities, which printed its excellent catalogue, reports that less than seventy-five copies had been sold at its cost price. The printing of the catalogue, however desirable it may be, must necessarily be postponed till a more favorable exhibit of the Library’s resources is made by the City Comptroller.

The temporary “Finding Lists” which have been printed from time to time have in a measure supplied the want of a printed catalogue. Three editions have been issued, each containing, in a classified arrangement, the authors and brief titles of all the books received up to the date of publication.

The third and last edition issued in February with a supplement in April contains the titles of all the books now in the Library. It is furnished to the public for ten cents a copy, the actual cost to the Library, but not the actual cost of printing and paper. The printer, Mr. W. J. Jefferson, has contracted to furnish copies to the Library at that price provided he has the privilege of inserting unexceptional advertisements at the front and end of the book. About 2,700 copies of the last edition have been sold, and 6,000 copies of the earlier editions. The earlier editions were printed on an excellent quality of Manilla paper which was cheap, presentable and strong. At the consulting tables in the Library a copy will outlast six copies printed on a good quality of book-paper. A similar quality of paper was ordered for the last edition, but was not furnished by the manufacturer, and hence the appearance of the book is much inferior to that of its predecessors.

BINDING AND RE-BINDING OF BOOKS.

A large circulation of books necessarily involves a large expense for re-binding. Two years ago the books were mostly new, and the popular books were generally in muslin binding. Last year the amount reported as expended for re-binding was \$1,991.80. During the past year the larger portion of the muslin bindings, from the constant use to which they have been subjected, have come to re-binding. The number of volumes, including the serials and newspapers, sent to five different binders, was 8,234 vol. of which 7,666 have been returned. The whole cost of binding and re-binding was \$4,356.57. The regular force of the Library have repaired 1,643 vols., and 468 copies of publications in paper have been prepared for the shelves by putting them into the "Emerson Home Binder." The annual expense of binding in the future is not likely to fall below \$4,000, and as the work increases will exceed that sum. The plan recommended in my last report, of establishing a bindery on the premises for the library work, it will be advisable to con-

sider whenever the funds of the institution will justify the expenditure.

Of the British Patent Office Reports presented to this Library by the British Government in 1873, and numbering more than 3,000 volumes, only 392 volumes, covering the years from 1852 to 1858, have been received, it being a condition of the presentation that they must be bound before they were shipped from London. The complete set of this valuable publication, of which there is no copy in the Northwestern States, is of immense importance to inventors and the large class of persons interested in patent rights, and is much sought for. It has not been possible for the Board, with the limited funds at its disposal, to order the completion of the binding. By direction of the Board an order was sent during the year to the contractor for the binding in London to proceed with the work to the extent of 150 volumes of text and the same number of plates. Since the recent disturbance arose in the finances of the city, an order has been sent to discontinue the binding further than it had already been commenced.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The same plan for examining the Library was adopted as last year. The books were not called in, or the circulation interrupted for this purpose. Early in April the book-cases were examined with the shelf-lists, and every book not in its place was noted, and was to be accounted for, as being in the hands of borrowers, at the binders or elsewhere. Of the 322 volumes unaccounted for last year, 129 have since been found. The number of volumes not accounted for, so far as the work of identification has gone this year, is, in English prose fiction and juveniles (of which the Library generally has duplicates), 298 volumes, and in all other departments 123 volumes; total 421 volumes. The misplacing a volume on the shelves, or giving it a wrong shelf-mark often delays its identification.

In conclusion I beg to remark that amid all the discouragements which grow out of the limited financial resources of the Library, it has been gratifying to me, in my official intercourse with the visitors, to observe the increasing interest felt in the Library by all classes of the community, and to hear daily earnest expressions of self congratulation that such and such books, which had been much desired, were here. An examination of the printed Finding Lists will show that the Library is now furnished with excellent and standard books. Among the accessions of the past year has been a valuable collection of works on the mechanic arts, iron working, the steam engine, etc. As the resources of the Library become better known to our citizens there is developed a demand for a higher and still higher grade of books. To secure these works and to supply the wants of the circulating department, it is essential that the original appropriations for the support of the Library should be restored.

WILLIAM F. POOLE,
Librarian.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

	Books.	Pam.
American Institute of Mining Engineers.....	1	
Amory, T. C., Boston.....		1
Arkansas State Department	14	
Baltimore, Peabody Institute.....		1
Bannister, H. M.		1
Beach, Clinton	1	
Boston, City of.....	19	
Boston, New England Hist. and Genealog. Soc..		1
Boston Public Library.....		10
Braun, M. J.....	1	
Brewster, O., Oak Park.....	1	
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.....		1
Brown, Francis H., Boston.....	8	86
Buffalo, Young Mens' Association.....		2
Burlington, Vt., Fletcher Library	1	
Burnham, S. W.....	1	
Cherokee Nation	3	
Chicago, Board of Education.....	2	
Chicago, Board of Public Works	1	
Chicago, Superior Court.....	67	
Chicago, Common Council.....	1	
Chicago, Literary Club.....	1	
Chicago, St. Ignatius College		1
Chronik, Dr.....	3	
Cincinnati Mercantile Library.....		1
Clarke, Thomas	4	10
Cooper, J., London.....	1	
Cornienti, Mrs. S.	28	
Cudmore, P., New York.....	1	
Dartmouth College.....		1

	Books.	Pam.
Dayton (Ohio) Public Library.....		2
Detroit, Board of Education.....		1
Dexter, F. B., New Haven, Conn.....		2
Dimock, J. H.....	7	
Doggett, Mrs. Kate N.....	1	
Dresden, Royal Public Library.....		1
East St. Louis Public Library.....		1
Edinburgh, Royal Scottish Society of Arts.....		4
English Friends.....	11	
Falk, A. J.....	1	
Falk, J. A. jr.....	1	
Felton, C. E.....		1
Fergus, Robert.....	1	
Foltz, Fritz.....	13	
"Friend, A".....	13	
".....	2	
".....	2	
".....	2	
".....	1	
".....	1	
Frink, G. W.....	1	
Geggie, John.....	2	
German Publishers.....	73	
Gillespie, Col. G. L.....	1	
Great Britain, Commissioners of Admiralty.....	2	
Green, Samuel A., Boston.....	3	4
Green, W. C.....		1
Guthmann, R.....	1	
Hartford (Conn.) Young Men's Institute.....		1
Hartford (Conn.) Watkinson Library.....		1
Hawkins, R. C., New York.....	1	
Hazlitt, Geo. K.....	2	
Henry, J., Dalkey, Ireland.....	4	
Herford, Brook (Rev.).....	4	
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland..	2	
Hild, E.....	1	
Hild, Fred. H.....	1	

	Books.	Pam.
Holland Literary Society, Chicago	704	52
Horden, W.	I	
Horton, S. Dana, Pomeroy, Ohio		I
Hottinger, D.	I	
Illinois, Department of Agriculture	I	
Illinois, State Department	5	
Independent, The, New York	I	
Indianapolis, Public Library	I	
Iowa, State Department	15	3
Jones, F. W.		I
Jones, John	8	
Kimball, D.	I	
King, John Lyle	I	
Kinney, H. C.	3	
Lancaster, James W.	26	
Lancaster (Mass.) Library Committee		I
Lawrence, Wm. Beach, Newport, R. I.	I	
Lea, Henry C., Philadelphia	I	
Le Baron, W.		2
Leicester (Mass.) Public Library		I
London, Royal Geographical Society	I	
London, Royal Institute of Great Britain	I	
London, Society for Promotion of Social Science	I	
Los Angelos, Cal., Chamber of Commerce	I	
Lowell (Mass.) Public Library		I
Lynn (Mass.) Public Library	I	I
Mason, Geo., Map.		
Massachusetts, State Department	170	35
Melrose (Mass.) Public Library		I
Merivale, H., London	I	
Michigan, State Department	38	18
Michigan, State Library	I	2
Michigan, Superintendent of Public Instruction..	I	
Minnesota, State Department		3
Mitchell, E. C.		3
Moore, Edith	I	
Müller, A., Basle, Switzerland	I	

	Books.	Pam.
Nebraska, State Department	I	
Nevada, State Department	3	
New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library		I
New Hampshire, State Department	3	
New York, Astor Library		3
New York, Mercantile Library Association		I
New York, State Department	62	14
New York, Young Men's Christian Association		I
Newman, L.	I	
Newport (R. I.) Redwood Library		15
Nottingham (England) Free Library		I
Ohio, Constitutional Convention 1873	4	
Ohio, State Auditor	I	
Oregon, State Department	3	
Payne, W. M. Map	12	5
Patterson, Gen. Robert, Philadelphia	I	
Pennsylvania, State Department	I	
Poole, W. F.	3	
Porter, E. D. B., St. Paul, Minn.	5	
Providence (R. I.) Athenæum		I
Quincy, Edmund, Dedham, Mass.	I	
Quincy, Miss Eliza S., Boston	I	
Quincy (Mass.) Public Library	I	
Rhode Island, State Department	12	5
Rockford (Ill.) Public Library		I
Rosenthal, Julius	64	3
St. Louis, Board of Education	I	
St. Louis, Mercantile Library Association	I	I
San Francisco, Mercantile Library	I	I
Scarborough, W. S., Cincinnati		I
Schneider, George	I	
Schofield, W. S.		I
Sheahan, James W.	I	
Shipman, G. E.	8	5
Shorey, Daniel L.	I	
Smith, Charlotte, St. Louis		6
Soldan, L. F.		I

	Books.	Pam.
South Carolina, State Department	24	4
Stevens, B. F., London.....	1	10
Stockholm, City of	2	
Tarr, L. S.....	4	
Taunton (Mass.) Public Library.....		1
Toledo (Ohio) City Auditor	1	
U. S. Bureau of Statistics	2	1
U. S. Chief of Engineers	1	
U. S. Commissioner of Education	1	
U. S. Commissioner of Patents.....	17	
U. S. Department of Interior.....	235	3
U. S. Library of Congress	1	
U. S. Naval Observatory.....	1	
U. S. Secretary of State.....	3	
Vierling, F. C.	1	
Washington, National Museum		2
Washington, Smithsonian Institution.....	2	
Watertown (Mass.) Public Library.....		1
Watseka, Ill., City of		1
Western News Company.....	1	
Wilkinson, S., Peoria		1
Willard, Samuel.....	3	
Wilmington (Del.) Institute		1
Wisconsin, State Department.....		40
Wisconsin, State Historical Society	125	1
Wise, W. L., London.....		1
Woodworth, Dr. John, Washington.....	2	
Worcester (Mass.) Public Library.....		1
Wyoming, Territory of.	4	
Young Men's Christian Association.....	407	
Zimmerman, Wm.....	12	
Total.....	2195	354

SERIALS DONATED.

The serials named in the following list, have been donated by individuals, or by their publishers, as stated below :

Bannister, H. M., Journal of Mental and Nervous Disease.
Chicago, City of, Proceedings of Common Council, 2 copies.
Jones, F. W., Journal of Am. Electrical Society.
Linden, J. von der, Het Vaderland.
London, Commissioner of Patents, Index to British Patents.
London, Royal Astronomical Society, Monthly Notices.
London, Royal Geographical Society, Proceedings.
Prüssing, E., Karl Heinzen's Pionier, 2 copies.
Rosenthal, J., American Israelite.

Deborah.

U. S. Patent Office, Official Gazette.

Publishers, Atlantic City, (N. J.) Weekly Review.

Baltimore, Trade Review.

Battle Creek, (Mich.) Advent Review.

Book Buyer.

Boston, Christian Register.

Boston Herald.

Budoucnost.

Carl Pretzel's Weekly.

Central City, (Col.) Register.

Chicago Alliance.

Evening News.

Home Visitor.

Legal News.

Medical Journal.

Railway Review.

Western Manufacturer.

Amerikan.

Belletristische Zeitung.

Commercial Advertiser.

Daheim.

Chicago Democrat.

Evening Journal.

Freie Presse.

Gamla och Nya Hemlandet.

Gazeta Polska.

Hejmdal.

Industrial Age.

Inter-Ocean.

Morning Courier.

National Hotel Reporter.

New Covenant.

Nya Verlden.

Occident.

Owl, The.

Pilot.

Post and Mail.

Skandinaven.

Staats Zeitung, 2 copies.

Svenska Amerikanern.

Svornost.

Union.

Vorbote.

War Dep. Weather Map.

Westen, Der.

Western Catholic.

Working Man's Advocate.

Cincinnati, Christian Standard.

Cleveland, Dêlnické Listy.

Pokrok.

Common School.

Congressional Record.

Denver, Rocky Mountain Herald.

Folio.

Frankford and Homelsburg Gazette.

Fremont, (Neb.) Weekly Herald.

Friend, The.

Friend's Review.

Herald, (Insurance.)

Homœopathic Review.
Humane Journal.
Huntsville, (Ala.) New South.
Insurance Age.
Iowa City, Slovan Americky.
Jersey City, Evening Journal.
Kankakee, (Ill.) Courier de l' Illinois.
Kindergarten.
Lumberman's Gazette.
Montreal, True Witness.
Musical Review.
National Live Stock Journal.
New Era.
New Jerusalem Messenger.
New Orleans, Southwestern Advocate.
New Yorské Listy.
North Alabama Reporter.
Omaha, (Neb.) Pokrok Zapadn.
 Morning Call.
 Republican.
Patent Right Gazette.
Penn Monthly.
Pharmacist.
Printers' Circular.
Racine, (Wis.) Slavie.
Railway World.
St. Charles Zeitung.
St. Louis Hlas.
Unitarian Review.
United States Review.
Voice of Masonry.
Washington Sentinel.
Western Agriculturist.
Western Journal of Education.
Western Postal Record.
Western Scientific Journal.



FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

JUNE, 1877.



CHICAGO :

PUBLIC LIBRARY ROOMS, 40 DEARBORN STREET.

1877.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1876-77.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, <i>President</i> ,	TERM EXPIRES, 1879.
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,	" " 1877.
ALBERT M. BILLINGS,	" " 1878.
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,	" " 1878.
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,	" " 1879.
GEORGE MASON,	" " 1877.
WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,	" " 1878.
ABNER R. SCRANTON,	" " 1879.
JOHN B. WALKER,	" " 1877.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1876-77.

Buildings and Grounds : Messrs. MASON, LOEWENTHAL and ANTHONY.

Library and Reading Room : Messrs. ANTHONY, HOTZ and ONAHAN.

Finance : Messrs. LOEWENTHAL, SCRANTON and WALKER.

Administration : Messrs. SCRANTON, ONAHAN and WALKER.

By-Laws and Regulations : Messrs. WALKER, BILLINGS and HOTZ.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

Librarian : WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE.

Assistants: WM. B. WICKERSHAM, LINA E. VOELLMY.

LEO J. MEILBEK,	P. D. SCHIPPERNS,
M. F. H. MOE,	FRED. H. HILD,
ELIZABETH A. YOUNG,	KATE M. HENNEBERRY.
GERTRUDE H. WINCHELL,	ELLA M. LAMB,
HENRIETTA HARMS,	EMMA A. BRISTOL,
ELLA A. WADE,	LENA A. ELKINS,
ALICE M. QUIRK,	THOS. F. SCULLY.

Evening Attendants : ALFRED E. BARR, JAMES LANGLAND, JAS.
W. ERRANT, P. E. BUDEFELT, WM. G. FRISBIE, CHARLES
KAVANAGH.

Janitor : ISAAC HULL.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Directors of the CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY have the honor to present to the City Council their Fifth Annual Report, as required by the seventh section of the Act of the General Assembly, under which the Library is established.

The Annual Report of the Secretary, and a statement of the Comptroller, herewith submitted, show the condition of the trust on the first day of June, the amount of money received from the Library Fund, and other sources, and how such moneys have been expended.

The expenses of the Library for the past year have been \$25,959.44. There has been expended for books the sum of \$2,504.17; for newspapers and periodicals \$1,495.14. The number of books now belonging to the Library is 51,408. There have been added to the Library, during the past year, 3,399 volumes, of which 958 volumes have been donations. The number of volumes lost or missing is 286. The number of books loaned during the year is 398,090 volumes. The general character and kind of books circulated is shown in the Report of the Librarian, herewith submitted. There are now on the Registry the names of 40,059 book-borrowers. The number of visitors attending the Library and Reading Room were about 750,000 persons during the year.

The Library has now been in full operation a little more than three years, having been opened for the circulation of

books on the first day of May, 1874. Under the most favorable circumstances, it requires a long period of time to build up a great library. In the nature of the case such a library is never complete. Considering the short period since this Library was established, an excellent beginning has here been made. It has a selection of books probably not surpassed in quality by any library of its magnitude in the country. After the books have been selected, it requires considerable time for the people to become sufficiently familiar with the Library to understand its advantages, and to appreciate the rich treasures awaiting their use. To know how to use well a great library is an education in itself.

The Library statistics given above show the number and kind of books taken out or consulted. These statistics are significant. They manifestly indicate an increasing familiarity with, and appreciation of the Library, and the general desire of the people to read and consult good books. Nor is it difficult for a careful observer to note many signs of improvement directly traceable to the influence of this excellent Library. It is only within the last three years that it has been possible for a scholar in this city to make a fair investigation of any subject that requires much use of books for its treatment. It is one of the greatest advantages of the Library that it has made such investigations in some degree possible. All who speak, write, or in any way teach for the instruction of the public, do or may do, their work better by its help. Of all the clubs organized in this community, in these later years, for social and mental culture, there is not one of them that does not draw deeply from the acquisitions of this Library. The number of mature scholars who pursue their studies by the aid of the Library, at its rooms, notwithstanding the necessarily inadequate facilities at present provided, is constantly increasing. The general circulation of books amongst the people is maintained at the high average attained last year, and could be doubled if books could be obtained as they are called for. Much remains to be done; nevertheless it

is but just to say, that already the whole standard of culture in the community has obviously been raised by the influence of the Library.

There has been, from the first, a general unanimity of opinion in favor of supporting the Library by taxation. The only question upon which difference of opinion arises, or is likely to arise, seems to be, what relative share of the public funds shall be raised for that purpose. This question can be solved only by a consideration of its relative value to the public as an educational influence, compared with other educational means that have been longer employed, and therefore better known.

Throughout the whole of our colonial and national history, the policy of providing by local taxation for the secular education of the children of the people has taken deeper root as generation has followed generation. This policy, which gives opportunity to the poor, security to the rich, and the refining influence of intellectual culture measureably to all, has been generally adopted by civilized nations. It is found that on economic grounds, disregarding higher considerations, there is no better return for money than on that employed in bringing a whole people under the influence of a comprehensive plan of education. "It is perfectly practicable," says Amasa Walker, "in any country to raise the whole body of the people one distinct grade in industrial character; to make every hand and every eye more strong and accurate, while giving to each the *repeating power of mind*." Henry Fawcett, in his admirable "Manual of Political Economy," published in 1874, says: "Employers in every part of the country now complain that each year it is becoming more doubtful whether England will be able to maintain the commercial supremacy she once possessed: the countries which are becoming her most formidable competitors, are those which, like Prussia and the United States, have long since established a system of national education. Increased dexterity; greater power

of concentration; superior trustworthiness; quickness in discovering a new industrial process, and in learning how to use a new machine; are some of the many industrial advantages which the laborer whose mind has been trained, generally possesses over one whose mind has grown up in ignorance." (P. 228.) * * * *

"Each year facts are coming to light, which show that the competition which England has to carry on with foreign countries is more keen and more closely contested. She is gradually losing some branches of trade in which she once possessed indisputable supremacy. One example will illustrate the change which is thus taking place: The Chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce lately asserted that formerly the district round that town made nearly all the locks which were used throughout the world; but that at the present time the industrial appliances of America were superior to our own—that America imported the metal of which locks were made from Staffordshire, and exported the manufactured locks to England, underselling us in our own market. Upon inquiry it is found that all the reasons which are given for this superiority of American industry, either directly or indirectly, arise from the imperfect education of our people." (P. 229.)

About twenty-five years ago, free public libraries were instituted in England and the United States; and since that time there has been a general adoption of the system in both countries. The act to authorize public libraries in Illinois was approved on the seventh of March, 1872, and though exact statistics are not at hand, it is estimated that about twenty libraries have been organized under its authority.

Established by the same necessity and supported by the same reasons of public policy, the public library has become, wherever adopted, a most satisfactory supplement to the common school as a means of popular education. The

common school gives to youth the key of knowledge. It is a key, however, that, by the aid of the public library, will open to them all the learning locked up in the literature of their native tongue.

"In the matter of education," says John Stuart Mill, "the intervention of government is justified, because the case is not one in which the interest and judgment of the consumer are a sufficient security for the goodness of the commodity."

If, on principle, the education of children at the public expense is to be maintained, then it is desirable to make that education as broad and effective as possible. Unhappily the necessities of most parents compel them to take their children early from the public school, before their minds are disciplined or their intellectual tastes formed. But there is no necessity so great as to deprive them of the excellent means of education given to all by the public library.

With us, then, the common school and the public library are parts of one great system, arising out of the same necessities, supported on the same grounds of public policy, and having one purpose. They are, to be carried on effectively, in harmony with each other, to the end that the common standard of intelligence shall be raised as high as possible, so that all the children of the people may have at the start, if they will, firmer power to meet the aggressions of capital, and equal opportunity in the competition with their fellows, "and that every child shall be protected against the irreparable wrong which is inflicted upon him, if he is permitted to grow up in ignorance."

An opinion prevails that as soon as the endowment for the Newberry Library becomes available, there will no longer be need of the present Public Library. According to experience in similar cases, the Chicago Public Library will be more rather than less needed when the great New-

berry Library shall have been established. There is great uncertainty as to the time when the trustees under the Newberry Will will have authority to establish this library ; but when it shall be established there will be an ample field in this metropolitan city for the operation of both libraries ; each will help and supplement the other.

The Newberry Library, by the terms of the Will, must be established on the North Side. It will forever remain under the control of private trustees. It will not be subject to any public control. There is hardly a probability that it will be a library for general circulation of books. It will, therefore, probably not attempt to meet the most general public want. At the same time, by the means of its immense fund, it will meet some public wants of the highest character. It will take rank among the greatest libraries of the country, and it will go far to make the city in which it is to be established pre-eminent for its opportunities to the students of books. Relieved from necessity of purchasing more expensive books of reference, it will enable the Directors of the Public Library to supply more fully the common wants through a general circulation of books among the people.

The Library has hitherto rented rooms in buildings erected for other purposes, and not especially adapted to library uses. As a temporary expedient, this has been no detriment to the Library. The experience already acquired in the management of the Library, and in its use by the public will help to solve the important question of permanent location. It has rarely happened in the history of public libraries that buildings obtained or erected for them have not, within a few years, proven to be contracted in plan and inadequate for the accommodation of the public, for whose use they are provided.

In the early part of January, 1873, a Memorial, signed by the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, the members of the Common Council, of the School Board and the Di-

rectors of the Chicago Public Library, was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for the authority of Congress to effect an exchange of the Bridewell lot for the grounds on which the late custom house and post office stood, "which piece of property," the memorial says, "could be made useful to the city of Chicago as the site of its Public Library, being a suitable area and location for such purpose." In accordance with the suggestions of the memorial, on the third of March, 1873, an act of Congress was passed authorizing the exchange, which was soon afterwards effected. A copy of the memorial is hereto appended. The Directors have at all times been ready to co-operate with your honorable body in carrying out what seems to have been the pledge of the city, as well as the general will of the people, in obtaining the old post office site for the use of the Library, leaving it to the Common Council and the School Board to adjust the equities belonging to the School Fund in that property.

As the Public Library is established not only for the use of this generation but also for that of generations to come, any measures designed for its permanent location in the old post office building, or elsewhere, are of importance sufficient to require the utmost study and care, that the many mistakes made by similar institutions may be avoided, that we may profit by their experience, that the money expended shall not be wasted, and that the Library shall be of the greatest possible value to the people of the city who had the wisdom and forethought to establish it.

The law requires the Directors in their Annual Report to the City Council, in addition to the statistics heretofore stated, to give "such information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest."

On account of the lack of means during the last two years, it has been impossible for the Directors to give to the public proper facilities for the use of the Library, and many people, for the time being, have ceased to enjoy its

privileges. At the same time the patrons generally understanding, perhaps, that the defects were temporary, have manifested the greatest patience. The Library will not take its proper rank with the public libraries of other great cities until it shall be able to supply all classes of people in the city, freely and without delay, with as many good books as they wish to read or consult,

During the last year only \$2,504.17 were expended for books. That is not enough to keep up well a good village library. It does not repair the waste of a great library. In the coming year the Directors will be able to make larger purchases, but not enough to meet the reasonable demands of the public. The fund available for the purchase of books ought never to fall below \$20,000 a year. But whatever sum is agreed upon as the proper limit of expenditure for that purpose, ought to be raised uniformly so that purchases may be made upon a plan and system. Many books most desirable for a great library are not to be found on sale at the bookstores. They are only to be obtained at special sales, as they happen to be offered.

The movement to establish a public library in Chicago began in February, 1871, when a bill was prepared for that purpose, and with the approval of several eminent citizens, was sent to the legislature, before which it was pending at the time of the fire in the following October. (House Journal, February 6, 1871, p. 282.)

A great impetus was given to the movement, when, about three months after the fire, information was received that the English people, after having first sent magnificent gifts to supply immediate temporal wants of the sufferers in that calamity, with still finer sympathy, collected several thousand of the best books to be had in the kingdom, and presented them to the City of Chicago, "towards the formation of a Free Public Library." The levy of taxes in 1872 and 1873 enabled the Directors to put the Library, almost from the beginning, on a basis that promised early to meet all

the wants a great public library is designed to supply. In 1874, 1875 and 1876, the respective levies were barely sufficient to keep the Library open for general use. The beginning of a favorable change is to be noticed in the levy for 1877; and there would seem to be no reason now to doubt that for the future the Library will uniformly receive from the Common Council sufficient support to keep it permanently on the footing of the highest efficiency.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, <i>President.</i>	} <i>Directors.</i>
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,	
ALBERT M. BILLINGS,	
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,	
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,	
GEORGE MASON,	
WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,	
ABNER R. SCRANTON,	
JOHN B. WALKER,	

MEMORIAL.

To the Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury:

Whereas, it is understood and believed that the Government of the United States contemplates erecting a bonded warehouse at a suitable place in the port of Chicago, at some future time not long distant; and whereas the School Fund of the City of Chicago owns the south half of block 87, school section, being 198½ feet on Fifth Avenue, and 380 feet on Polk Street to the south branch of the Chicago River, and with a frontage of 200 feet on said river, and containing about 75,430 square feet, the said half of block 87, it is believed by the undersigned, would furnish the Government ample space for a bonded warehouse, and is most conveniently, centrally, and eligibly located for such purpose, being situated on a navigable river, in the heart of the city, crossed by a free bridge at the south front of the said lot, and distant but one or two blocks on either side from several great trunk lines of railways leading to the seaboard and interior of the country: and whereas the Government of the United States owns a piece of ground in Block 119, School Section Addition, at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe Streets, extending 190 feet along the former, and 90 feet along the latter, and containing about 17,000 square feet, and on which stands the burnt walls of the late Post Office and Custom House, which piece of property could be made useful by the City of Chicago as the site of its Public Library, being of suitable area and location for said purpose.

In view of the foregoing premises, the undersigned respectfully submit for your consideration the proposition to exchange the one piece of property for the other, as of equal value: or, if you prefer, that the Government shall

select two appraisers, the municipal authorities of the City of Chicago shall select two appraisers, and those four shall choose an umpire with the power of a casting vote, who shall report the respective values of the two said lots, and that each party to this proposed agreement, viz: The Government of the United States and the City of Chicago, shall pay to the other, in money, whatever the difference may be in the value of said pieces of land.

If the foregoing proposition is favorably considered by the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall prepare a bill forthwith to obtain the necessary sanction of Congress to said sale or exchange of lots, and when he is legally authorized to carry into effect, the undersigned shall endeavor to obtain the necessary ratification of the same by the municipal authorities of the City of Chicago.

(Signed)

Joseph Medill, *Mayor of the City of Chicago.*

A. H. Burley, *Comptroller of the City of Chicago.*

M. F. Tuley, *Corporation Counsel* “ “ “

Arthur Dixon,
Bartholomew Quirk,
M. B. Bailey,
E. F. Cullerton,
M. Schmitz,
R. B. Stone,
G. Powell,
Monroe Heath,
William Tracy,
Louis Schaffner,
John H. McAvoy,
David W. Clark, Jr.,
Thomas Cannon,
J. Clowry,
Thomas Stout,
Peter Mahr,
F. W. Warren,

David Coey,
J. Lengacher,
A. H. Pickering,
J. W. McGinniss,
George H. Sidwell,
C. L. Woodman,
Avery Moore,
Thomas Carney,
Henry Sweet,
Nic. Eckhardt,
Patrick McClowry,
Michael Brand,
Mahlon D. Ogden,
George Sherwood,
W. H. Richardson,
Patrick Kehoe,
L. L. Bond,

Members of Common Council, Chicago.

Wm. H. King,
Edwin H. Sheldon,
James Goggin,
Joseph S. Reynolds,
John Bonfield,
John C. Richberg,
E. F. Runyan,
Leander Stone,

C. J. Hambleton,
A. C. Calkins,
Thos. Wilce,
Ernst Prussing,
W. H. Wells,
Washington Hesing,
A. E. Bishop,

Members of Board of Education.

Thomas Hoyne,
S. S. Hayes,
Julius Rosenthal,
Elliott Anthony,

Daniel L. Shorey,
James W. Sheahan,
Willard Woodard,
Hermann Raster,

Directors of Public Library.

CHICAGO, January, 1873.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
JUNE 9, 1877. }

To the President and Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with section VII. of the law under which this Library is established, I herewith submit the following financial and statistical statement for the year ending May 31, 1877:

	DR.	CR.
Amount on hand June 1, 1876.....	\$737.45	
Amount drawn from Library Fund ..	23,708.68	
Books lost	89.04	
Fines	2,710.64	
Catalogues.....	267.65	
Old papers.....	36.19	
Duplicates	13.00	
Salaries.....		\$11,972.47
Books		2,504.17
Periodicals and newspapers		1,495.14
Binding		3,814.30
Expense (incidental).....		271.39
Furniture and fixtures.....		59.70
Stationery and printing.....		532.19
Heating		329.00
Insurance.....		400.00
Rent		3,500.00
Lighting		669.10
Freight		73.64
Postage		219.18

Deposits.....		\$41.50
Interest		77.66
Balance on hand June 1, '77—		
To Cr. of Deposits....	\$224.50	} 1,603.21
" " Books lost ..	352.73	
" " Fines, &c....	1025.98	
	\$27,562.65	\$27,562.65

Number of books on hand.....	51,408
" " " purchased	2,441
" " " donated.....	958
" " " unaccounted for	286

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

I, W. B. Wickersham, Secretary of the Chicago Public Library, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary*.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of June, A. D. 1877.

[SEAL] PETER D. SCHIPPERUS, *Notary Public*.

COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND, JUNE 1, 1877.

STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

<i>Credits.</i>	Tax Levy.	Taxes Col.	Taxes Uncol.	Lost.
Tax levy of 1872..	56,839.49	52,677.96	4,161.53	236.67
“ “ 1873..	49,931.68	44,235.19	5,696.49	189.21
“ “ 1874..	25,207.53	18,150.99	7,056.54	140.00
Appropri'n 1875..	25,000.00	19,835.68	5,164.32	85.56
“ 1876..	25,000.00	5,877.32	19,122.68	
“ 1877..	34,375.00		34,375.00	

\$216,353.70	\$140,777.14	\$75,576.56	\$651.47
--------------	--------------	-------------	----------

Add Mis. rec'ts,	113.42
Loan on ac't of	
app. in '76, (pay- }	5,000.00
able Sept. '77)	

\$221,467.12

Debits—Payments—

(Warrants drawn on the Treasurer,)

From beginning to April 1, 1873.....\$5,254.83

“ April 1, 1873, to April 1, 1874...19,360.02

“ “ 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875...64,525.59

“ “ 1, 1875, to Jan'y 1, 1876...29,579.50

“ January 1, 1876, to Jan'y 1, 1877.30,320.25

“ “ 1, 1877, to June 1, 1877.11,512.48

\$160,552.67

Rebates on Taxes.

From April 1, 1872, to April 1, 1873 ..	17.75	
“ “ 1, 1873, to “ 1, 1874 ..	207.94	
“ “ 1, 1874, to “ 1, 1875 ..	108.51	
“ “ 1, 1875, to Jan'y 1, 1876 ..	126.01	
“ Jan'y 1, 1876, to “ 1, 1877 ..	192.13	
	<hr/>	652.34
Total amount charged this Fund....		\$161,205.01

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Total amount of tax levies and miscel. receipts.	\$221,467.12
“ “ charged to Public Library Fund to date	161,205.01
Amount of tax levies and miscellaneous receipts unexpended	60,262.11
Total taxes collected	\$140,777.14
Total miscellaneous receipts	5,113.42
Total actual cash receipts	\$145,890.56
Total actual cash payments to June 1, 1877....	158,135.80
Total actual cash receipts	145,890.56
Cash payments in excess of actual cash receipts.	\$ 12,245.24
Vouchers on hand not yet audited by Comptroller (including vouchers dated May 28 & 31, '77)	1,680.33
Amount audited by Comptroller, but not yet paid by Treasurer	2,416.87
Amount paid by Treas. in excess of actual cash receipts	12,245.24
Loan payable in September, 1877	5,000.00
Total amount of “ vouchers on hand,” “ amount audited by Comptroller, but not paid by Treasurer,” “ paid in excess of actual cash receipts,” and “ loan payable in Sept. 1877”.	\$ 21,342.44

Add proportion of D. A. Gage defalcation charge- able to this Fund.....	6,308.00
Total	<u>\$27,650.44</u>

Barring the D. A. Gage defalcation it will require a collection of taxes amounting to \$21,342.44 to make good the obligations now known at the Comptroller's office to exist.



ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

CHICAGO, JUNE 9, 1877.

To the Board of Directors of the Public Library:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith respectfully submit my annual report, embracing the statistics of the Library for the official year ending May 31, 1877.

In the general reduction of expenses in every department of the city government and its educational institutions, during the past year, the Public Library has borne its share. If the Library, during this period, has not made that rapid growth and development which marked its previous history, it is cheering to know that the financial embarrassments of the city treasury are passing away; that the Library has won for itself staunch supporters in the city council and the public at large; that attention is now directed to providing it with enlarged and more accessible quarters; and that, with the return of business prosperity and a sound financial management of the city's income, the Library will receive its share of benefit.

The Library entered upon the last official year with a tax levy insufficient to meet the ordinary running expenses, without expending any money for books. It had also to its credit with the City Comptroller a considerable balance of unexpended appropriations for previous years, which, as it represented unpaid taxes, was not available. Early in the year, the most rigid economy was instituted in all branches of the service. Salaries were reduced; vacancies in the force of employes were not filled; the list of newspapers and periodicals taken in the Reading Room was cut down; and the evening service in the circulating department was for a time suspended. It is noticeable that, amid these curtailments and embarrassments, the counters of the Li-

brary have been crowded as never before ; and hence there has been more delay in serving the public. It has been necessary frequently for the applicants for books to stand in line fifteen or twenty minutes before they could reach the counter, and then, perhaps, the books they sought were out. The time of the attendants is wasted in examining the shelves for books of which a copy is rarely in. This delay could be obviated if the Library had the means to procure more duplicate copies, and to employ more attendants. More books are given out daily over our counters than at any other single library in the country, though the Boston Public Library, in its several departments and local branches, shows a larger aggregate. With our shelves better supplied, and with more attendants, twice as many volumes could be issued over our counters as now without a complaint of delay.

BOOKS.

The present number of volumes in the Library is 51,408. The number reported last year was 49,024. The accessions of the year have been 3,399 volumes ; of which 958 have been given, and 2,441 have been bought. The number of volumes worn out and condemned was 1,015, of which 503 were novels, 466 juvenile books, and 46 of other classes. The net increase of the Library, therefore, has been 2,384 volumes. Of pamphlets, 282 have been added, of which 267 have been given, and 14 bought.

The number of volumes in each department of the Library, and the accessions which have been made to each during the past year, are exhibited in the following table :

	No. of Vols. in Library.	Accessions of the year.
1. History,.....	3,805	444
2. Biography,	2,098	221
3. Poetry and Drama,.....	1,492	124
4. Essays and Miscellanies,.....	1,259	140
5. Voyages and Travels,.....	2,100	138
6. Polygraphy and Collected Works,.....	1,816	81

7.	Language and History of Literature,..	597	67
8.	Fine Arts,.....	504	76
9.	Practical Arts,.....	1,232	268
10.	Natural Science,.....	1,768	162
11.	Political and Social Science,.....	1,201	144
12.	Mental & Moral Science, Education, etc.	448	152
13.	Ancient Classics,	424	6
14.	Religion,	1,997	82
15.	Medicine,	896	12
16.	Law,.....	351	
17.	Periodicals,	4,083	591
18.	Public Documents, State Papers, etc.,..	3,701	291
19.	Bibliography,	436	49
20.	Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, etc.,.....	800	26
21.	German Literature,.....	5,146	21
22.	French Literature,	2,140	
23.	Italian Literature,.....	96	
24.	Scandinavian Literature,.....	962	6
25.	Dutch Literature,.....	704	
26.	Bohemian Literature,	102	
27.	English Prose Fiction,	9,217	279
28.	Juvenile Books,.....	2,034	19
		51,408	3,399

The purchases, with the exception of a few volumes received from England, which were ordered before the recent suspension, have been made within the past month, and on terms which were very favorable to the Library. The rule adopted by the American Booksellers' Association in 1874, and renewed at its annual meetings in 1875 and 1876—that no library should be supplied with books at a greater discount than twenty per cent. from the trade prices—was formally set aside by the book trade of Chicago in September last, and has since been generally disregarded by the trade throughout the country. It is with genuine satisfaction that we are now able to offer our lists of new books to the leading booksellers of the city, and to accept the proposal of the lowest bidder. The rates of discount

which they proposed demonstrate the injustice of the rule adopted by the Booksellers' Association, as well as the intelligence of the book-trade of Chicago in appreciating the fact that the Public Library is the efficient helper and ally of the bookseller, and hence entitled to the largest discounts.

DONATIONS.

During the past year 958 volumes and 268 pamphlets have been given.

The Japanese government, through its Commissioner at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, has presented a set of Japanese educational publications, consisting of 42 volumes and 32 charts. The cuts show much artistic skill, and indicate the rapid progress which modern science and culture is making among that people. The Venezuelan government, through its representative, Mr. Leon de la Cova, has given 27 volumes of Venezuelan documents. The Canadian government, through the application of James Warrack, Esq., British Consul in this city, has sent to the Library 70 volumes of its statistical and other documents. We have received from the United States government 37 volumes of documents of the 42d and 43d Congresses, in continuation of our series of Sessional Papers; and from the Commissioner of Patents 15 volumes embracing the patent publications of the year. From the British Commissioners of Patents we have received 181 volumes of specifications and drawings. The portion of the British patent publications now on our shelves extends from 1852 to 1861, both inclusive, numbering 564 volumes. The portions of the series, before and since those dates, have been donated, and are stored in London, awaiting a condition in the finances of the Library, which will enable it to pay for the binding. An order has recently been sent to renew the binding of this most valuable series, which was suspended last year. The Smithsonian Institution has given 17 volumes which were needed to complete our set of Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge; and has given, also, 21

volumes of its Annual Reports. We have received, through the State Department at Washington, the magnificent work on Italian civil engineering, entitled "*Desséchement du Lac Fucino, exécuté par S. E. le Prince Alexandre Torlonia*," several copies of which were sent to the State Department by Prince Torlonia, for distribution to the principal American libraries. The draining of Lake Fucino by a subterranean tunnel four miles long, under Monte Salviano, was not only one of the most notable works of modern engineering, but has much archæological interest, as it opened for examination and reconstruction the old Claudian aqueduct commenced by Julius Cæsar and completed by Emperor Claudius in the first century. The Anglo-American Association in London, has sent, through our agent, Mr. B. F. Stevens, 16 volumes of valuable works and a framed portrait of Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., who was especially active in promoting the large and valuable donation of books made to this Library in England, after the great Chicago fire of 1871. Hon. John A. Logan has presented 39 volumes of valuable government publications, including surveys and explorations of the Western territories. Hon. Carter H. Harrison, M. C., and Hon. B. C. Caulfield, M. C., have each sent sets of the Congressional Record. Mr. Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Board of Trade, has given 53 volumes of the National and other Boards of Trade; Donnelly, Loyd & Co., 15 volumes of recent directories of other American cities; Theodore S. Parvin, 7 volumes of Proceedings of Iowa State Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter; and Gen. J. C. Smith, 7 volumes and 11 pamphlets on the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

A list of the donors and the number of their several contributions are given in Appendix A.

BOOK-BORROWERS.

The present number of registered book borrowers is 40,059, of which 25,820 are males, and 14,239 are females. The increase of registration during the past year has been

4,540 males and 2,392 females, making a total of 6,932 new book-borrowers.

The registration not having been renewed since the opening of the Library, and the Board having recently adopted a rule that hereafter no certificate of guaranty shall remain in force longer than two years, a new registration of the earlier book-borrowers commenced on the first of June. Notice has been given that library cards numbering from 1 to 4,000 are cancelled, and a new certificate and registration is required. During the coming year 33,127 cards will, under the above rule, be called in for a new registration.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The Library has been open for the circulation of books during the year 306 days and 124 evenings. The number of books taken out for home use was 398,090, or an average of 1,301 volumes daily. The number taken out the previous year was 405,747. The largest number of volumes issued in one day during the past year was 2,501, on March 10, and the smallest number was 732, on May 16. The average daily issues by months were as follows: June, 1,209; July, 1,321; August, 1,216; September, 1,139; October, 1,167; November, 1,258; December, 1,309; January, 1,489; February, 1,589; March, 1,544; April, 1,279; May, 1,087. From June to November there was a daily average increase in the circulation over that of the same period the previous year of 87 volumes. From November to May there was, on the basis of the same comparison, a falling off in the daily average of 124 volumes, which may partially be attributed to the severity of the winter compared with that of the previous season, and to the closing of the circulating department on four evenings in the week.

From August 1 to December 19, the circulating department was closed at 6 o'clock P. M.; and since the latter date, books have been delivered till 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week. The statistics of this period show that there is a class of persons employed

during the day, who cannot use the library unless it be opened after working hours. The average evening circulation reported in 1876 was 226 volumes. From December 19 to the present date, the average evening issues have been 273 volumes. When the evening circulation was renewed in December, after being suspended for nearly five months, the average evening issues went on increasing from week to week as follows: 67, 127, 172, 211, 222, 315, 336, 366, 401, and 428, the highest point it has reached.

It is rather remarkable, that with no purchase of new books, with more than a thousand volumes of popular books condemned, and with the other embarrassments which have been named, the circulation has been as large as these statistics show. When the Library has the means of strengthening its circulating department, there will be a corresponding increase in its statistics and field of usefulness. The Library, during its brief history, has, from a lack of resources, never been able to demonstrate what it can do in a metropolitan community like this. The public have no other library at which they can obtain books; and our present equipment is like spreading a table for five hundred guests, and a thousand coming to the feast. The amount received from fines for the detention of books, was \$2,710.64.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIRCULATION.

The tendency of change in the character of the circulation which has been mentioned in previous reports, has continued to the present time. The circulation of English prose fiction and juvenile books has fallen off from 68.5 per cent. reported last year to 62.57 per cent. The average circulation of this class of literature in the Lower Hall of the Boston Public Library, for the past eight years, was 74.5 per cent.; and 75 per cent. is the usual proportion in other public libraries which are well supplied with these books. This Library was opened for circulation on May 1, 1874. The report of that year included only the record of that single month, which in this class was 83 per

cent. In 1875 this issue had fallen to 77.04 per cent.; in 1876 to 68.5 per cent.; and in 1877 to 62.57 per cent. It is now even below that point. In February and March last, when the circulation is largest, it was 58.5, and 58 per cent., which is lower than has been reported in any similar library in this country or England. This gradual diminution will appear by the following statistics of each month: June 66.3 per cent.; July 67.2; August 67.2; September 65.2; October 64.5; November 63; December 62.5; January 60.2; February 58.5; March 58; April 59; May 60. This change is only partially to be attributed to the change in the tastes of the mass of readers. It is largely owing to the fact that many books in this class have been worn out, and the department has not been replenished as other portions of the library have been. Less than one-half, or 49 per cent., of the books delivered over the men's counter are of this class. At the women's counter the proportion is 76 per cent., and at the juvenile counter 78 per cent.

The use of German, French, Scandinavian and Bohemian books has increased from 7.69 to 11.21 per cent., and of works on science and the arts from 5.32 to 7.1 per cent. The relative circulation of books in the several classes during the year, expressed in per centage, and also for the two previous years, has been as follows:

	1877.	1876.	1875.
History and Biography,.....	8.82	9.22	7.11
Voyages and Travels,.....	4.17	4.16	4.06
Science and Arts,.....	7.10	5.32	4.51
Poetry and Drama,.....	2.39	2.35	2.16
Works in European Cont'l Languages,.	11.21	7.69	2.87
English Prose Fiction and Juveniles,...	62.57	68.50	77.04
Miscellaneous,.....	3.74	2.76	2.89

The circulation in the classes of history, science and arts would have been larger if the Library had more duplicate copies of popular books and rudimentary treatises which are much sought for. This want has recently been in a measure supplied.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

The table behind the railing, where persons may use for study or reference any books in the Library, has been much used, and 8,375 persons have availed themselves of the privilege. Of these, 2,918 persons have been allowed, in the presence of the attendant, to have free access to the American patent publications. The number of volumes consulted at the reference table was 15,790. The use of the patent publications, of which no count was kept, was probably as many more. No branch of the service is more highly appreciated, or more useful, than the reference department; and it is to be regretted that we have no more space in the Library to devote to it. The works on bibliography and fine arts in the Librarian's room have been more consulted by the public during the year than ever before, and they have been shown with entire freedom to all applicants. The collection contained in the room devoted to public and state documents has been very serviceable to persons engaged in that class of investigations. More than 40,000 volumes have been used for reference in the Library during the year.

READING ROOM.

For reasons already stated, the number of serials kept on file in the Reading Room has been necessarily reduced from 389 reported last year, to 311. Of these 220 are periodicals and 91 are newspapers. Of the periodicals 85 are American, 88 British, 47 German, 4 French and 7 of other European nationalities. Of the newspapers, 22 are dailies and 69 are weeklies. Of these 13 dailies and 22 were donated by the publishers.

The number of visitors to the Reading Room has been 199,760, and the number of periodicals issued over the counter 127,423. The number of visitors reported last year was 228,795, and the issues of periodicals 138,934. The average number of visitors to the Reading Room on Sundays was 296. The inconvenient location of the Read-

ing Room, and the curtailment in the list of periodicals and newspapers on file, have contributed to diminish somewhat the number of visitors to the Reading Room.

ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty-three persons are at present employed in the working force of the Library and Reading Room—three less than last year. Several vacancies have existed in this force during most of the year. Seventeen persons are employed in the day service, and six in the evening and Sunday service. One janitor and an assistant for night work are also employed. The total amount paid for salaries was \$11,972.47. The amount paid in 1876, was \$14,705.20, and in 1875, \$15,545. The item of salaries in the report of the Boston Public Library for 1876 was \$69,500; in that of the Cincinnati Public Library was \$26,000, and in that of the New York Mercantile Library, \$13,859. The annual circulation of the Cincinnati Public Library was 195,099 volumes, and of the New York Mercantile Library 190,829 volumes; the aggregate of both being less by 12,000 volumes than the circulation of the Chicago Public Library.

CATALOGUE AND FINDING LISTS.

From the foregoing exhibit of the financial condition of the Library, it seems scarcely necessary to remark that the printing of the complete card catalogue has been wholly impracticable. The full resources of the Library, however, will not be accessible, nor its value for reference appreciated, until this catalogue is printed. The Finding Lists now in use furnish only an imperfect and incomplete substitute. The card catalogue has been greatly improved during the year by giving more fully the contents of works; analyzing volumes of essays and miscellanies, and giving references to the authors and subjects of the separate articles. All the collections of dramas, in all languages, have been analyzed, and catalogued under authors and titles,—the title cards being arranged in one series under DRAMA, and the

authors distributed through the general catalogue. Though not printed, the card catalogue is accessible, through an attendant, to any person who wishes to consult it.

The original contract with Mr. W. J. Jefferson for supplying the Library with Finding Lists having expired, a new arrangement has been made with him by which he agrees to print such additional supplements as may be needed, and to supply copies, including the supplements, for fifteen cents each. The lack of advertising patronage, during the present business depression, he claims as the reason why he is obliged to advance the price from ten to fifteen cents a copy. About 12,000 copies of the volume have been sold, and it seems to meet the general wants of the public. No library list of 50,000 volumes was ever before furnished at this low price without loss. It is so cheap that the public will buy it, and they will not buy an expensive catalogue. Several other libraries have adopted the plan in lieu of a more elaborate and costly catalogue.

BINDING.

The number of volumes bound during the year was 6,575, at a cost of \$2,993.25. The regular force of the Library has also repaired 1,828 volumes. Proposals have recently been made by the principal book-binders of the city to do the work of the Library for the ensuing year upon more favorable terms, as to quality and price, than we have had under former arrangements.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The examination of the Library without calling in the books, or interrupting the circulation, has been in progress for the past six weeks. It is not practicable, with our limited working force, to begin the examination until the winter circulation slackens, which usually occurs on the 1st of April. This year, however, the pressure of circulation kept up, on account of the cool weather, till the middle of April, and no attendants could be detailed for the work before that time, without neglecting applicants for books

at the counters. After the bulk of the books are found or accounted for, the process of further identification is slow, and three months ought to be given to the work, as is usually done in libraries whose official year ends with June. The following is the present state of the examination record: Of the 421 volumes reported as unaccounted for last year, 226 have been found. Of the volumes unaccounted for this year, 195 are novels and juvenile books, and 91 in all other departments, making a total of 286 volumes.

CONCLUSION.

No measure would be more conducive to the public interests than the execution of the plan approved by the Finance Committee of the Common Council, the Board of Education, and this Board—of placing the Public Library in the old Post Office building. The rooms now occupied, are, except as a temporary expedient, unworthy of a metropolitan city like Chicago. Their access is toilsome and inconvenient, and they are not adapted to the higher purposes of the Library.

During the past year a new interest in the establishment and more liberal maintenance of public libraries, has been manifested in all parts of the country. Committees and librarians from nearly every thriving city and town in the Northwest have visited our library, or have written to me for information or advice on these subjects. I have regarded it a duty as well as pleasure to reply to these inquiries, so far as my time would allow. The Bureau of Education at Washington, recognizing the true relation of libraries to the general system of education, has published and distributed, at the expense of the government, a very valuable report on Public Libraries, which embodies more information on the subject than was ever before collected. Besides the fullest statistics, and historical accounts of the principal libraries, the volume contains practical treatises on library economy and management, contributed by the most experienced librarians. A National Conference of Librarians

was held in Philadelphia in October last, which was in session for three days, and accomplished important results. The second session of the Conference will be held in New York in September next. The *American Library Journal*, the organ of the National Conference, and devoted exclusively to library interests, has been commenced the past year, and is conducted with ability and success.

With such manifestations of increasing interest in Public Libraries throughout the country, the coming year will be a favorable time for our municipal authorities to provide a suitable and permanent home for the Chicago Public Library, and to furnish the means to carry out the broad and liberal plans on which it was first instituted.

WILLIAM F. POOLE,

Librarian.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

	Vols.	Pam.
American Institute of Civil Engineers.....	2	
Andover (Mass.), Theological Seminary....		1
Andrews, C. C., London.....		2
Baker, W. E. S., Philadelphia.....	1	
Baldwin, O. S., New York.....	1	
Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University.....		13
Baltimore, Peabody Institute		2
Beadleston, Alonzo.....	2	
Benton, Col. J., Springfield, Mass.....	1	
Bernard, Peter.....	5	
Birmingham (Eng.) Free Libraries	3	
Bolton, H. C.	1	
Boston, City of.....	4	
Boston Athenæum	2	
Boston, Children's Hospital.....		1
Boston, Public Library.....	7	4
Bowker, R. R., New York City		1
Brainard, F. R.	3	
Brazil, Empire of.....	3	
Bronson, John G.....	41	
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.....		1
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Medical Society of Kings Co..		1
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Mercantile Library	1	
Bross, Hon. William.	2	
Brown, Dr. F. H, Boston.....		1
Brown, Rev. J. A. Gettysburg, Pa.	6	1
Burlington (Vt.), Fletcher Free Library.....		1
Burke, Thomas, New York.....		1
Burroughs, Rev. J. C.....		2

	Vols.	Pam.
Bush & Meissner, St. Louis.....	1	
California University.....		3
Canadian Dominion Government.....	69	10
Caulfield, Hon. B. G.	7	
Charlottesville (Va.), University of Virginia....		1
Chicago, City of.....	6	
Chicago, Board of Education.....	2	
Chicago, Board of Public Works	1	
Chicago, House of Correction....		1
Chicago, Protestant Orphan Asylum.....		1
Chicago Post Office.....	17	46
Chicago, St. Ignatius College.....		2
Chicago, City Railway Co.	6	
Childs, Geo. W., Philadelphia.....	1	
Cincinnati, Mercantile Library.....		1
Cincinnati, Ohio Historical and Philosoph. Soc..		1
Cincinnati, Public Library.....	2	1
Cincinnati, Society of Natural History.....		1
Clarke, Robert, Cincinnati.....	1	1
Cleveland, H. W. S.	1	1
Cobden Club, London.....	3	
Cole, J. E., New York City		2
Colt, Mrs. Samuel, Hartford, Conn.....	1	
Cook, A. C. & Co.....	1	
Cook County School Commissioners.....		1
Coolidge, T. Jefferson, Boston.....	1	
Coulin, James, Jr.....	3	
Davenport (Iowa), Library Association.....	1	
Dayton (Ohio) School Board	1	
Decanver, H. C., New York City.....	1	
Detroit, Board of Education.....		1
Dexter, Franklin B., New Haven, Conn.		1
Doggett, Mrs. Kate N.	12	
Donnelly, Loyd & Co.	15	
East St. Louis, Public Library.....		1
Edinburgh, Highland and Agricultural Soc.....	1	
Edinburgh, Royal Scottish Society of Arts.....		1
Evansville (Ind.), Public Library	1	
Farwell, John A.....		1

	Vols.	Pam.
Fergus, Robert.....		6
Florida, Commissioner of Lands.....	I	
Forbes, E. A., Normal, Ill.		I
Freiberger, Edward		I
Fretwell, J., Jr., London		I
"Friend"	6	I
Galesburg, Public Library	I	
Garrison, Wendell P., New York City.....		5
Georgia Historical Society	3	7
Goubareff, D.		I
Great Britain, Commissioners of Patents.....	181	
Green, Dr. Samuel A., Boston	7	8
Gueroult, T. E.	I	
Halliwell, J. O., London	I	
Hancock, John, Dayton, Ohio	I	
Hardie, Mrs. J. A., Georgetown, D. C....	I	
Harrison, Hon. Carter H.	8	
Hartel, Mrs. J. E.....	I	
Hartford (Conn.), Young Men's Institute.....		I
Hodston, Israel S.....	I	
Homes, H. A., Albany, N. Y.....		I
Horton, S. Dana, Pomeroy, Ohio	I	2
Hoyne, Dr. T. S.....		3
Illinois, Department of Agriculture	I	
Illinois, Secretary of State	I	
Illinois, State Penitentiary	I	I
Iowa, Grand Chapter of.....	2	
Iowa, State Library	10	
Japanese. Government.....	32 Charts	42
Johnson, Dr. H. A.....		I
Jones, C. W., Needham, Mass.....		I
Kimball, T. L., Omaha, Neb.....	I	
Kinney, Rev. H. C.....	4	
Kippax, John R.	I	
Lamb, Miss Charlotte A.....	4	
Lancaster (Mass.), Public Library	I	I
Lawrence (Mass.), Public Library		2
Leavitt, Geo. A. & Co., New York	2	
Leavitt, T. H., Lincoln, Neb.....		I

	Vols.	Pam.
Leeds (Eng.), Public Library		I
Leicester (Mass.), Public Library		I
Liverpool (Eng.), Literary and Philosoph. Soc...	3	
Logan, Hon. John A.....	39	
London, Anglo American Society	16	
London, National Soc. for prom. Social Science,	1	
London, Royal Astronomical Society	1	
London, Royal Inst. of British Architects		I
London, Royal Institution of Great Britain		2
Lowell (Mass.), City Library		I
Macmillan & Co., New York	I	
Manchester (Eng.), Free Libraries		2
Manlove, Geo. H.	3	
Mason, Edw. G.		I
Massachusetts State Board of Health	I	
Massachusetts, State Department		2
Mattocks, John		I
May, Rev. Samuel, Leicester, Mass.		I
Mendelshon, Moritz	3	
Mexican Centennial Commissioner	I	
Michigan, State of	I	I
Michigan, State Library		I
Moe, M. F. H.	9	
New Bedford (Mass.), Free Library	3	II
New Hampshire, State Library		I
New Haven, Yale College		2
New York City, Apprentices' Library	I	I
New York City, Astor Library		2
New York City, Mercantile Library	I	2
New York City, Park Commissioners	I	
New York City, Produce Exchange		2
New York City, Woman's Medical College		I
New York City, Young Men's Christian Associa.		I
New South Wales	2	I
Newton (Mass.), Free Library		2
Noyes, Rev. Geo. C., Evanston	I	
Ohio, Secretary of State	I	
Onahan, Wm. J.		I
Parvin, Theodore S., Iowa City	7	

	Vols.	Pam.
Payne, Wm. M.	5	
Peaslee, John B., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	
Peattie, Robert	2	
Pennsylvania, State Penitentiary.....		2
Peoria, City of	1	
Peoria, Board of Trade.....	1	
Pest, City of, Hungary.....	2	
Philadelphia, Library Company.....		4
Philadelphia, Society of Friends	1	
Pickard, Josiah L.....	3	
Poole, Wm. F.....	5	7
Providence (R. I.), Athenæum		1
Providence, Brown University		1
Quincy, Edmund, Quincy, Mass.....	1	
Ramsay, G. M.....		1
Randolph, Charles.....	53	11
Relling, I. T. & Co.....	3	
Richmond (Ind.), Morrison Library.....	1	
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of, London.....	1	
Rodgers, Com. C. R. P., Washington	1	
Rosenthal, Julius.....	18	6
Ryan, J. G.....	1	
St. Louis, Academy of Science		1
St. Louis, Mercantile Library.....	1	1
St. Louis, Public School Library	1	2
San Francisco, Mercantile Library		1
San Francisco, Odd Fellows' Library Association		1
San Francisco, Publishers of Alta California....	1	
Schenectady (N. Y.), Union College	1	
Sheffield (Eng.), Free Libraries		1
Shipman, Dr. Geo. E.....	1	3
Smith, Gen. John C.....	17	14
Smithsonian Institution.....	41	
Soldan, L. F., St. Louis.....		2
South Carolina, State Library.....	1	
Springfield (Mass.), City Library Association...		1
Stempel, Adolph.....	6	
Stennett, W. H.	1	
Syracuse (N. Y.), Board of Education.....	1	

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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	Vols.	Pam.
Taylor, James	1	
Toronto, Mechanics' Institute		1
Unknown	13	1
U. S. Bureau of Education	3	
U. S. Bureau of Statistics	8	3
U. S. Commissioner of Patents	15	
U. S. Department of State	7	
U. S. Interior Department .....Map	37	
U. S. Library of Congress	1	1
U. S. Naval Observatory	1	
U. S. Treasury Department	4	
Venezuelean Government	27	
Vermont Historical Society	11	
Waterbury (Conn.), Bronson Library		1
Watertown (Mass.), Public Library		1
Watson, Rev. J. L., Orange, N. J.		1
Wells, William H.	3	
Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland.	1	16
White, Horace		1
Willett, J. P.	1	
Wilmington (Del.), Institute	1	1
Wisconsin Academy of Science and Arts	1	
Wisconsin State Historical Society	1	3
Woburn (Mass.), Public Library		1
Woodworth, Dr. J. M., Washington	1	
Worcester (Mass.), Public Library		1
Young, J., and Smith, R. A., Edinburgh	1	

SERIALS DONATED.

Alliance.

Chicago Medical Journal.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

Railway Review.

Common School.

Christian Cynosure.

Engineering News.

Factory and Farm.

Folio.

Friend, The.

Health Reformer.

Kindergarten.

Legal News. . .

Lumberman's Gazette.

Musical Review. .

Music Trade Review. .

National Live-Stock Journal.

National Weekly.

New Jerusalem Messenger.

Notre Dame Scholastic.

Patent Right Gazette.

Pharmacist.

Presbyterian Record.

Printers' Circular.

Railway World.

Unitarian Review.

United States Review.

Voice of Masonry.

Western Agriculturist.

Western Manufacturer.

Western, The.

Youth's Instructor.

ENGLISH GIFTS.

Homœopathic Review.
 Investor's Monthly Manual.
 Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Soc., 2 copies.
 Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.

DUTCH.

Het Vaderland, given by J. van der Linden.

DAILIES.

Boston Herald.
 Chicago Freie Presse.
 Hotel Reporter.
 Inter-Ocean.
 Post.
 Skandinaven.
 Staats Zeitung, 2 copies.
 Svornost.
 Weather Bulletin.
 Jersey City, Evening Journal.
 Springfield (Ill.) Register.

WEEKLIES.

Atlantic City, Weekly Review.
 Battle Creek (Mich.), Advent Review.
 Boston, Christian Register.
 Pioneer, given by E. Prüssing, Esq.
 Chicago, Amerikan.
 Arbeiter Zeitung, 2 copies.
 Chicagsk'y Vestnik.
 Commercial Advertiser.
 Daheim.
 Folkets Röst.
 Gamla och Nya Hemlandet.
 Gazeta Polska.
 Hejmdal.
 Interior.

Irish Tribune.
Journal of Commerce.
Katholisches Wochenblatt.
Leaf, The.
Neue Zeit.
New Covenant.
Norden.
Nya Verlden.
Occident.
Pilot.
Standard.
Svenska Amerikanern.
Vorbote.
Western.
Western Catholic.
Working Man's Advocate.
Cincinnati, Am. Israelite, given by J. Rosenthal, Esq.
Deborah, " " " "
Cleveland, Délnické Listy.
Pokrok.
Denver, Rocky Mountain Herald.
Fremont (Neb.), Weekly Herald.
Kankakee (Ill.), Courier de l' Illinois.
New York, Irish American.
Irish World.
Labor Standard.
New Yorké Listy.
Oakland (Cal.), Signs of the Times.
Omaha (Neb.), Pokrok Západn.
Racine, Slávie.
San Francisco, Spirit of the Times.
St. Louis, Hlas.
Washington (D. C.), Sentinel.





SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

JUNE, 1878.



CHICAGO:

PUBLIC LIBRARY ROOMS, 40 DEARBORN STREET.

1878.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1877-78.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, <i>President</i> ,	TERM EXPIRES, 1879.
ALBERT M. BILLINGS,	“ “ 1878.
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,	“ “ 1878.
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,	“ “ 1879.
GEORGE MASON,	“ “ 1880.
WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,	“ “ 1878.
ABNER R. SCRANTON,	“ “ 1879.
SIDNEY SMITH,	“ “ 1880.
JOHN B. WALKER,	“ “ 1880.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1877-78.

Buildings and Grounds : Messrs. MASON, SMITH and LOEWENTHAL.

Library and Reading Room : Messrs. HOTZ, ONAHAN and SMITH.

Finance : Messrs. LOEWENTHAL, SCRANTON and MASON.

Administration : Messrs. SCRANTON, ONAHAN and WALKER.

By-Laws and Regulations : Messrs. WALKER, SMITH and HOTZ.

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Cord.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

Librarian: WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE.

Assistants: WM. B. WICKERSHAM, LINA E. VOELLMY.

FRED. H. HILD,

LEO J. MEILBEK,

P. D. SCHIPPERUS,

M. F. H. MOE,

ELIZABETH A. YOUNG,

KATE M. HENNEBERRY,

HENRIETTA HARMS,

ELLA M. FREEMAN,

GERTRUDE H. WINCHELL,

EMMA A. BRISTOL,

LENA A. ELKINS,

ALICE M. QUIRK,

THOS. F. SCULLY.

Evening Attendants: ALFRED E. BARR, JAMES LANGLAND, JOS.

W. ERRANT, CHESTER C. BROOMELL, OLAF LANGLAND.

Janitor: ISAAC HULL.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Directors of the CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY have the honor to present the City Council their Sixth Annual Report, as required by the seventh section of the act of the General Assembly relating to Public Libraries in the State.

The Annual Report of the Secretary and a Statement of the Comptroller, herewith submitted, show the condition of the trust on the first day of June, 1878, the amount of money received from the Library Fund and other sources, and how such moneys have been expended.

It appears from these statements that the entire expenses of the Library for the year ending May 31st, 1878, are \$33,787.58. The following statement shows the purposes for which the library money has been expended :

Salaries.....	\$13,224 90
Books	9,078 06
Newspapers and periodicals.....	1,277 28
Binding and repairing books.....	1,415 63
Incidental expenses.....	1,310 64
Furniture and fixtures.....	274 44
Stationery and printing.	645 33
Heating	212 00
Insurance.....	525 35
Rent	3,500 00
Lighting.....	576 18
Freight.....	262 99
Postage.....	176 88
Binding British Patents.....	1,307 90
Total.....	<u>\$33,787 58</u>

The number of books now belonging to the Library is 57,984. During the past year 7,876 volumes have been added to the Library, of which 1,332 volumes were donations. The number of books loaned during the year is 354,506 volumes. The number of books lost or missing is 186 volumes, many of which will probably be found. The general character and kind of books circulated is shown in the report of the Librarian, herewith submitted. The number of persons attending the Library and Reading Room during the year is about 705,000.

The expenditures on account of the Library during the past year, exclusive of the amount paid for books, is \$24,709.52.

It is not practicable to reduce the expenditure incident to the management of the Library below that sum without vitally impairing its usefulness. There is no other library in the United States that does so much useful work for so little money.

On the 29th day of December, 1877, the Directors certified to the Council the following estimate of expenses for the current year:

1.	For salaries.....	\$14,000
2.	For books.....	15,000
3.	For periodicals.....	1,825
4.	For binding and repairing.....	3,000
5.	For incidental expenses.....	750
6.	For furniture and fixtures.....	500
7.	For stationery and printing.....	700
8.	For heating.....	300
9.	For insurance.....	500
10.	For rent.....	3,500
11.	For lighting.....	1,000
12.	For freight.....	250
13.	For postage.....	200
14.	For Binding British Patents.....	2,500
Total.....		<u>\$44,025</u>

These estimates were made with the greatest consideration. They are based upon the necessities of the Library, as shown by its actual operation, and they indicate the limit below which it is not wise to go, if the Library is to be maintained creditably in the class to which it belongs.

The Council, however, seemed to have entertained different views and accordingly cut the estimates down to \$23,000.

It will be impossible to manage the Library upon system, so as to obtain from it the results the people have a right to demand, unless some understanding can be reached between the Council, whose duty it is to appropriate the money, and the Directors, who are charged with its management.

It is difficult to understand why so great a discrimination was made by the Council against the Library, as compared with the estimates of other departments. If such discrimination can be justified, except as a temporary yielding to present financial necessities, it must be on one or both of two grounds, that the Library is not managed with a due regard to economy, or that the citizens of Chicago can better dispense with a free public library than with any other of the agencies adopted for the promotion of the common welfare of the city. If the purpose of maintaining a free public library in this city is determined, then any withholding of the necessary means to carry on such a library is false and not true economy. Such a library cannot be kept up without constant additions of books. Last year 1,301 volumes were worn out and condemned. With the means now furnished, not one of those books can be replaced. The salaries might be reduced by discharging a portion of the skilled help; but to maintain a great library efficiently, requires skilled librarians and assistants in the same degree that a school requires trained teachers, or a profession professional skill. The Library may be closed evenings; but that would incommode a considerable portion of the people who cannot conveniently have access to it in

the daytime. In the opinion of the Directors there is no point at which further reduction in the expenditure can be made without the most serious detriment to the Library.

During the past year 354,506 volumes of books have been taken from the Library. The Reading Room, inconveniently situated on the upper floor of the building, has been constantly filled with readers, and many persons have used the privilege afforded on the main floor, where the whole resources of the Library are placed at the disposal of the readers. These uses of the Library, incomplete and imperfect as it is, by the people, indicate their appreciation of its value as a part of our system of public education. Our whole system of popular education rests upon the conviction that the safety as well as the good of society is measurably promoted by it, and that it is the best and cheapest means to obtain the end desired. All the youth are taught to read in the schools; but without these free public libraries, it is well known there would be, in most cases, few or no books in their hands to read. This condition of things has widely attracted the attention of public men in many States of this country, in Canada, in Australia, in England, and elsewhere. Out of that necessity the free public library has arisen as a necessary supplement to complete the system of popular education. New Hampshire has the honor of being the first to inaugurate the system, by a general law of 1849, authorizing towns and cities in that State to support such Libraries by taxation. In 1850, the first English Libraries Act was approved, and the policy of establishing such libraries has since frequently received the sanction of the British Parliament. For a quarter of a century it has been a distinguishing feature of the system of popular education in Canada. In the parting address of Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, he said, "I look upon your Township and County Libraries as the crown and glory of the inhabitants of this Province." Public libraries were authorized by general law in Massachusetts in 1851, under which one hundred and twenty-seven libraries have been established.

Similar legislation has followed in Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Texas.

Public libraries of some sort have abounded in the United States since the time of Franklin; but they were established by a class of people for the use of that class; and there are about four thousand of them. The free public library has only been established by the generation of men now living; and it is a notable fact that the libraries of the latter class are taking the place of all others in the popular estimation. This popular acceptance of the free libraries is due to the fact that, being the property of the people, they are better organized, watched and supported than those established in the interest of a class.

This Library now ranks as the third of the free public libraries of the United States. As it has only been six years since it was established, perhaps this may be regarded as a creditable showing. Under more favorable conditions its usefulness may be largely increased. Other great free libraries, as at Cincinnati, Boston, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, are located in buildings especially provided for the purpose, and all of these libraries, except the library at Cincinnati, have each five or six branch libraries for the delivery of books near to the several residence centers of the people. It is desirable that like facilities shall be provided for this Library whenever the condition of the city finances shall permit the necessary expenditure. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the Council will provide a uniform support sufficient to maintain the Library in the rank to which it belongs.

The law under which the Library is established provides that: "Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate, for the benefit of such Library, shall have the right to vest the title to the money, or real estate, so donated in the Board of Directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such Board,

when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise or bequest of such property; and as to such property, the Board shall be held and considered to be special trustees."

It is true that, in the main, a free public library must rely for its support upon means uniformly provided by taxation, but private generosity can do, as for other such libraries it has done, much. Private donations have contributed no inconsiderable part in placing the Boston Library at the head of all the libraries in the United States. They have given to it large collections of engravings, and paintings and statues. They have contributed to it 110,794 volumes of its books, many of them so rare that their value cannot be estimated in money, and they have given \$105,000 in money. From the income of a single donation, the \$50,000 given by Mr. Bates, \$75,000 have been received and expended in the purchase "of books of a permanent value." The City Council has been uniformly in accord with private munificences. In no year has there been a failure to make adequate provision, including the most important of all provisions for a library, the annual appropriation for books. The twenty-fifth appropriation, that of last year, was \$111,500.

With like concurrence on the part of the people with the Council here, in a few years the Library may be built up to serve the same useful purpose, extending its beneficent influence directly or indirectly to every home and to every person in the city.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, <i>President</i> .	} <i>Directors.</i>
GEORGE MASON,	
SIDNEY SMITH,	
J. B. WALKER,	
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,	
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,	
ABNER R. SCRANTON,	

ANNUAL REPORT *of the* SECRETARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
CHICAGO, June 8, 1878. }

To the Board of Directors of the Public Library:

GENTLEMEN: As required by the seventh section of the Act of the General Assembly, under which the Library is established, I herewith submit the following financial and statistical statements for the year ending May 31, 1878:

VOUCHER ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Amount drawn from Library Fund.....\$38,787 58

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$13,224 90	
Books	9,078 06	-
Newspapers and periodicals	1,277 28	
Binding and repairing books	1,415 63	
Incidental expenses	1,310 64	
Furniture and fixtures	274 44	
Stationery and printing	645 33	
Heating	212 00	
Insurance	525 35	
Rent	3,500 00	
Lighting	576 18	
Loan — Revenue Time Warrants	5,000 00	
Freight	262 99	
Postage	176 88	
Binding British Patents	1,307 90	
	\$38,787 58	\$38,787 58

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 1, 1877	\$1,603 21
Received for books lost	117 87
Fines from delinquent book borrowers	1,959 57
Security deposits	71 50
From sale of old papers	50 31
Interest on deposits	8 10
Duplicates sold	2 75
Donation	1 00
Received from City Comptroller	1,433 45

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to City Comptroller	\$2,855 00
Catalogues	37 25
Books	81 40
Incidental expenses	844 23
Freight	282 59
Newspapers and periodicals	73 89
Postage	190 51
Stationery and printing	19 25
Binding and repairing books	21 05
Salary	3 50
Heating	8 50
Balance on hand June 1, 1878	830 59
	<hr/>
	\$5,247 76 \$5,247 76

Number of books in the Library	57,984
" " " purchased	6,544
" " " donated	1,332
" " " unaccounted for	186

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

I, W. B. Wickersham, Secretary of the
Chicago Public Library, do solemnly affirm that the foregoing
statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary.*

Affirmed to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of June,
A. D. 1878.

[SEAL.]

PETER D. SCHIPPERUS, *Notary Public.*

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND CHICAGO, JUNE 1, 1878.

STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

<i>Credits.</i>	Tax Levy.	Taxes Col.	Taxes Uncol.	Lost.
Tax levy of 1872--	\$56,839 49	\$52,765 49	\$4,074 00	\$237 89
“ “ 1873--	49,931 68	44,353 18	5,578 50	190 50
“ “ 1874--	25,207 53	18,296 53	6,911 00	141 35
Appropri'n“ 1875--	25,000 00	21,210 76	3,789 24	110 67
“ “ 1876--	25,000 00	22,220 22	2,779 78	303 53
“ “ 1877--	34,375 00	9,222 99	25,152 01	
“ “ 1878--	22,999 99		22,999 99	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$239,353 69	\$168,069 17	\$71,284 52	\$983 94

Add

Miscel. receipts ---	\$ 2,968 42
Temporary loans --	14,025 00
	<hr/>
	\$256,347 11

Disbursements.

(Warrants drawn on the Treasurer,)

From beginning to April 1, 1873-----	\$ 5,254 83
“ April 1, 1873, to April 1, 1874 ----	19,360 02
“ “ 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875 ----	64,525 59
“ “ 1, 1875, to January 1, 1876--	29,579 50
“ January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877	30,320 25
“ “ 1, 1877, to January 1, 1878	37,075 69
“ “ 1, 1878, to June 1, 1878 --	14,437 14
	<hr/>
	\$200,553 02

Rebates on Taxes.

From April 1, 1872, to April 1, 1873 ----	\$ 17 75	
“ “ 1, 1873, to April 1, 1874 ----	207 94	
“ “ 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875 ----	108 51	
“ “ 1, 1875, to January 1, 1876..	126 01	
“ January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877	192 13	
“ “ 1, 1877, to January 1, 1878	332 49	
	<hr/>	984 83
Total amount charged this Fund ---		\$201,537 85

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Total tax levies and appropriations ----	\$239,353 69	
Total miscellaneous receipts and loans..	16,993 42	
	<hr/>	\$256,347 11
Total amount charged to Public Library Fund to date	201,537 85	
Tax levies and miscellaneous receipts unexpended..	54,809 26	
Total taxes collected	168,069 17	
Total miscellaneous receipts and loans.....	16,993 42	
	<hr/>	\$185,062 59
Total actual cash receipts		\$185,062 59
Total actual cash payments to June 1, 1878.....	196,884 37	
Total actual cash receipts to June 1, 1878.....	185,062 59	
	<hr/>	
Cash payments in excess of actual cash receipts....	\$11,821 78	
Warrants issued on 1878 appropriation.....	3,668 65	
Vouchers on hand not yet audited by Comptroller..	4,246 87	
Temporary loans unpaid	2,600 00	
Amount paid by Treasurer in excess of actual cash receipts.....	11,821 78	
Warrants issued on 1878 appropriation.....	3,668 65	
	<hr/>	
Total amount of "vouchers on hand," "temporary loans unpaid," "paid in excess of actual cash receipts," and "warrants on 1878 appropriation"		\$22,337 30

<i>Add</i> proportion of D. A. Gage defalcation chargeable to this Fund	6,308 00
Total	<u>\$28,645 30</u>

Omitting the D. A. Gage defalcation, it will require a collection of taxes amounting to \$22,337.30 to make good the obligations now existing, as itemized above.



ANNUAL REPORT LIBRARIAN.

CHICAGO, JUNE 8, 1878.

To the Board of Directors of the Public Library :

GENTLEMEN: I herewith respectfully submit my fifth annual report as Librarian, embodying the statistics of the Library for the official year ending May 31, 1878.

It is a matter of congratulation that, amid the unfortunate complications of the city's finances, and the reduced appropriations for its support, the Public Library exists, fulfills its beneficent mission, and has made substantial progress during the past year. An appropriation of only one-half the sum originally intended and provided for by the legislative statute under which the Library was established, has been sufficient, with the unexpended balance of previous appropriations, and by the exercise of the strictest economy in every part of the service, to pay the running expenses, and to add more than 6,000 volumes to the catalogue. In less than five years, a miscellaneous collection of 9,000 volumes, chiefly donations, has grown to be a compact and well-selected library of nearly 60,000 volumes, and with a circulation larger than that of any other library in the country, with the exception of one which has six times as many books, and whose annual expenses are six times as large. In a community with so large a population as Chicago, and where no other library exists, the present supply of books for circulation is altogether insufficient to meet the wants of the reading public. We have not copies enough of the standard books which are much sought for. In works of reference and books adapted to the wants of persons of higher culture, the Library is better supplied. A public library is not simply or mainly for the benefit of scholars and specialists. All classes in the community, many of whom have little or no

literary culture, have an equal claim ; and hence the Library needs a large accession of books adapted to the latter class of readers. These deficiencies cannot be filled to the extent that is needed until the appropriations for the Library are increased.

BOOKS.

The present number of volumes in the Library is 57,984. The number reported last year was 51,409. The accessions of the year have been 7,876 volumes, of which 6,544 have been bought, and 1,332 have been given. The number of volumes worn out and condemned was 1,301, of which 727 were novels, 485 juvenile books, and 89 of other classes. The net increase of books, therefore, has been 6,575 volumes. Of pamphlets, 419 have been added, 385 having been given, and 34 bought. The amount expended for books was \$9,078.06.

The number of volumes in each department of the Library, and the accessions made to each during the year, are as follows:

	No. of vols. in Library.	Accessions of the year.
History.....	4,085	286
Biography	2,334	239
Poetry and Drama.....	1,607	115
Essays and Miscellanies	1,326	72
Voyages and Travels.....	2,329	231
Polygraphy and Collected Works.....	1,854	40
Language and History of Literature	639	43
Fine Arts.....	548	44
Practical Arts	1,357	125
Natural Science	2,014	249
Political and Social Science	1,288	87
Mental and Moral Science, Education, etc.	497	50
Ancient Classics	427	3
Religion	2,120	123
Medicine	917	21

Law.....	366	15
Periodicals	4,821	776
Public Documents, State Papers, etc	4,702	1,003
Bibliography	466	30
Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, etc.....	941	141
German Literature.....	5,742	619
French Literature	2,170	32
Scandinavian Literature	1,079	118
Dutch Literature	710	6
English Prose Fiction	10,964	2,474
Juvenile Books	2,483	934
Italian Literature.....	96	
Bohemian Literature.....	102	
<hr/>		
Total.....	57,984	7,876

Among the accessions of the past year was an unusual number of works of special interest and permanent value, such as:

CATLIN, G., *North American Indians Portfolio*; CLAUDE de Lorraine, *Liber Veritatis*, a collection of prints, 3 v. fol.; DUCANGE, C. D., *Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis*, 8 v. 4°; DUGDALE, Sir W., *Monasticon Anglicarum*, 8 v. 4°; FACCIOLOTTI, J. et FORCELLINI, E., *Totius Latinitatis Lexicon*, 2 v. 4°; JONES, O., *The Alhambra*, 2 v. fol.; JONES, O., *Grammar of Ornament*, folio; London Horticultural Society's *Transactions*, 10 v. 4°; MCILAN, R. R., *The Clans of the Scottish Highlanders*, 2 v. 4°; MEYRICK, S. R., *Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour*, 3 v. 4°; Musée des Archives Nationales, *Documents originaux de l'histoire de France exposés dans l'Hôtel Soubise*, 4°; *National Quarterly Review* (New York), complete set, 34 v. 8°; *National Review* (London), complete set, 19 v. 8°; PANQUET, M., *Illustrations of English and Foreign Costumes*, 4°; PANQUET, M., *Modes et Costumes Historiques*, 4°; *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, complete set, 169 v. 4°; *Retrospective Review*, complete set, 18 v. 8°; ROGERS, H. D., *Geological Survey of Pennsylvania*, 4 v. 4°; RUSSELL,

J. Scott, *Modern System of Naval Architecture*, 3 v. fol.; ROBERTS, D., *Egypt, Nubia and Holy Land*, 4 v. fol.; St. Petersburg, *Académie des Sciences, Memoires et Bulletins*, 21 v. 4°; STRUTT, J., *Dress and Habits of the People of England*, 2 v. 4°; STRUTT, J., *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England*, 4°; TURNER, J. W. M., *Picturesque views of England and Wales*, 2 v. 4°; WARING, J. B., *Art Treasures of the United Kingdom, Manchester Exhibition, 1857*, fol.; WARING, J. B., *Masterpieces of Industrial Art, Exhibition of 1862*, 3 v. fol.; WYATT, M. D., *Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century, Exhibition of 1851*, 2 v. fol.; *Westminster Review*, complete set, 106 v. 8°; *Zoölogist*, 34 v. 8°.

DONATIONS.

During the year, 1,332 volumes, and 385 pamphlets have been presented to the Library.

The British Commissioners of Patents are the largest donors, 643 volumes of their valuable publications having been received. A shipment of 150 volumes has arrived since the close of the official year, and hence too late to be included in these statistics. The Library has now the specifications and drawings of the British Patents, from 1852 to 1868, in 1,208 volumes. The remaining portion of the set intended for the Library is now stored in London, awaiting an appropriation from the city sufficient to pay for the binding. In the meantime, the inventors and patent counselors of Chicago are sending to Washington and elsewhere for the examination and copies of these necessary documents.

The French government has sent nine volumes, in continuation of the splendid series of publications which it sent several years since. Hon. Wirt Dexter has given 131 volumes of the sessional documents of the United States Congress. The United States Government, and the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois have continued to send their current legislative publications. A list of the donors, and the number of their several contributions is given in Appendix A.

BOOK-BORROWERS.

Since the Library was opened, May 1, 1874, no renewal of the registration of book-borrowers had been required until the past year. The registration up to June 1, 1877, had been 40,059. Some of the library cards had been out more than three years, and had fallen into the hands of persons to whom they were not originally issued. Many of the holders of cards and their guarantors had changed their residences, and it became very difficult, and often impossible, to find them. A rule was therefore adopted by the Board that every registration and every card issued upon it should expire by limitation at the end of two years. The renewal commenced June 1, 1877, and during the year, 33,127 cards have been canceled, and 11,831 new registrations, each with a new certificate of guaranty, have been made. The 6,932 cards issued the previous year being still in force, the entire number of library cards now in the hands of readers is 18,763, of which 11,992 are males, and 6,771 are females. The renewal of the registration has been attended with little inconvenience to readers, and has resulted very beneficially to the interests of the Library. For a time the cancellation of so many cards reduced somewhat the circulation of books, but later the issues have exceeded those of the corresponding period of the previous year.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The Library has been open for the circulation of books 306 days and 172 evenings. The number books taken out for home use was 354,506, or a daily average of 1,166 volumes. The largest number issued on one day, February 23, was 3,309, and the smallest number was 572, on July 26th, while the July riot was in progress. The daily average issues by months were as follows: June, 992, July, 963, August, 1,037, September, 927, October, 924, November, 1,025, December, 1,103, January, 1,385, February, 1,598, March, 1,535, April, 1,323, May, 1,158. From June to January, in conse-

quence of the cancellation of cards, and the withdrawal from circulation of popular books that were worn out, the daily average circulation fell off from that of the previous year more than two hundred volumes; but since January, when many of the popular books had been replaced, and the registration had been more largely renewed, the circulation exceeded that of the previous year.

From June 1 to January 1, the circulating department was open only two evenings in the week; and since January 1 it has been open every evening. The average evening circulation during the year has been 220 volumes. The average was the same, whether the books were issued two evenings, or every evening in the week. The necessary inference is that about a fifth of the book-borrowers and readers use the library only in the evening. They are persons who have no opportunity to come or send during the day, and if the Library is not open in the evening, they are practically deprived of its use. The amount received from fines for the over-detention of books, was \$1,959.57.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIRCULATION.

The circulation of English prose fiction and juvenile books was reported in 1875 as 77.04 per cent.; in 1876, 68.5; in 1877, at 62.57. The past year it has been 59.83 per cent., which is about 15 per cent. less than the average circulation of this class of literature in other libraries which are freely supplied with these books. The steady decline indicated in the above statistics may be explained from two causes: The mass of new readers first apply themselves to novel reading, and the more earnestly they engage in it, the sooner they are satiated, and seek for more substantial reading. If new readers were not constantly coming in to keep up the demand for novels, the statistics would show a greater falling off than at present. Another explanation is, that the novel department has not been kept up and replenished as the other departments of the Library have been. Thousands of volumes have been worn out and condemned, and until recently

none have been replaced. The restoration to the shelves in January, of about 1,600 new copies of condemned books, had the effect of immediately reviving the circulation of the Library, without materially increasing the percentage in this department.

The relative circulation of books in the several classes, expressed in percentage, for the past year, and the three previous years, has been as follows :

	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
History and Biography	8.85	8.82	9.22	7.11
Voyages and Travels	5.35	4.17	4.16	4.06
Science and Arts	7.72	7.10	5.32	4.51
Poetry and Drama	2.12	2.39	2.35	2.16
Works in Continental Languages	12.15	11.21	7.69	2.87
English Prose Fiction, and Juvenile Books	59.83	62.57	68.50	77.04
Miscellaneous	3.98	3.74	2.76	2.89

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

The use of books at the tables of reference has more than doubled the past year, 16,916 persons having availed themselves of the privilege, of whom 4,529 came to consult the American patent publications. The number of volumes brought to the reference tables was 37,498, which does not include the use made of the patent reports, of which no count was kept. Another table has recently been added, in order to accommodate the increased number of readers. At least 75,000 volumes have been used in the reference department during the year. The large reference rooms in the free libraries of Liverpool and Manchester, where two or three hundred persons at one time were engaged in study, were among the most novel and interesting features of library economy which I saw in my visit to England last autumn. Such liberal arrangements are needed in Chicago,

but are not practicable until the Library has the means to provide itself with suitable and permanent quarters.

READING ROOM.

The number of serials kept on file in the Reading Room is 308. Of these, 210 are periodicals, and 98 are newspapers. Of the periodicals, 96 are American, 74 English, 36 German, and 4 of other nationalities. Of the newspapers, 31 are dailies, and 67 are weeklies, of which 13 dailies and 37 weeklies are given by their publishers.

The number of visitors in the Reading room has been 181,052, and the number of periodicals issued over the counter was 115,275. The average number of visitors on Sunday was 280. The amount expended for periodicals and newspapers was \$1,277.28.

ADMINISTRATION.

The working force of the Library was the same as the previous year, namely, seventeen persons employed in the day service, and six in the evening service, with a janitor and assistant. The amount paid for salaries was \$13,224.90.

CATALOGUE AND FINDING LISTS.

The card catalogue is a complete and accessible record of all the books received by the Library up to the present time, and if printed, would add greatly to its working facilities. It is, however, in constant use, under the supervision of an attendant, for the benefit of readers.

A new supplement to the printed Finding Lists, containing the titles of about 10,000 volumes, is in type; and a new edition of the Finding Lists, containing this supplement, will be issued in a few days.

BINDING.

The number of volumes sent to the binder during the year was 5,579, of which 4,840 have been returned. The amount

expended for binding was \$2,723.53, of which \$1,307.90 was for the British Patents. The regular force of the Library has repaired 2,351 volumes, and has put 450 volumes into the Emerson binders. The arrangement made with Mr. T. H. Silvius for doing the common binding at contract prices has been favorable, so far as cost was concerned; but the work has not been done as expeditiously as was contracted for and expected. The books which most frequently come to binding are those which are much sought for, and their detention at the binders is a serious interruption to the circulation.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The Annual Examination of the Library was made in April and May, without calling in the books, and on the plan which has been pursued for several years. The benefit of a new registration of book borrowers is seen in the fact that fewer books are unaccounted for than for several years past. Of the 286 volumes previously reported unaccounted for, 122 have been found. Of the volumes unaccounted for this year, 101 are novels, 31 juvenile books, and 54 of all other classes, making a total of 186 volumes.

In September last I had the privilege of representing this Library at the meeting of the American Library Association in New York, and a month later at the Conference of English Librarians in London. The proceedings of both these interesting meetings have been printed in the *Library Journal*, and of the later meeting in a separate volume; hence it is not necessary that I should report on their work in detail. I may state, however, that the American librarians were received in the English Conference and by the English people with a friendliness and hospitality which could not be surpassed. The corporation of London gave to the members of the Conference an entertainment at Guildhall, and the Lord Mayor gave them a dinner at the Mansion House. Two of the American delegates were called to the

chair at meetings of the Conference ; and the elegant volume of proceedings lately published in London shows that our delegation were encouraged to do rather more than their share in the public discussions. The visit resulted beneficially in securing some valuable donations, selecting some choice books, and in forming associations which will hereafter be serviceable to the Library. The officers of the British Museum, the Bodleian, and other English libraries, gave every facility for examining the bibliographical treasures and methods of work in those noble institutions. A visit to Paris gave us the same privileges in the Bibliothèque Nationale and other libraries of that city. We also made a tour for the inspection of libraries in the large English provincial towns and in Scotland.

The American Library Association, at its late meeting in New York, adopted a co-operative plan of bringing out, under my supervision, a new edition of my "Index to Periodical Literature," 1853, with the references brought down to the present time, each Library assuming its proportion of the work. Forty-four libraries, including all the larger institutions of the country, are now engaged in indexing the serials allotted to them by the committee having the matter in charge. This Library, for instance, has 4,821 volumes of bound reviews and magazines, and the portions of them issued since 1851, when the references to the former edition of the Index stopped, are but little used, for nobody knows what they contain. Each Library, by doing a small portion of the indexing, gets the advantage of all the work done by the others. The Bodleian and several other English libraries have joined the American libraries in carrying out this co-operative plan.

WILLIAM F. POOLE,
Librarian.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

	Vols.	Pam.
Adams, Edwin F.	11	34
Aldrich, Hon. Wm.	1	
American Institute of Mining Engineers.....	1	
American Public Health Association, New York	3	
American Swedenborg Publishing Society, New York..	1	
Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary.....		1
Andreas Atlas Company.....	1	
Argentine Republic Centennial Commissioners	1	
Arundel Society, London		1
Asay, E. G.	1	
Bagg, M. M., Utica, N. Y.	1	
Baldwin, D. P., Logansport, Ind.		1
Baldwin, O. S., New York City.....	4	
Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University.....		2
Baltimore, Peabody Institute.....		1
Barrett, O. W.	1	
Belden, Henry, New York City.....		1
Berkeley (Cal.) California University.....	1	3
Birmingham (Eng.) Free Libraries.....		1
Boston, City of.....	3	
Boston, Channing Home		1
Boston, Public Library.....	1	8
Boutell, L. H.		1
Bradlee, Rev. C. D., Boston		1
Brighton (Eng.), Free Library.....		1
Brockhaus, F. A., Leipzig.....	1	8
Brookline (Mass.), Public Library		1
Brooklyn (N. Y.), Mercantile Library		1

	Vols.	Pam.
Bross, Hon. Wm.		1
Brucker, Joseph, Milwaukee		1
Budapest (Hungary), Bureau de Statistique	1	5
Buffalo (N. Y.), Young Men's Association	2	3
Burlington (Vt.), Fletcher Free Library		1
Cambridge (Mass.), Harvard University Library	2	17
Carr, H. H.	25	
Caulfield, R., Cork, Ireland	2	1
Chandler, George, Worcester, Mass.	1	
Chandler, H. P., Boston	1	
Chapman, H. A., Hartford, Conn.		1
Chicago, City of	5	
Chicago, Board of Public Works	5	
Chicago, Fire Department	1	
Chicago, West Chicago Park Commissioners		1
Chicago, Academy of Sciences		2
Chicago, Civil Engineers' Club		1
Chicago, Post Office	8	56
Chicago, St. Ignatius College		2
Childs, George W., Philadelphia	1	
Cincinnati University		1
Cincinnati, Young Men's Mercantile Library Association		1
Cleveland, Public Library	1	
Cobden Club, London	1	
Collins, Miss Olive	52	2
Collyer, Rev. Robert	1	
Conlan, James, Jr.	1	2
Crerar, John	Map	
Danvers (Mass.), Peabody Institute		1
Dayton (O.), Board of Education	1	
Dayton (O.), Public Library	1	
Dayton (O.), Public Schools	1	
Dean, Dr. M. S.	2	
Deane, Charles, Boston	1	
Dexter, Wirt	131	
Donnelley, Loyd & Co.	1	
Drake, Dr. E. L., Fayetteville, Tenn.		1
Dresden, Konigliche Bibliothek		2
Du Vernet, P. H.	1	

	Vols.	Pam.
Earnshaw, Wm., Dayton, O.	I	
Edinburgh, Highland and Agricultural Society	I	
Edinburgh, Royal Observatory	I	
English Dialect Society, London		I
Evans, Charles, Indianapolis	I	
Fergus, Robert		4
Felton, C. E.		I
Frederiksen, N. C.	I	
French Government	9	
"Friend"	20	
"Friend"	I	
"Friend"		I
"Friend," Sheboygan, Wis.	6	
Germantown (Pa.), Friends' Free Library		2
Great Britain, Commissioners of Patents	643	
Green, Dr. Samuel A., Boston	I	
Gueroult, T. E.		I
Harrison, George L., Philadelphia	I	
Hartford (Conn.), Library Association		2
Hathaway, Benjamin	I	
Hawes, K.		2
Hay, Rev. Ch. A.		3
Henneberry, Miss K. M.	I	
Hild, F. H.	I	5
Hill, C. S., New York City	I	
Hodgins, J. G., Toronto, Canada	I	
Homeyer, H. A.	I	
Hough, F. B., Lewis County, New York		I
Howson & Son, Philadelphia	I	
Hoyne, Hon. Thomas	I	
Indianapolis, Public Library	I	
Indianapolis, Publishers Indianapolis <i>Journal</i>	I	
Illinois, Secretary of State	25	14
Isham, Edward S.		2
Jameson, John A.	I	
Japanese Government	I	
Jay, John, New York City	I	
Jenney, W. L. B.		I
Keener, Wm. T.	I	

	Vols.	Pam.
Kinney, Rev. Henry C.....	5	
Lancashire, W. H.....	Newspapers	6
Lancaster (Mass.), Public Library	1	1
Lawrence (Mass.), Public Library		5
Lee & Shepard, Boston.....	7	
Leicester (Mass.), Public Library.....		1
Lewis, E. A., London.....	2	
Liverpool (Eng.), Free Public Library.....	4	1
London, London Library	1	
London, Royal Astronomical Society.....	3	
London, Royal Geographical Society.....	4	
Long Island Historical Society		1
Lowell (Mass.), Public Library.....		2
Lowther, T. D.....	1	
Lynn (Mass.), Public Library		2
McCagg, E. B.		1
Madison (Wis.), Board of Education.....		1
Magee, Guy	2	
Magoun, Rev. G. F., Grinnell, Iowa.....		1
Manchester (Eng.), Public Free Libraries.....		1
"Manfred," London	1	
Mannheimer, Dr. M.....	1	
Marcy, Oliver.....		1
Maryland Historical Society.....		1
Massachusetts, Bureau of Labor Statistics	1	
Massachusetts, Department of State	30	6
Massachusetts, State Board of Health	2	
Massachusetts, State Library		1
Melrose (Mass.), Public Library		1
Michell, Nicholas, Falmouth, England	7	
Michigan, Secretary of State.....	1	
Missouri, State University	1	
Mount Holyoke Seminary	1	
Nash, Joseph, Boston		1
New Bedford (Mass.), Public Library		1
New England Society, of Orange, New Jersey.....		1
New Haven (Conn.), Yale College	3	2
New York City, Apprentices' Library		1
New York City, Astor Library		1

	Vols.	Pam.
New York City, Columbia College	3	
New York City, Produce Exchange	2	
New York City, Railroad Young Men's Christian Asso.		2
New York City, Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen		1
New York City, Young Men's Christian Association		1
New York, Secretary of State	14	5
New York, State Library		3
Newport (R. I.), Redwood Library		1
Newton (Mass.), Free Library		1
Oat, Charles, Philadelphia		1
Ohio, Auditor of State	1	
Ohio, Insurance Department	2	
Ohio, Secretary of State		2
Ohio, State Library	21	
Omaha (Neb.), Board of Trade		1
Onahan, Wm. J.	20	32
Oxford University, Bodleian Library		1
Paris, Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme		1
Patten, Wm. L. & Co., Denver, Col.		4
Peabody, S. H.		2
Peabody (Mass.), Institute		2
Pennsylvania, Secretary of State	14	
Pennsylvania, Eastern State Penitentiary	1	
Pennsylvania, Western State Penitentiary		1
Peoria (Ill.), Board of Trade		1
Pernin, A. J.	1	
Philadelphia, Library Company		2
Philadelphia, Loganian Library	1	
Philadelphia, Mercantile Library		1
Phillips, H., Jr., Philadelphia	1	
Plymouth (Eng.), Free Library		1
Poole, Wm. F.	1	6
Poole, Wm. F., Jr.	1	
Portland (Oregon), Library Association		1
Preston, Edward, London	1	
Providence (R. I.), Athenæum		1
Providence (R. I.), Brown University		1
Quaritch, Bernard, London	1	10
Randolph, Charles	2	2

	Vols.	Pam.
Roadnight, Harry S.	I	
Roadnight, Mrs. H.	2	
Rosenthal, Julius	3	
St. Louis, Academy of Science	I	
St. Louis, Mercantile Library		2
St. Louis, Public School Library		I
St. Louis, University		I
San Francisco, Mercantile Library	I	2
San Francisco, Odd Fellows' Library Association		I
Sanders, J. H.	I	
Sheffield (Eng.), Public Library		I
Shipman, Dr. George E.	I	
Skinner, M. Frank	I	
Smith, J. C.	I	
Smith, Wm. Henry		2
Snydacker, A.	I	
Sotheran, Henry, London	2	
South Carolina, State Library	I	
Springfield (Mass.), City Library Association		I
Stearns, R. E. C., San Francisco		3
Steele, Henry T.	I	
Sterns, E. E., New York City	I	
Stockport (Eng.), Public Free Library		I
Stone, Prof. O., Cincinnati		2
Storr, J. S., London	I	
Strunk, Wm., Cincinnati		2
Sullivan, W. B. Map		
Taunton (Mass.), Public Library	I	
Tennessee, Department of Agriculture	8	
Toledo (O.), Public Library		2
Toronto, Mechanics' Institute		I
U. S. Bureau of Education		4
U. S. Bureau of Ordnance	I	
U. S. Bureau of Statistics		4
U. S. Commissioner of Patents	24	
U. S. Department of State	3	
U. S. Interior Department	56	
U. S. Library of Congress		I
U. S. Naval Observatory	2	

	Vols.	Pam.
U. S. Treasury Department.....	2	
Upham, Wm. ^d P., Salem, Mass.	3	8
Van der Kolk, H.	10	
Vermont Historical Society.....	1	
Ward, Elijah, New York City	1	
Waterton (Mass.), Free Public Library		1
Watteville, Baron de, Paris.....	1	3
Wells, W. H.		1
Wetherell, John G., Boston		1
Wheeler, Prof. C. G.	1	
Whitaker, A. E., San Francisco	1	7
Williams, Judge E. S.	1	
Wilmington (Del.) Institute.....		2
Wisconsin Historical Society.....		1
Woburn (Mass.), Public Library.....	1	
Worcester (Mass.), Free Public Library		1
Unknown	6	6

SERIALS DONATED.

Alliance.
American Home.
Chicago Medical Journal.
 Proceedings Common Council.
 Railway Review.
Engineering News.
Factory and Farm.
Folio.
Friend, The.
Health Reformer.
Humane Journal, (Ill.)
Kindergarten.
Legal News.
Lumberman's Gazette.
Musical Review.
Music Trade Review.
National Board of Trade.
National Live Stock Journal.
Neue Heim.
New Jerusalem Messenger.
Notre Dame Scholastic.
Pamphlet Mission.
Pharmacist.
Presbyterian Record.
Printers' Circular.
Real Estate Journal.
Railroad Conductors' Brotherhood Magazine.
Unitarian Review.
United States Review.
Voice of Masonry.
Western Agriculturist.

Western, The.
Youth's Instructor.

ENGLISH.

Brewers' Guardian.
Homœopathic Review.
Investor's Monthly Manual.
Monthly Notices of Royal Astronomical Society.
Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Herald.
Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung.
 Freie Presse.
 Hotel Reporter.
 Inter-Ocean, 1 copy.
 Post, 1 copy.
 Skandinaven.
 Staats Zeitung, 2 copies.
 Weather Bulletin.
Jersey City Evening Journal.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Atlantic City (N. J.) Weekly Review.
Battle Creek (Mich.) Advent Review.
Boston, Christian Register.
 Pionier.
Chicago, Argus.
 Amerikan.
 Chicagsky Véstnik.
 Commercial Advertiser.
 Daheim.
 Gamla och Nya Hemlandet.
 Gazetta Polska.
 Gazetta Polska Katolicka.
 Hejmdal.
 Interior.
 Israelitische Presse.
 Irish Tribune.

Chicago, Journal of Commerce.
Katolisches Wochenblatt.
Leaf, The.
New Covenant.
Norden.
Nya Verlden.
Occident.
Pilot.
Standard.
Svenska Amerikanern.
Verbote, 2 copies.
Westen.
Western Catholic.
Western Shoe and Leather Review.
Cleveland, Dêlnické Listy.
Denver, Rocky Mountain Herald.
Kankakee (Ill.), Courier de l'Illinois.
New York, Gerner's Weekly.
Irish American.
Irish World.
Mining Record.
Oakland (Cal.), Signs of the Times.
Omaha (Neb.), Pokrok Zapadu.
Panama, Star and Herald.
Racine (Wis.), Slavie.
San Francisco, Spirit of the Times.
Washington (D. C.), Sentinel.





SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

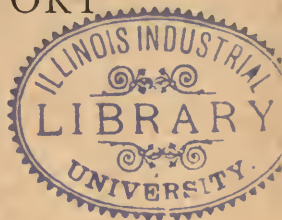
JUNE, 1879.



CHICAGO:

PUBLIC LIBRARY ROOMS, 40 DEARBORN STREET.

1879.





BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1878-79.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, <i>President</i> ,	TERM EXPIRES	1879.
ROBERT H. FORRESTER,	" "	1880.
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,	" "	1881.
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,	" "	1879.
GEORGE MASON,	" "	1880.
WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,	" "	1881.
ABNER R. SCRANTON,	" "	1879.
*SIDNEY SMITH,	" "	1880.
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE,	" "	1881.
JOHN B. WALKER,	" "	1880.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1879.

Buildings and Grounds : Messrs. ONAHAN, MASON and LOEWENTHAL.

Library and Reading Room : Messrs. MASON, HOTZ and SPRAGUE.

Finance : Messrs. LOEWENTHAL, SCRANTON and ONAHAN.

Administration : Messrs. SCRANTON, SPRAGUE and WALKER.

By-Laws and Regulations : Messrs. WALKER and HOTZ.

* Mr. Smith resigned in May, 1879, and Mr. Forrester was appointed to fill the vacancy.

p5254
Cecil.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

Librarian : WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE.

Assistants : WM. B. WICKERSHAM, LINA E. VOELLMY, .

FRED. H. HILD,	EMMA A. BRISTOL,
LEO J. MEILBEK,	LENA A. ELKINS,
P. D. SCHIPPERUS,	ALICE M. QUIRK,
M. F. H. MOE,	THOS. F. SCULLY,
ELIZABETH A. YOUNG,	LUCINDA WILLSIE,
KATE M. HENNEBERRY,	LOU AMES,
GERTRUDE H. WINCHELL,	ELIZA KEON.

Evening Attendants : ALFRED E. BARR, JAMES LANGLAND, JOS. W. ERRANT, CHESTER C. BROOMELL, OLAF LANGLAND, ALONZO R. CHAPIN.

Janitor : ISAAC HULL.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Directors of the CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY have the honor to present to the City Council their Seventh Annual Report, as required by the seventh section of the act of the General Assembly under which the Library is established.

The total expenses of the Library for the past year have been \$28,493.39. The several items of such expenditure are :

Salaries.....	\$13,570 99
Books	2,907 24
Binding.....	2,176 78
Expenses (incidental)	368 09
Furniture.....	20 00
Printing and Stationery.....	495 98
Heating	331 00
Newspapers and Periodicals.....	1,635 52
Insurance.....	558 28
Rent (13 months).....	3,791 67
Lighting	450 95
Freight.....	177 37
Postage	202 29
Binding British Patents.....	1,807 23
Total	\$28,493 39
Against last year	33,787 58

The whole number of books now in the Library is 60,423 volumes. The accessions since the last Annual Report are 4,287 volumes. During the year 1,848 volumes have been worn out and condemned. The net increase of the Library, therefore, during the year has been 2,439 volumes. It has already been determined to replace nearly all of the books worn out and condemned, as soon as funds shall be available for that purpose. The fact that so many books are annually worn out by actual

use, is one of many indications that the Library is in some large measure supplying the actual wants of the people.

The circulation of books in the past year has been 368,428 volumes, which is an increase of 13,922 volumes over the circulation of the previous year. The circulation, large as it is, would be increased probably to a million volumes a year, by supplying good books up to the real demand. In the Boston Library, which, with its branches, supplies the full demand for books, the annual circulation is 1,140,000.

The general character of the books circulated is shown by the following statement :

History and Biography.....	8.59 per cent.
Voyages and Travels.....	4.69 " "
Science and Art	7.38 " "
Poetry and Drama.....	2.95 " "
Continental Languages.....	11.82 " "
English Prose, Fiction and Juveniles.....	61.61 " "
Miscellaneous	3.26 " "

It is sometimes urged that the books most called for by the people are not such as meet the approval of a severe and scholarly taste, and that by some firm censorship the popular demand should be restrained rather than encouraged. The policy of the Directors from the beginning has been to put no books on the shelves of the Library that would tend to vitiate either the taste or the morals of readers, but within that limit to supply all books that are demanded to the extent that may be done within the means furnished. The Library is supported by a general tax, and therefore all readers have equal rights to have their tastes consulted. This rule works no injustice to those who make the objection. Books in the most general demand are comparatively inexpensive, and lie within a narrow range. There are in the Library some five or six thousand volumes of the Tauchnitz collection at a cost of about forty cents a volume. On the other hand, books demanded by people of scholarly tastes are not only more expensive, but they cover the whole field of literature. And at least four-fifths of the entire cost of this well selected Library is incurred in the purchase of books of the latter class.

The department for reference and study is well appreciated by an increasing number of thoughtful and studious people. At tables arranged for purposes of study, the whole resources of the

Library at all times are placed immediately at the disposal of readers, to whom the assistants bring any book desired for consultation. This feature of the Library is invaluable. It indicates its highest uses, in raising the whole standard of intelligence throughout the community; for it is the best available means of informing and instructing those who by voice or pen are themselves engaged in public instruction. The facilities of the Library in this department will be greatly increased on the publication of the new edition of "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature," now in preparation by the coöperation of the principal librarians of England and the United States. The Library is especially full in the department of periodical literature. Only five or six out of the 4,000 Libraries in this country equal it in that respect. About one half of the volumes covering this field have been issued within a quarter of a century. For that whole period there is no general index. And therefore by far the greater part of this valuable literature is not available to the readers. The work now being prepared will cover this ground, and will thus enable readers to find what they want in that vast and rich field of modern literature.

The Library was opened for the general circulation of books on the first day of May, 1874, with 17,355 volumes. Since that time the Library has been increased by 43,068 volumes, or a little more on an average than 8,000 volumes a year. The Library has now become so valuable, that it ought as soon as practicable to be provided with a permanent location in a substantial fire-proof building, adapted especially for its exclusive use. It is not merely the large money value of the books alone that should be considered. It necessarily takes a long period of time to create a large Library. Many valuable books without which a Library is incomplete are not ordinarily on sale in the market. They have to be purchased as they are offered. And in many cases the opportunities for purchase do not frequently recur. Independently of any money considerations, the whole reading public would regard the destruction of the Library as a calamity. Until it shall be located in permanent quarters of its own the danger of such destruction by fire will always be considerable. About six weeks ago a fire broke out in the basement of the Library building. If the fire had occurred near the elevator shaft, the Library probably would have been destroyed. Such risks ought not to be taken a day longer than necessity requires; for the people could ill spare an

institution whose great usefulness is now unquestioned. No other public library in the country, of equal success and merit, has been left so long in temporary quarters. Undoubtedly the financial condition of the city and of the tax-payers for the last five years has been ample justification for the long delay. If it may be assumed that the financial stress has terminated, and that the city and the people are entering now upon a period of prosperity, then it would seem to be the part of wisdom to delay no longer in providing a permanent home for the Library. Next to the public schools, whose work the Library supplements, there is no institution of the city in which the interests of the whole people is more general and abiding. We have seen that the average accession to the Library is generally about 8,000 volumes. Hereafter it will probably be larger. The annual increase of the Boston Library for the last twenty-five years has been nearly 12,000 volumes. This is just twice as much as the estimated increase of that Library made by the Trustees in their annual report for 1854. The Library building was erected in 1857, with a view to its future growth as indicated by that mistaken estimate. The mistake has already cost the city of Boston a quarter of a million of dollars, in addition to the original cost of the grounds and building. And yet a committee of distinguished citizens appointed under a city ordinance to report upon the condition of the Library, in April, 1878, say:

"It is plainly apparent to those most familiar with the growth and working of the Boston Public Library in the past, that, useful and popular as it has been made by those having charge of its interests, its usefulness and popularity could be very much increased by enlarged accommodations or an entire change of location.

"In its present location, surrounded by lofty and combustible structures, the present building could never be made securely fire-proof; neither can quiet or thorough ventilation be obtained. It is respectfully recommended by this committee, therefore, that the board of trustees solicit the city council to petition the Massachusetts legislature, at its next session, to give and set apart an entire square of the Back Bay Lands, now belonging to the state, to the city of Boston, whereon a new building for the Public Library can be erected, which shall not only be convenient, quiet, commodious and well ventilated, but isolated and absolutely fire-proof."

This recommendation is in substantial agreement with suggestions of the trustees previously made, and now meets with their approval.

It must be remembered that the whole system of free public libraries was inaugurated about thirty years ago, and that when these great mistakes were made there had been but very little experience in relation to the subject. Now, after thirty years of trial in England, in Australia and in the United States, it may not be difficult to avoid the errors that have been so frequently committed.

When a permanent location of the Chicago Public Library shall be determined on, care should be taken to select ground ample for light, for ventilation, for the present and future wants of the Library, including space for future extension of the building.

A piece of ground centrally located, of the dimensions of Fort Dearborn Square, is about what is needed for a permanent library location. It is probable that Fort Dearborn Square could be obtained for that purpose without any expense to the city, and that the City Council has legal authority to set it apart for the use of the Public Library forever.

Twenty-two years ago the trustees of the Boston Library, with Edward Everett at their head, in their annual report to the council, wrote as follows: "Her geographical situation has prevented Boston from maintaining the place which she originally filled among the cities of the land in population, commerce and material resources. Had she consented to remain without a great public library, she must have submitted also to a secondary position in the means of intellectual culture. The establishment of such an institution has prevented this reproach from coming upon her, and will enable her in this respect to sustain a generous and mutually beneficial emulation with her sister cities."

The city of Chicago has already reached an eminent position in population, commerce and material resources, and with such advantage secured, it need not long hold a secondary position in the means of intellectual culture. Of all the means devised by modern skill and learning for diffusing intelligence among the people, the free public library clearly holds the first rank. No matter how many or what libraries may have been established in a community, the free public library, having the confidence and support of the whole people, soon outranks them all.

Making due allowance for the financial difficulties of the city for the past five years, the Library has received a fair support from the city government. Now that these difficulties are for the most part overcome, the Directors desire to express their earnest wish that the Library henceforth shall receive from the city government a generous and unfailing support, to the end that the great educational problems involved in it may receive in Chicago the most favorable solution.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, President.
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,
ABNER R. SCRANTON,
JOHN B. WALKER,
ROBERT H. FORRESTER,
GEORGE MASON,
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE,

Directors.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
CHICAGO, June 7, 1879. }

To the Board of Directors of the Public Library:

GENTLEMEN: As required by the seventh section of the act of the General Assembly under which the Library is established, I herewith submit the following financial and statistical statements for the year ending May 31, 1879:

VOUCHER ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Amount drawn from Library Fund \$28,493 39

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$13,570 99
Books	2,907 24
Newspapers and periodicals.....	1,635 52
Binding and repairing books.....	2,176 78
Incidental expenses	368 09
Furniture and fixtures.....	20 00
Stationery and printing.....	495 98
Heating	331 00
Insurance	558 28
Rent (13 months)	3,791 67
Lighting	450 95
Freight	177 37
Postage	202 29
Binding British Patents	1,807 23
	<hr/>
	\$28,493 39
	\$28,493 39

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, June 1, 1878.....	\$830 59
Received for books lost.....	12 00
Fines from delinquent book borrowers.....	1,882 70
Security deposits.....	43 00
Sale of old papers.....	16 53
Duplicates sold.....	3 63
Received from City Comptroller.....	915 99

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to City Comptroller.....	\$2,090 00
Catalogues.....	10 39
Books.....	119 35
Incidental expenses.....	252 31
Freight.....	113 77
Newspapers and periodicals.....	71 41
Postage.....	188 68
Stationery and printing.....	11 57
Binding books.....	40 50
Salary.....	1 25
Heating.....	15 00
Balance on hand, June 1, 1879.....	790 21
	<hr/>
	\$3,704 44 \$3,704 44

Number of books in the Library.....	60,423
“ “ “ purchased.....	3,010
“ “ “ donated.....	1,277
“ “ “ unaccounted for.....	210

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary*.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

I, W. B. Wickersham, Secretary of the Chicago Public Library, do solemnly affirm that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary*.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of June,
A.D. 1879.

[SEAL.]

PETER D. SCHIPPERUS, *Notary Public*.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE LIBRARY FUND, JUNE 1, 1879.

STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

<i>Credits.</i>	Tax levy.	Taxes collected.	Taxes uncollected.
Appropriation of 1875 and prior years..	\$156,978 70	\$138,535 86	\$18,442 84
“ “ 1876.....	25,000 00	23,270 93	1,729 07
“ “ 1877.....	34,375 00	29,994 35	4,380 65
“ “ 1878.....	22,999 99	5,878 32	17,121 67
“ “ 1879.....	39,000 00	.....	39,000 00
	<u>\$278,353 69</u>	<u>\$197,679 46</u>	<u>\$80,674 23</u>

Add.

Miscellaneous receipts	5,068 42
Temporary loans	14,025 00
	<u>\$297,447 11</u>

Debits.

Warrants drawn on the Treasurer —	
From beginning to June 1, 1878 ...	\$200,553 02
“ June 1, 1878, to June 1, 1879.	24,253 34
	<u>\$224,806 36</u>
Rebates on tax levies of 1877 and prior years	8,235 17
Total amount charged to this fund.....	<u>\$233,041 53</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Total tax levies and appropriations	\$278,353 69
Total miscellaneous receipts and loans.	19,093 42
	<u>\$297,447 11</u>
Total amount charged this fund to date.	233,041 53
Tax levies and miscellaneous receipts unexpended.....	\$64,405 58
Total taxes collected	\$197,679 46
Total miscellaneous receipts and loans.	19,093 42
	<u>\$216,772 88</u>
Total cash receipts to June 1, 1879.....	

Total payments to June 1, 1879.....	\$233,041 53
Total cash receipts to June 1, 1879.....	<u>216,772 88</u>
Payments in excess of cash receipts ...	\$16,268 65
Deduct scrip issued against appropriation of 1878, not redeemed	<u>5,258 89</u>
	\$11,009 76
Vouchers on hand, audited but not paid.	5,005 80
Proportion of D. A. Gage defalcation..	6,308 00



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

CHICAGO, June 9, 1879.

To the Board of Directors of the Public Library:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith respectfully present my sixth annual report as Librarian, embodying the statistics of the Library for the official year ending May 31, 1879.

During the past year there has been a steady increase in the use of its books, but on account of the small appropriation made for its support, the growth of the Library from the purchase of new books has fallen below the average of former years. The average amount annually expended for books from 1874, when the Library was opened, to 1878, was \$12,302. The past year less than a fourth of that sum was expended. In the two departments of the Library where the books are most used by the masses of the people — English prose fiction and juvenile books — the accessions have not kept up with the condemnation of worn-out copies. In the former class 121 volumes have been added, and 1,235 volumes condemned, and in the latter class, 16 have been added and 490 condemned. The Library has therefore not so many volumes by 1,588 in these departments as a year ago. These deficiencies have been ordered by the Board to be purchased, and they will be supplied when there is money to pay for them. Following in general the order of previous reports, the following are the present statistics of the Library.

BOOKS.

The present number of volumes in the Library is 60,423. The number reported last year was 57,984. The accessions of the year have been 4,287, of which 3,010 have been bought, and 1,277 given. The number of volumes worn out and condemned was 1,848, of which 1,235 were English prose fiction, 490 juvenile books, 24 history, 50 German literature, 14 voyages and travels, and 35 in other departments. The net increase of the Library has therefore been 2,439 volumes. Of pamphlets 32 have been bought,

1,005 given, making the total accessions 1,037. The amount expended for books was \$2,907.24.

The list following shows the number of volumes in twenty-nine departments of the Library, and the number of volumes added to each during the year.

	No. of vols. in Library.	Accessions of the year.
History	4,267	206
Biography	2,449	121
Poetry and Drama	1,639	39
Essays and Miscellanies	1,350	27
Voyages and Travels	2,411	96
Collected Works and Polygraphy	1,852	4
Language and History of Literature ..	703	64
Fine Arts	560	12
Practical Arts	2,007	656
Natural Science	2,081	67
Political and Social Science	1,368	80
Mental and Moral Science	560	63
Ancient Classics	432	5
Religion	2,173	53
Medicine	945	28
Law	368	2
Periodicals	5,456	635
Public Documents, State Papers, etc.	5,036	334
Bibliography	512	46
Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, etc.	972	31
German Literature	6,884	1,192
French Literature	2,341	175
Scandinavian Literature	1,203	127
Dutch Literature	714	4
English Prose Fiction	9,853	121
Juvenile books	2,009	16
Italian Literature	151	55
Bohemian Literature	102	0
Spanish and Portuguese Literature	26	26
Total	60,423	4,287

BOOK-BORROWERS.

The number of new cards issued since June 1, 1878, which entitle the holders to draw books from the Library, has been 9,130. Of these new registrations, 5,869 have been males and 3,261 females. The total number of persons now holding cards for drawing books is 20,961. All cards are called in at the ex-

piration of two years, and a new registration and new certificate of guaranty are required. The shortening of this period from three years to two years has greatly facilitated the finding of our book-borrowers, and the recovery of delinquent books.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The Library has been open for the delivery of books 306 days. The number of volumes taken out for home use was 368,428, or a daily average of 1,205 volumes. The number reported last year was 354,506, a daily average of 1,166 volumes. The largest number issued on one day was 2,339, February 15, and the smallest number was 662, May 14. The largest number ever issued was 3,309, February 23, 1878. The daily average issues by months were as follows: June, 1,055; July, 1,103; August, 1,144; September, 1,047; October, 1,047; November, 1,248; December, 1,345; January, 1,361; February, 1,490; March, 1,480; April, 1,199; May, 948. For the first seven months of the year there was an increase of fifteen per cent over that of the corresponding months of the preceding year, and for the five remaining months there was a falling off of seven per cent, which must be attributed to the large number of popular books which have been worn out and not replaced.

The evening circulation has averaged 228 volumes, which is 8 volumes more than reported last year. The amount received for fines on delinquent books has been \$1,882.70. A very strict watch has been kept of the delinquent books, and a messenger has been sent for them if the Library notices have not been promptly responded to.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIRCULATION.

The statistics of all the large circulating libraries in this country and England, continued through a series of years, have proved that there is a law which governs the relative selection of books from a well-furnished library, which is as sure and unvarying as that which regulates the average temperature of the seasons, and the average term of human life. Nothing is more uncertain than the kind of books an individual will select; but the selections of a large mass of people will have the same relative proportion year after year, and it will be the same in different communities of the same grade of intelligence and

culture. If there be any marked variation from these general results, there is a local cause for it, which can be readily ascertained. The cause may be that certain classes of the people, as in the large circulating libraries of New York and Philadelphia, do not have the privilege of using the Library; it may be that the Library is not liberally supplied with certain kinds of books. Our Library is not supplied with English prose fiction and juvenile books as are the other large circulating libraries in this country and in England, and hence that portion of our circulation is about fourteen per cent below the general average. Individuals change their selections and have a tendency to read better books; but new readers come in and take their places, and the statistics of circulation remain unchanged.

A daily record has been kept of the percentages of circulation in each of the seven departments of the Library named below, and these results of the past year, which have been consolidated, are, with those of previous years, as follows :

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
History and Biography.....	8.59	8.85	8.82	9.22	7.11
Voyages and Travels	4.69	5.35	4.17	4.16	4.06
Science and Arts	7.38	7.72	7.10	5.32	4.51
Poetry and Drama.....	2.95	2.12	2.39	2.35	2.16
Works in Continental Languages....	11.52	12.15	11.21	7.69	2.87
English Prose Fiction and Juvenile Books.....	61.61	59.83	62.57	68.50	77.04
Miscellaneous.....	3.26	3.98	3.74	2.76	2.89

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

The use of books for reference on the premises is constantly increasing. Larger accommodations for readers have recently been made. The number of persons who have used the reference department is 20,214, of whom more than 3,000 came to consult the American and English patent publications. The number of volumes used at the tables, not including the patent specifications and miscellaneous consultations of periodicals at the shelves, of which no record is kept, was 63,691. The entire use of the Library for the purposes of reference has doubtless been 90,000 volumes. The Library is better supplied with reference works than with books adapted for circulation among the masses of the community. Our collection of complete sets of the standard periodicals

which do not circulate is one of the best in the country; and when the contents of these serials are made available by the new edition of the "Index to Periodical Literature," now in progress, through the coöperative work of the principal libraries of this country and England, the working resources of the Library will be greatly increased. Much of the best literature of our time has appeared in these serials, and without a general index to their contents it is practically lost.

READING-ROOM.

The serials kept on file in the Reading-room number 346. Of these 228 are periodicals and 118 newspapers. Of the periodicals 106 are American, 77 English, 39 German, and 6 of other nationalities. Of the newspapers 34 are dailies and 84 weeklies, of which 10 dailies and 54 weeklies are given by the publishers.

The number of visitors to the Reading-room has been 186,588, and the number of periodicals issued to readers was 119,547. The average number of visitors on Sunday was 290. The amount expended for current periodicals and newspapers was \$1,635.52.

ADMINISTRATION.

The same number of persons are employed in the Library as for the two previous years, namely: seventeen in the day service, and six in the evening service, with a janitor and assistant. The amount paid for this service was \$13,570.99.

CATALOGUE AND FINDING LISTS.

The card catalogue, which is of the greatest practical service in showing the full resources of the Library, is still unprinted for want of the necessary funds. The second supplement to the Finding Lists was printed in June, and a third supplement in February. The matter of the original publication and of the three supplements has since been rearranged and condensed into one order of classification; and the copy is now ready for the printer. In making this re-arrangement, which had become necessary from the difficulty of finding titles scattered through so many supplements, an improvement has been made in the plan, by distributing Polygraphy and Collected Works to the proper sub-

jects of the individual treatises. The historical, biographical, descriptive and scientific works in foreign languages have been placed also under their appropriate subject-headings with those in the English language. This change has brought together under one general heading all the works on that subject, whatever be the language or form in which they appeared. Of the edition of the Finding Lists containing the two supplements, 2,148 copies have been sold during the year at the cost price, fifteen cents each, and of the third supplement 1,000 copies have been sold at five cents each.

BINDING.

The number of volumes bound during the year was 5,817. The amount expended for ordinary binding was \$2,176.79. In binding the British Patent Publications in London there has also been expended \$1,807.23, and 1,871 volumes have been repaired by the regular employes of the Library. The contract for binding made with Hopewell Brothers has been faithfully carried out, and they have given a better quality of common binding than any previous contractor, and at very reasonable prices.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Without calling in the books or checking the circulation, a careful examination of the Library has just been completed, and every book on the shelf lists has been found, or, as far as possible, otherwise accounted for. Of the books previously reported unaccounted for, 40 have been found. Of the books unaccounted for this year 96 are novels, 30 Juvenile books, and 84 of all other classes, making a total of 210 volumes.

BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Library needs at this time, more than anything else, accessible and convenient rooms, or what is better, a building of its own, adapted and arranged for its special work. Many of our readers cannot endure the fatigue of coming up into the third story of a mercantile block for their books, and into the fourth story to the reading room. The committee on Finance of the late City Council, and the architect of the new City Hall have consulted with me with reference to the occupation of the fourth story of

that building by the Library, promising to provide all the elevator facilities that may be needed. The unappropriated space and light in the new City Hall are ample for the temporary needs of the Library. The obvious objections to the plan are, the public character of the building, about which miscellaneous crowds gather; the great height which the elevators would travel; and the temporary nature of the arrangement, which could only last for a few years. As the subject is now under consideration by a committee of this Board it is not necessary that I should here discuss it.

WILLIAM F. POOLE,
Librarian.



APPENDIX A.

	Vols.	Pam.
Aldis, Owen F.	2	
Aldrich, Hon. William, M. C.	28	10
Alling, John	1	
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.	24	45
American Dental Association	1	
American Institute of Mining Engineers, N. Y.	1	
American Philological Association		1
Andover (Mass.), Theological Seminary		1
Anker, Midling J.	1	
Asay, E. G.	1	
Auburn (N. Y.), Seymour Library	1	
Baltimore, Peabody Institute		2
Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University		10
Birmingham (Eng.), Free Libraries		1
Boothly, Josiah, London	1	
Boston, City of	3	
Boston, Department of Instruction	1	34
Boston, Public Library	1	6
Boston, Athenæum Library	1	
Boston Children's Hospital		1
Boston Industrial Aid Society		1
Boston University		5
Bradlee, C. D., Boston		6
Brewster, Mrs. O., Oak Park	4	
Brookline (Mass.), Public Library		2
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Mercantile Library	1	
Broomell, George D.	2	4
Burnham, S. W.		1
California, Academy of Sciences, Oakland, Cal.	2	
California, University, Berkeley, Cal.	1	3
Callaghan, G.	1	
Carr, Henry J., Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	
Carrey, Edmond	1	

	Vols.	Pam.
Caulfield, Richard, Cork, Ireland	1	
Cavaleri, Michele, Milan, Italy	1	
Chester (Eng.), Free Public Library		1
Chicago, City of	2	1
Chicago, Board of Education	7	1
Chicago, Department of Public Works	2	
Chicago, Fire Department	6	1
Chicago, Health Department	5	
Chicago, House of Correction		1
Chicago, South Park Commissioners		2
Chicago, West Park Commissioners		1
Chicago, Post Office	11	254
Chicago, Historical Society	2	59
Chicago, House of Good Shepherd		1
Chicago, Rush Medical College		1
Chicago, St. Ignatius College		1
Chicago University		1
Cincinnati, Board of Education	10	
Cincinnati, Mercantile Library Association		1
Clay, R.	1	
Cleveland, H. W. S.		1
Cobden Club, London	1	
Coffin, Charles C., Boston		1
Concord (Mass.), Free Public Library		1
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa		1
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	1	
Davis, Wm. B., Cincinnati		1
Detroit, Public Library	1	1
Dexter, Wirt	63	
Dietzsch, Emil		1
Donnelley, Loyd & Co.	3	
Drake, Samuel A., Boston	1	
Durham, Benjamin	1	1
Dresden, Königliche öffentliche Bibliothek		1
Edinburgh, Royal Scottish Society of Arts ...		2
Eliossof, Herman	2	
Evanston (Ill.), Philosophical Association		1
Fall River (Mass.), Public Library	3	1
Fall River (Mass.), Watuppa Water Board		1
Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vt.	1	1

	Vols.	Pam.
Florence, Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze.....	4	3
Force, M. F., Cincinnati.....		1
Frankfurth, William, Milwaukee, Wis.		1
Frederiksen, N. C.....	3	
Freiberger, Edward.....		1
Georgia, Historical Society.....	1	
Germantown (Pa.), Friends' Free Library.....		1
Great Britain, Commissioners of Patents.....	584	
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.		1
Harris, William T., St. Louis.....		1
Hartford (Conn.), Library Association.....		1
Harvard University.....	1	10
Haverford College.....		1
Haverhill (Mass.), Public Library.....	1	1
Heimstreet, Miss Cecilia.....	4	
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.....	1	
Hild, Fred. H.		1
Hill, Howard F.....	1	
Howgate, H. W., Washington.....		4
Illinois, Board of Health.....		1
Illinois, Industrial University.....	2	4
Illinois, State Laboratory of Natural History.....		1
Illinois, Railroad and Warehouse Commission.....	1	
Indianapolis, Public Library.....		1
Italy, Bureau of Statistics.....	3	
Jackson, George N.....		1
Japan, Minister of Education.....	2	
Keeler, B. C.....		2
King, John Lyle.....		1
Kinney, Henry C.....	4	8
Krieger, William C.....	1	
Lancaster (Mass.), Public Library.....		1
Lawrence (Mass.), Public Library.....		4
Ledeboer, Lambertus V., Rotterdam.....	1	1
Leyden University.....	1	
Lisbon, Royal Academy of Sciences.....	23	
Liverpool (Eng.), Free Public Library.....	1	
Liverpool (Eng.), Literary and Philosophical Society.....	1	
London, Athenæum Library.....	2	1
London Institution.....		1

	Vols.	Pam.
London, National Association for Social Science.....	2	
London, Royal Institute of British Architects.....		7
London, Royal Geographical Society.....	1	
London, Royal Institution of Great Britain.....		3
Long Island Historical Society		1
Lyman, W. H.....	1	
Lynn (Mass.), Public Library		1
McPhail, H. A. C., Santa Barbara, Cal.....	1	
Magan, E. B., Providence, R. I.....		1
Malden (Mass.), Public Library	1	1
Manchester (Eng.), Public Free Library		1
Marble, Manton, New York.....		1
Marcy, O., Evanston, Ill.....		1
Massachusetts, Medical Society.....	1	
Massachusetts, Society for Promotion of Agriculture..		1
Massachusetts, State Department	7	
Massachusetts, State Library.....		1
Meisl, D	3	40
Melrose (Mass.), Public Library.....		1
Mexico, Sociedad de Geografica.....		1
Michigan, Department of State.....	48	53
Michigan, State Board of Health	9	10
Milwaukee, National Home... ..		1
Milwaukee, Public Library.....		1
Milwaukee, Young Men's Association	1	
Minnesota University.....	1	
Missouri, State University	2	1
Mitchell, Clifford		1
Miller, Fred., Amsterdam.....		1
Mullins, J. D., Birmingham, England		1
Munday, John W.		1
Nash, Joseph, Boston		1
Netherland Centennial Commissioners.....	2	
New Bedford (Mass.), Free Public Library.....		1
New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston..		1
New England Society of Orange, N. J.....		1
New York City, Apprentices' Library		1
New York City, Astor Library.....		1
New York City, Mercantile Library Association		1
New York City, Produce Exchange	1	

	Vols.	Pam.
New York City, Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.		1
New York City, Union Theological Seminary		1
New York, State Library	1	
New York, Young Men's Christian Association		1
Newburyport (Mass.), Public Library	1	
Newton (Mass.), Free Library		1
Nichol, Thomas M.		11
Nicholson File Company	1	
Nottingham (Eng.), Free Public Libraries		1
Noyes, Edmund		1
O'Callaghan, J. J.	1	
Ohio, Auditor of State	1	
Ohio, Department of State	14	
Ohio, State Library	1	
Onderdonk, Henry, Jr., Hempstead, N. Y.	1	
Oxford (O.), Western Female Seminary		1
Paine, Martyn, Philadelphia	1	
Patterson, Robert W., Jr.	13	203
Payne, William M.	1	
Pennypacker, Samuel W., Philadelphia	1	
Peoria (Ill.), Board of Trade		4
Philadelphia Industrial League		1
Philadelphia, Library Company		5
Philadelphia, Mercantile Library	1	1
Phillips, H., Jr., Philadelphia		3
Phillips, John		1
Pickering, Mrs. Charles, Boston	1	
Plymouth (Eng.), Free Library	1	1
Poole, William F.	6	7
Power, D. G., Milwaukee		1
Providence (R. I.), Athenæum		1
Providence (R. I.), Brown University		1
Providence (R. I.), Public Library		1
Puetz, Mrs. F. F.	1	
Randall, C. D., Coldwater, Mich		3
Randolph, Charles	1	
Ranyard, A. Cowper, London		2
Rauch, John H.		2
Rawle, Wm. Brooke, Philadelphia	1	
Richmond (Ind.), Morrisson Library		1

	Vols.	Pam.
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.....		I
St. Louis, Public School Department	3	-
St. Louis, Public School Library.....		I
St. Louis, Mercantile Library Association.....		I
St. Louis, University.....		I
San Francisco, Publishers "Alta California"		2
Schmidt, Theophilus.....	I	
Schoyen, David Monrad.....	3	
Scott, F. J., Toledo.....		5
Sheboygan (Wis.), "A Friend"	2	
Shipman, Dr. George E.....		I
Shorey, Daniel L.	7	37
Smithsonian Institute	6	
Société Hollandaise des Sciences, Harlem		3
Soldan, L., St. Louis.....		I
Springfield (Mass.), Library Association		I
Stearns, Robert E. C., San Francisco.....		3
Steiger, E., New York.....	I	
Syracuse (N. Y.), Central Library.....	I	
Taunton (Mass.), Public Library		2
Thiersch, Curt	I	
Toledo (O.), Public Library.....	I	
Townsend, Fred. B.	3	
Ulrich, B. A.		2
U. S. Bureau of Education	I	I
U. S. Bureau of Navigation	I	
U. S. Bureau of Statistics.....	2	I
U. S. Chief of Engineers	5	
U. S. Chief of Ordnance.....	I	
U. S. Commissioner of Patents	18	
U. S. Department of Agriculture	I	
U. S. Department of State.....	I	
U. S. Department of the Interior	114	4
U. S. Library of Congress	5	I
U. S. Naval Observatory	12	12
U. S. Navy Department	I	
U. S. Post Office Department	2	
U. S. Treasury Department.....	I	I
U. S. War Department	16	
Van Es, M.....	12	

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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	Vols.	Pam.
Vermont Historical Society	1	1
Virginia, University of	1	
Waggoner, J. Fred.....	3	
Waller, J. B	1	
Walter, Joseph R., Wilmington, Del.....		1
Wednesbury (Eng.) Free Libraries.....		2
West, Goldsmith B.....	4	
Wheeler, George M., Washington	4	Map.
Whitehouse, F. C.....		2
Wickersham, W. B.....	1	
Willard, Samuel.....	1	
Willcox, Wm. H.....		1
Wilmington (Del.), Institute.....		1
Winona (Minn.), Library Association.....	1	
Wisconsin, Academy of Sciences.....	2	
Wisconsin, State Historical Society	2	1
Worcester (Mass.), Free Public Library.....		1
Yale College.....		3
Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces		1
Unknown	2	5

SERIALS DONATED.

Alliance.
 American Home.
 American Stationer.
 American Stockman.
 Aquarium.
 Argus.
 Bookseller and Stationer.
 Chicago Field.
 Chicago Legal News.
 Chicago Medical Journal.
 Chicago Proceedings Common Council.
 Chicago Railway Review.
 Congressional Record.
 Factory and Farm.

Folio.
Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal.
Friend.
Good Health.
Home Visitor.
Illustrated Wood Worker.
Literary Review.
Lumberman's Gazette.
Miller's Journal.
Mining Record.
Musical Review.
National Board of Trade.
National Live Stock Journal.
Naturalist's Leisure Hour and Monthly Bulletin.
New Covenant.
New Jerusalem Messenger.
Notre Dame Scholastic.
Pharmacist.
Presbyterian Record.
Printers' Circular.
Robinson's Epitome of Literature.
Social Science Journal.
Spirit of the Times.
Unitarian Review.
Unity.
Voice of Masonry.
Western, The.
Western Agriculturist.
Western Manufacturer.
Youth's Instructor.

ENGLISH.

Brewers' Guardian.
Homœopathic Review.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.
Investor's Monthly Manual.
Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.
Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.
Scientific Canadian.
Universal Engineer.

Illustreret Familieblad (Danish.)

Diblik (Bohemian.)

Star and Herald (Panama.)

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Boston, Herald.

Chicago, Arbeiter Zeitung.

Freie Presse.

Hotel Reporter.

Inter-Ocean, 1 copy.

Skandinaven.

Staats Zeitung, 2 copies.

Weather Bulletin.

Jersey City, Evening Journal.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Battle Creek (Mich.), Advent Review.

Boston, Christian Register.

Pionier, Der.

Chicago Bladet.

Chicagsky Věstnik.

Christelige Talsmand.

Commercial Advertiser.

Daheim.

Democrat.

Democrat (German.)

Gamla och Nya Hemlandet.

Gazetta Polska.

Gazetta Polska Katholicka.

Israelitische Presse.

Irish Tribune.

Jewish Advance.

Journal of Commerce.

Katholisches Wochenblatt.

Leaf, The.

Norden.

Northwestern Review.

Nye Tid.

Chicago Occident.

Pilot.

Plattdütsche Zeitung.

Standard.

Svenska Amerikanern.

Svenska Tribunen.

Vorbote, 2 copies.

Westen, Der.

Western Catholic, 2 copies.

Cincinnati, Deborah.

Trade List.

Cleveland, Delincké Listy.

Denver, Rocky Mountain Herald.

Detroit, Western Home Journal.

Hubbardston (Mich.), Advertiser.

Kankakee (Ill.), Courier de l'Illinois.

Keokuk (Iowa), Gate City.

Lanark (Ill.), Brethren at Work.

Macon (Ill.), Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

Milwaukee, Folkebladet.

Im Familien Kreise.

New York, Acker-und-Gartenbau Zeitung.

Fortschritt der Zeit.

Irish American.

Irish World.

Omaha, Commercial Exchange.

Racine (Wis.), Slavie.

Rockford (Ill.), Golden Censer.

San Francisco, Alta California.

Spirit of the Times.

St. Louis, Hlas.

Washington (D.C.), Sentinel.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY,

JUNE, 1880.



CHICAGO:

PUBLIC LIBRARY ROOMS, 40 DEARBORN STREET.

1880.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1879-80.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, <i>President</i> ,	TERM EXPIRES	1882
ROBERT H. FORRESTER,	" "	1880
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,	" "	1881
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,	" "	1882
GEORGE MASON,	" "	1880
WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,	" "	1881
HARRY RUBENS,	" "	1882
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE,	" "	1881
JOHN B. WALKER,	" "	1880

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1879-1880.

Buildings and Grounds: Messrs. SPRAGUE, MASON and LOEWENTHAL.

Library and Reading Room: Messrs. MASON, HOTZ and SPRAGUE.

Finance: Messrs. LOEWENTHAL, RUBENS and FORRESTER.

Administration: Messrs. HOTZ, WALKER and ONAHAN.

By-Laws and Regulations: Messrs. WALKER, FORRESTER and RUBENS.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

Librarian: WILLIAM F. POOLE.

Assistant Librarians:

WM. B. WICKERSHAM, L. E. VOELLMY,

FRED. H. HILD.

Assistants:

LEO MEILBECK, EMMA A. BRISTOL,

P. D. SCHIPPERUS, ALICE M. QUIRK,

M. F. H. MOE, LUCINDA WILLSIE,

ELIZABETH A. YOUNG, LOU AMES,

KATE M. HENNEBERRY, ELIZA KEON,

GERTRUDE H. WINCHELL, JOSIE A. CLARKE,

LILYAN MORAWSKI.

Evening Attendants: ALFRED E. BARR, OLAF LANGLAND,
ALONZO R. CHAPIN, W. A. PURER, CHAS. J. MERRI-
MAN.

Janitor: ISAAC HULL.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Directors of the CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY have the honor to present to the City Council their Eighth Annual Report, in accordance with provisions of the seventh section of the act of the General Assembly under which the Library is established.

There has been received from the Library Fund during the year the sum of \$33,765 58.

The following tables show in detail how the moneys have been expended, and for what purposes :

Salaries	\$14,558 84
Books.....	7,404 52
Newspapers and periodicals	1,705 54
Binding and repairing books	2,167 01
Incidental expenses	568 40
Furniture and fixtures.....	223 27
Printing and stationery	474 92
Heating.....	191 55
Insurance	855 00
Rent	3,433 33
Lighting, 17 months	1,167 38
Freight	99 29
Postage	174 06
Finding lists	742 47
Total	<hr/> \$33,765 58

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIVED.

Cash on hand, June 1, 1879	790 21
Received from City Comptroller	855 84
Security deposits	44 00
Duplicates sold	6 00
Sale of old papers	18 39
Fines from delinquents	1,775 72
Finding lists	145 27

EXPENDED.

Paid City Comptroller	\$1,905 00
Books	203 17
Incidental expenses	303 48
Freight	89 45
Newspapers and periodicals	37 49
Postage	174 06
Stationery and printing	30 88
Binding	56 94
Salary	9 08
Heating	16 80
Books lost	21 37
Furniture and fixtures	7 50
Cash on hand, June 1, 1880	780 21

\$3,635 43 \$3,635 43

The Library now contains 67,722 books. During the year there have been added to the Library 7,043 volumes by purchase, and 628 volumes by donations. The number of volumes lost or missing is 160. The number of books loaned out during the year is 306,751 volumes. The following table shows the general character and kind of books loaned :

History and Biography	8.85	per cent.
Voyages and Travels	4.13	"
Science and Arts	6.27	"
Poetry and Drama	2.95	"
Works in Continental Languages	10.11	"
English Prose, Fiction and Juveniles	64.40	"
Miscellaneous	3.29	"

In addition to the above statistics which are expressly required by law to be given in the annual reports of the Directors, it is also required that the Directors should give such other statistics, information and suggestions, as they may deem of general interest.

The Library Act authorizes the City Council to levy a tax annually for the support of the Library, to be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said city, and to be known as the "Library Fund." The law further requires "that all moneys received for such library shall be deposited in the treasury of said city to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and drawn upon by the proper officers of said city upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the Library Board."

The Directors by express provision of law have the exclusive control of all moneys collected to the credit of the Library Fund.

It has been the prudent policy of the Directors from the beginning to make no expenditures in advance of the actual collection of money to the credit of the Library Fund. By adhering constantly to this policy, all the purchases for the Library during the last eight years have been made at the lowest cash rates in the principal book markets of the world. It is extremely desirable that the Directors should not be hindered from continuing the same policy.

On the first day of March the City Council passed the following Order:

"Whereas, the City Charter requires that the appropriations for corporate purposes shall be made during the first quarter of each fiscal year, while the revenue laws of the

State render it impossible to collect the money thus appropriated until the next year thereafter, and,

Whereas, under the operation of these laws the city government is of necessity left without funds in hand with which to meet current expenses, and is obliged to resort to one of the following modes of relief :

1. Borrowing money.
2. Issuing scrip.
3. By accumulating in the treasury a fund through the practice of economy and the annual reducing of the expenditures below the amount appropriated, and,

Whereas, we are prohibited by the constitution from borrowing money and increasing our debt beyond its present limit, and believing as we do, that the practice of issuing scrip which the employes of the city are forced to accept, is an injustice to them, and that it is bad economy for the city ; therefore, resolved, that we declare it to be the policy of this Council to do away at the earliest practicable moment, with the necessity of issuing scrip ; and that we believe the only feasible way of doing this is by the gradual accumulation of a fund in the city treasury which shall be held sacred for that purpose ; and to that end it is hereby ordered that all unexpended balances, not including trust funds now in the city treasury, which have been collected from miscellaneous sources, or collected from taxes levied for the year 1879 or previous years, or that may hereafter be collected on account of said levies, shall be disposed of by the City Comptroller as follows :

1. Restore the sinking fund to the full amount required by law.
2. Any unexpended balances remaining from former appropriations for school purposes to be placed to the credit

of the Board of Education as the law requires, and as this Council has heretofore ordered.

3. Any appropriations heretofore made for fire or police-stations, or sewers, and the sum of \$55,000 for constructing a bridge over the river at Fourteenth street, and for land damages and street openings for the same, and yet unexpended, to continue in force.

4. To the payment of any indebtedness incurred, including scrip outstanding on account of work done, materials furnished or contracts yet uncompleted, let in pursuance of former appropriations.

5. The sum of \$450,000 from the savings of 1878 and previous years, together with the sum of \$250,000 from miscellaneous sources, making a total of \$700,000, which has been recommended by the Finance Committee, to be used for corporate purposes during 1880, to be so applied.

6. All the balances then remaining from whatever source to be covered into the general fund.

The order inadvertently, in terms, is broad enough to cover the Library Fund, over which, after it is once created, the City Council has no authority whatever. And the City Comptroller, acting under the assumed authority of that order, proposes to divert the Library Fund collected and to be collected under the levies of previous years from the sole purpose for which it is raised. This is a clear violation of legal duty, and the Directors trust that it is only necessary to call the attention of the Council to the express provisions of the law in relation to the Library Fund, in order to free them from the great embarrassment that will occur if the Comptroller's construction of the order of the City Council shall be adhered to.

The following statement shows the loss the Library

Fund will suffer under the Comptroller's construction of the order :

Balance to Cr. of 1877 Fund, Jan'y 1, 1880	\$ 2,799 75
" " 1878 " "	7,896 94
" " 1879 " "	23,197 21
<hr/>	
Total loss	\$33,893 90

It is proper to add that all the levies of the last six years, on account of the Library Fund, are too small, rather than too large. The development of the Library has been retarded for want of the means that have been withheld. It was generally understood when the Library was first organized that the annual levy would never be less than \$50,000. The first two levies were a little in excess of that sum. The financial difficulties then seemed to make it necessary to withhold a large part of the amount that had been confidently relied upon ; and for some years there was a well-grounded apprehension that the Library would fail to serve the high uses for which it was created. But notwithstanding these crippling and unexpected limitations, ample experience has now made it clear to intelligent observers that no money expended for educational purposes in this city exerts a wider, healthier, and more permanent influence than that which is devoted to these uses. Directly or indirectly its educational influence extends to the whole people. It is perfectly cosmopolitan in its character, and it serves all alike—the rich man who would be inconvenienced by so large a collection, and the poor man who would otherwise be without any books. It supplements the education of the schools, and at the most critical period of youth it occupies the mind with the fascinations of literature, in place of idle vagrancy and the allurements of dissipation. It would be a blunder inexcusable to weaken its beneficent influence by withholding from it funds already levied and set apart by law irrevocably for its use.

From the statistics above given, it appears that the

Library now contains over 67,000 volumes. In the near future it will begin to take rank with the great public libraries of other cities in the United States and Great Britain, and have several hundred thousand volumes. With every increase of books, the necessity for a building adapted to library uses will become more and more apparent. The Library ought, as soon as practicable, to be placed in a fire-proof building. It is not merely the money loss alone that is involved. Any great library gathers many valuable books from time to time that can never be restored if lost ; and it would require a long time to restore even those that are for sale in the book marts. Besides, many books in this Library have a peculiar value from association with the names of friends in other lands who gave it the impetus of helpful sympathy at the beginning. It is due to those generous friends that their valuable gifts should not be lost through apathy and improvidence. As a cherished institution of the city, of the greatest usefulness, and steadily growing in public favor, it is not fit that there be longer delay in taking the incipient steps toward providing for it a permanent home. It will need large grounds, that it may be not exposed to fire ; that it may have abundance of light, and ample room for future expansion. In most of the experiments that have been made in other cities some of these essential conditions have been overlooked. The cost of repairing such mistakes, besides the greatest inconvenience, is to be avoided by a provident foresight in making the proper provisions at the start. It is extremely desirable that a new building should be constructed ; for it is almost impossible to procure a building constructed for other uses that is fit for the uses of a library. It is important that a library building should have the utmost possible amount of light consistent with the strength of the structure. Such a building can only be obtained here by constructing one for the purpose, with long, wide windows, and strong buttresses between them.

The Directors respectfully submit to the consideration of the City Council whether the time has not now arrived when the public welfare will be promoted by securing for the Library grounds and a building adequate to its present and prospective wants.

DANIEL L. SHOREY, *President.*

ROBERT H. FORRESTER,

FERDINAND C. HOTZ,

BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,

GEORGE MASON,

HARRY RUBENS,

OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE,

JOHN B. WALKER,

} *Directors.*

ANNUAL REPORT SECRETARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
CHICAGO, JUNE 14, 1880. }

To the Board of Directors of the Public Library :

GENTLEMEN:—As required by the seventh section of the Act of the General Assembly under which the Library is established, I herewith submit the following financial and statistical statements for the year ended May 31, 1880 :

VOUCHER ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Amount drawn from Library Fund 33,765 58

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	14,558 84
Books	7,404 52
Newspapers and periodicals	1,705 54
Binding and repairing books.....	2,167 01
Incidental expenses	568 40
Furniture and fixtures.....	223 27
Printing and stationery	474 92
Heating	191 55
Insurance	855 00
Rent.....	3,433 33
Lighting (17 mos.)	1,167 38
Freight	99 29
Postage	174 06
Finding lists	742 47

\$33,765 58 \$33,765 58

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 1, 1879	\$ 790 21
Received from City Controller.....	855 84
Security deposits	44 00
Duplicates sold	6 00
Sale of old papers	18 39
Fines from delinquents	1,775 72
Finding lists	145 27

EXPENDITURES.

Paid City Controller	1,905 00	
Books	203 17	
Incidental expenses	303 48	
Freight	89 45	
Newspapers and periodicals	37 49	
Postage	174 06	
Stationery and printing	30 88	
Binding	56 94	
Salary	9 08	
Heating	16 80	
Books lost	21 37	
Furniture and fixtures	7 50	
Cash on hand June 1, 1880	780 21	
	<hr/>	
	\$3,635 43	\$3,635 43

Number of books in the Library	67,722
" " " purchased	7,043
" " " donated	628
" " " unaccounted for	160

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary*.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

I, W. B. Wickersham, Secretary of the Chicago Public Library, do solemnly affirm that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary*.

Affirmed to, and subscribed before me, this 14th of June, A.D., 1880.

PETER D. SCHIPPERUS, *Notary Public*.

STATEMENT OF LIBRARY FUND, JUNE 1, 1880.

STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

CREDITS.

Appropriations and Tax Levies of	Tax Levies	Taxes Collected.	Taxes Uncollected.
1875 and prior years	\$156,978 70	\$146,112 41	\$10,866 29
1876.....	25,000 00	23,792 47	1,207 53
1877.....	34,375 00	32,192 51	2,182 49
1878.....	22,999 99	21,997 33	1,002 66
1879.....	39,000 00	24,790 15	14,209 85
1880.....	42,927 50		42,927 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$321,281 19	\$248,884 87	\$72,396 32
Add miscellaneous receipts	6,878 42		
Transferred from General Fund (Re- bate on cost of collecting taxes)...	3,679 94		
	<hr/>		
Total tax levies and miscel. receipts.	\$331,839 55		

DEBITS.

Warrants drawn on Treasurer—	
From beginning to June 1, 1879 ...	\$210,781 36
“ June 1, 1879 “ June 1, 1880 ...	36,771 20
Rebates on tax levies of 1878 and prior years	14,887 90
Total amount charged this Fund, June 1, 1880.....	<hr/> \$262,440 46

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Total appropriations and miscellane- ous receipts.	\$331,839 55
Total amount charged this fund. ...	262,440 46
Total appropriations and miscellane- ous receipts unexpended	<hr/> \$69,399 09
Total taxes collected	\$248,884 87

Total miscellaneous receipts and transfers.....	10,558 36
	<hr/>
Total Cash receipts.....	\$259,443 23
Total payments to June 1, 1880....	\$262,440 46
Total cash receipts	259,443 23
	<hr/>
Payments in excess of cash receipts	2,997 23

ANNUAL REPORT LIBRARIAN.

CHICAGO, JUNE 12, 1880.

To the Board of Directors of the Public Library:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith respectfully present my seventh annual report as Librarian, with the history and statistics of the Library for the official year ending May 31, 1880.

The recent reports of all public libraries concur in the statement that the general revival in every branch of business during the past year has diminished their circulation and the use of their reference books. The explanation is in the obvious fact that their patrons are so engrossed in business pursuits that they have not so much time for reading as formerly. Our statistics show the same result, the circulation for the past year being 16 per cent. below that of 1879, and 13 per cent. below that of 1878. The falling off in the circulation of the Lower Hall, or central circulating department of the Boston Public Library, the past year has been 13 per cent., and the revival of business came earlier in Chicago than in Boston. With us the use of reference books has been larger than in any preceding year; and the visitors and issues in the Reading Room have exceeded those of 1878 and 1879. The Library during the past year has been steadily gaining in strength and symmetry, and the books purchased were double in number the average purchases of the three preceding years. If some plan had been devised by which the money for the support of the Library could be made available during the year in which the taxes are levied, the more liberal appropriations of 1879 and 1880 would have added largely to the

book purchases. Under the present system, a year or more elapses before the taxes levied are collected and are available. The Board has always pursued the safe and judicious policy of not buying books until it had the ready money to pay for them.

When it is considered that the Library was first opened to the public in May, 1874, after the late financial panic and business prostration came upon the country, it may seem a little remarkable that the collection has grown to its present size and importance with the small appropriations since made. For four years of this period of retrenchment in every department of the city's expenditures, the appropriations for the Library were barely sufficient to pay its running expenses without buying a book or periodical. The unexpended balances of the first two liberal appropriations of 1872 and 1873, as they were slowly collected, have served to tide the Library over the shallows to this period of commercial prosperity. Amid these pecuniary embarrassments the Library has made a growth and done a work which places it in the front rank of similar American institutions. No library can show larger results for the amount of money expended upon it. In Appendix A will be found in a condensed form, the main statistics of the Library's operations since 1874. In a less enlightened community than Chicago, it would not have been strange, if, in the dark days of financial distress, the new enterprise had been abandoned or fatally crippled. That it has survived and has won the confidence and sympathy of the public and of the municipal authorities, is the omen of a brighter future before it. His Honor, the Mayor, in his recent address to the Council, gives the Library his fullest support, and calls special attention to its most pressing need of a building adapted to its use, and which shall be accessible and fire-proof.

In the statistics that follow, I have for the sake of con-

venience in comparing the work of different years, followed the general order of previous reports.

BOOKS.

The number of volumes now in the Library is 67,722. The number reported last year was 60,423. The accessions of the year have been 8,440, of which 7,799 have been bought, and 641 given. The number of volumes worn out and condemned was 1,141, of which 818 were English prose fiction, 234 juvenile books, 11 history, 42 German literature, 9 voyages and travels, 9 poetry and miscellanies, and 18 in other classes. The accession of pamphlets has been 487, of which 114 have been bought, and 373 given. A list of the donors is given in Appendix B. The amount expended for books was \$7,404 52. The following list shows the number of volumes in twenty-nine classes in the Library, and the number of volumes added to each class during the year:

	No. of vols. in the Library.	Accessions of the year.
History	4,568	297
Biography	2,665	209
Poetry and Drama	1,749	106
Essays and Miscellanies	1,439	95
Voyages and Travels	2,564	154
Collected Works and Polygraphy	1,896	43
Language and Literature	780	73
Fine Arts	615	51
Practical Arts	2,158	146
Natural Science	2,166	81
Political and Social Science	1,446	72
Mental and Moral Science	619	56
Ancient Classics	453	19
Religion	2,260	79
Medicine	993	44
Law	378	10
Periodicals	6,214	719

	No. of vols. in the Library.	Accessions of the year.
Public Documents, State Papers, etc.....	5,493	429
Bibliography	543	28
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias	1,038	62
English Prose Fiction	12,332	3,426
Juvenile Books.....	2,757	1,136
German Literature	7,725	878
French Literature.....	2,370	32
Scandinavian Literature	1,504	299
Dutch Literature	715	
Italian Literature	155	4
Bohemian Literature	101	
Spanish and Portuguese Literature	26	
Total	67,722	8,440

BOOK BORROWERS.

The number of persons now holding cards which entitle them to draw books from the Library is 18,635. All cards are called in at the expiration of two years from the date of their issue, and a new certificate of guaranty and a new registration are required. Of the 9,313 new registrations, 5,824 were of males and 3,688 of females.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The Library has been open during the year, for the delivery of books, 306 days; and the number of volumes taken out for home use was 306,751, or a daily average of 1,002 volumes. The number reported last year was 368,428, and in 1878, 354,506. This falling off in the circulation, which has already been alluded to, commenced with the sudden revival of business in the spring of last year. The largest number of volumes issued in one day was 2,176, on February 21; and the smallest number in one day was 613, on June 26. The daily averages by months have been as follows: June, 893; July, 872; August, 919; September, 852; October, 871; November,

1,015; December, 999; January, 1,126; February, 1,271; March, 1,220; April, 1,100; May, 926. The average evening circulation has been 210, against 228 of the preceding year. The amount received for fines on delinquent books was \$1,775 72. The strict enforcement of fines has had the effect of securing from year to year greater punctuality in the return of books, and of reducing the amount received from fines. In 1876, \$2,831 44 was received from fines; in 1877, \$2,710 64; in 1878, \$1,959 57; and in 1879, \$1,882 70.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIRCULATION.

The statistics given below indicate but little change in the classes of books which are drawn from the Library. The use of English prose fiction and juvenile books has increased from 61.61 per cent. to 64.4 per cent.; and it is explained by the fact that many volumes in this class which were worn out have been replaced during the past year. The percentage of circulation of novels and juvenile books is still ten per cent. below the issues of this class of books in other libraries that supply the books the masses of the people wish to read. For the purpose of comparison, the percentages of circulation in seven classes for each year since the Library was opened, are given, with the statistics of the present year:

	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
History and Biography	8.85	8.59	8.85	8.82	9.82	7.11
Voyages and Travels	4.13	4.69	5.35	4.17	4.16	4.06
Science and Art	6.27	7.38	7.72	7.10	5.32	4.51
Poetry and Drama	2.95	2.95	2.12	2.39	2.35	2.16
Works in Continental Languages	10.11	11.52	12.15	11.21	7.69	2.87
English Prose Fiction and Juven-						
iles.	64.40	61.61	59.83	62.57	68.50	77.04
Miscellaneous.....	3.29	3.26	3.98	3.74	2.76	2.89

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

The use of books at the reference tables has been constantly increasing. The number of persons who have made use of this privilege was 23,105, and the number of volumes con-

sulted was 68,115. Of the visitors 4,995 came to consult the Patent Specifications and Drawings. As the set of British patents has approached completion, their use by inventors and patent solicitors has been largely increased. The set is now complete from 1852 to 1874, both years inclusive; and the binding of the series from 1875 to 1879 has been ordered. The 138 volumes for 1875, including the indexes and abridgments, were shipped from London May 20, and will arrive here in a few days. The old series from 1617 to 1851, 320 volumes, are still stored in London, unbound. The binding of the old series will cost about \$1,100, and when that is done the set will be complete to the present time. In the future, the binding of the series can be kept up at much less expense than formerly, as the Commissioners of Patents have changed the form of publication by reducing the size of the drawings, and bringing both the specifications and drawings into one uniform royal octavo size. As the readers have free access to the American Patents, no record has been kept of their use.

READING ROOM.

A great improvement has been made in the arrangements of the Reading Room, by providing new reading desks for the newspapers, and new files for securing them to the desks. The number of newspapers taken is larger than ever before, and there has been a small increase in the number of visitors and issue of periodicals over the two preceding years. The number of serials kept on file was 349, of which 221 are periodicals, and 128 newspapers. Of the periodicals, 105 are American, 78 English, 37 German, and 9 of other nationalities. Of the newspapers 39 are dailies and 73 weeklies, of which 9 dailies and 50 weeklies are given by their publishers. Of the 92 American newspapers on file, 14 are printed in the German language, 8 in the Scandinavian languages, 7 in the Bohemian, 2 in the Polish, and 1 in the French language. These papers are constantly read; and, with the exception of four, are the

donations of their publishers. A list of the serials donated will be found in Appendix C.

The number of visitors to the Reading Room was 189,536; the preceding year it was 186,588; and the number of periodicals issued was 124,597—the preceding year it was 119,547. The average number of readers on Sunday was 297. The amount expended for newspapers and periodicals \$1,705 54.

ADMINISTRATION.

There has been no change in the number of persons employed in the Library for the past three years. Seventeen persons are employed in the day service, and six in the evening service, with a janitor and assistant. The amount paid for salaries was \$14,558 84.

FINDING LISTS.

A new (the fifth) edition of the Finding Lists of 312 pages, containing the titles of all the books received in the Library up to January, 1880, amounting to 65,248 volumes, after an annoying two months' delay by the contractors in furnishing the paper ordered, was issued May 8, and has greatly added to the working facilities of the Library. At the cost price of 25 cents each, 356 copies were sold during the month. Of the fourth edition, which was out of print five months before the new edition was ready, 727 copies were sold. The card catalogue is complete to the latest book received; and although not handled by the public, is much used for their benefit in answering inquiries as to the larger resources of the Library.

BINDING.

At a cost of \$2,167 01, 6,928 volumes have been bound or re sewed; and 1,684 volumes have been repaired in the Library by the attendants.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The annual examination of the Library was commenced early in March, and the identification of all the books recorded in the shelf-lists, as far as possible, has been made,

without interfering with the circulation. The number of books still not accounted for is 160, which is a smaller number than has been reported at any previous examination. Of these, 64 are novels, 35 juvenile books, and 61 of all other classes. Of volumes previously reported as unaccounted for, 66 have reappeared during the past year.

THE FUTURE.

The question of all others which concerns the future of the Library is that of providing for it safer and more accessible quarters. The public will not undergo the physical fatigue of climbing stairs to the third and fourth story of a mercantile block for their reading, and this penalty ought not to be required. The growing aversion to ascending stairs is evinced by the fact that the owners of all buildings designed for offices in the business portions of the city have found it necessary to put in elevators in order to secure tenants for their upper stories. A gentleman from New York, who is interested in libraries and was familiar with the statistics of this Library, called on me a few days ago, and, having inspected our arrangements and accommodations, said he was amazed that the Library had done the work it has done in such quarters. "What would not this Library do," he said, "near the ground, and in a building of its own!" It is within my personal knowledge that many persons have discontinued to draw books because they could not endure the fatigue of ascending the stairs. The circulation and use of books, I am convinced, is more likely to diminish than to increase so long as the Library remains in these inaccessible regions. His Honor, the Mayor, in his recent address, brought this subject to the attention of the Council in very clear and impressive terms. "I am not aware," he said, "of any other instance where a city library is kept in the third story of a rented building occupied by twenty other tenants, and liable at any moment to be burned up. In case of a fire it would be impossible to save any considerable portion of the books,

which, independent of the associations connected with many of them as gifts contributed to the city after the great fire, have a pecuniary value of over \$100,000 . . . Should the building in which the Library is located be destroyed, the indifference of the authorities would be condemned in unmeasured terms."

Before a permanent location for the Library is fixed upon, there are some general considerations suggested by experience which ought not to be overlooked.

The Library now occupies 17,000 square feet of space and needs 20,000. Its annual accessions of books has been nearly 10,000 volumes, and is likely to be more in the future. The fact of a permanent and fire-proof building will attract large donations. When the Boston Public Library building was finished, Mr. Joshua Bates, of London, who had already given £10,000 to the general library fund, requested the trustees to buy books in London to the amount of another £10,000, and he would pay the bills. He assigned as his reason for so doing that the library had now a permanent and safe building. The Chicago Library, having now nearly 70,000 volumes, in ten years will have 170,000, and in twenty years 270,000, or doubtless more. Accommodations, which are appropriate for it now will be wholly insufficient and ill-adapted to its use in a few years. The Library must therefore have a location where it can occupy more space as the demand for more space arises ; and plans for extension must be a part of the original scheme.

Nearly all the buildings erected for the large libraries of the country have been failures because the future was not provided for. The suite of apartments in the Capitol at Washington, assigned and fitted up at an immense expense for the Library of Congress and is soon to be abandoned, is a notable instance of this lack of foresight. Another is the Boston Public Library. It was dedicated twenty-three years ago. In ten years it was found to be insufficient in size, and the lot did not admit of its enlargement. In 1870 the trustees recommended to the city council that the property

be abandoned and the enterprise be commenced over again on a larger lot. The city council did not favor this scheme on account of the immense expense involved, as the city had no public land that could be used for this purpose. The council, however, authorized an expenditure of money in temporary expedients for getting more room, which would build a library structure for Chicago. All these expedients were insufficient and unsatisfactory; and the library for several years has been in distress for room for the storage of its books and for the use of readers. The City Council of Boston, during the past winter, petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts for an entire block of land in the Back Bay district, for the use of the public library, and offered to all the citizens of Massachusetts equal privileges in the library with the citizens of Boston. The petition was granted, and the land was donated. The old library building, therefore, on Boylston Street, which, with all its expensive improvements, is to be given up, will almost be a total loss.

These suggestions are made with reference to the question that may soon come up for consideration, of providing the Chicago Public Library with a permanent location. It is evident from the statement already made, that no space hemmed in by four stone walls can serve as a *permanent* location. It may answer for some years as a temporary location, and, perhaps, that is all that can now be provided for. The larger plan, nevertheless, is the one that must sooner or later be adopted. If the city has public land that can be set aside for the Public Library, the larger plan is the more economical, as the building need not be expensive and only so much need now be erected as will meet the immediate wants of the Library. The essential conditions of any location are sufficient space, ample light, security from fire, and immunity from weariness of the flesh in climbing stairs.

WILLIAM F. POOLE, *Librarian*.

APPENDIX A. SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FROM 1874 TO 1880.

	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880.
Books in the Library.....	18,183	39,236	49,024	51,409	57,684	60,423	67,772
Total Accessions.....	11,331	21,053	10,251	3,399	7,876	4,287	8,440
purchased.....	9,800	20,122	8,056	2,441	6,514	3,010	7,799
donated.....	1,432	959	2,195	958	1,332	1,277	641
expended for Books.....	\$10,733 11	\$8,410 63	\$10,784 19	\$2,591 17	\$9,078 06	\$2,997 24	\$7,404 52
worn out.....	.....	38	463	1,015	1,301	1,848	1,137
unaccounted for.....	.....	322	421	286	186	210	100
Pamphlets, Accession of.....	2,638	1,944	354	282	419	1,337	487
Registration of new Book Borrowers.....	2,574	20,710	9,843	6,932	11,831	9,130	9,595
Circulation of Books*.....	7,659	399,156	405,747	398,009	354,506	368,428	306,751
Daily Average.....	205	1,113	1,106	1,301	1,166	1,205	1,002
Largest Issue in one Day.....	574	2,539	2,931	2,301	3,399	2,339	2,476
Smallest Issue in one Day.....	70	329	98	732	572	602	613
Received for Fines.....	\$3,65	\$2,698 72	\$2,831 44	\$2,710 64	\$1,089 57	\$1,882 70	\$1,775 72
Reading Room, Periodicals on File.....	314	288	275	220	210	228	221
Newspapers on File.....	123	80	104	91	98	118	128
Visitors.....	133,017	236,021	228,795	199,760	181,652	186,588	189,536
Periodicals Issued.....	88,682	135,355	138,934	127,423	115,275	119,547	124,597
Sunday Readers.....	423	560	360	296	280	290	207
Cost of Serials.....	\$2,199 12	\$1,914 94	\$2,300 55	\$1,495 14	\$1,277 28	\$1,635 52	\$1,705 54
Reference Department, Visitors.....	.....	.....	5,638	8,375	16,916	26,214	23,105
Issues.....	.....	.....	13,283	15,790	37,498	63,691	68,115
Binding, Cost of.....	\$1,028 87	\$1,091 80	\$4,356 57	\$2,093 25	\$2,723 55	\$3,984 02	\$2,107 01
Amount paid for Salaries.....	\$7,725 78	\$15,545 00	\$14,795 20	\$11,972 47	\$13,274 90	\$13,571 00	\$14,559 00

*The issues and other Statistics of 1874 comprise only the work of the single month of May.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

	Vols.	Pam.
Adams Express Company.....	5	
Aldrich, Hon. William.....	10	
Allen, Charles H	1	1
American Institute of Mining Engineers.....	1	
American Social Science Association.....	1	
Amerman & Wilson, New York.....	1	
Andover (Mass.), Phillips Academy		1
Andover (Mass.), Theological Seminary		1
Baltimore (Md.), Peabody Institute		1
Boston, City of.....	3	
Boston, Board of Health		1
Boston, Industrial Aid Society.....		1
Boston, Public Library	1	6
Boutell, Louis H.....		1
Bradlee, C. D., Boston.....		1
Bradwell, J. B.....	1	3
Brighton (England), Free Library		1
Bross, Hon. William.....		2
Buffalo (N. Y.), Young Men's Association		2
Bunker Hill Monument Association.....	7	
Burlington (Vt.), Fletcher Free Library		1
Burnham, Gordon W., New York.....	1	
Burnham, Leavitt, Omaha	2	
Burnham, S. W.....	1	
Cain, W. H.....		1
California University, Berkeley, Cal.....	2	
California University, College of Agriculture.....		1
Campbell, Douglas, New York.....		1
Catholic Publication Society, New York	1	
Caulfield, Richard, Cork, Ireland.....	1	
Chicago, City of.....	6	
Chicago, Board of Education.....	8	
Chicago, House of Correction		1
Chicago, Bennett College.....		1

	Vols.	Pam.
Chicago, Board of Trade.....	1	
Chicago, Civil Engineers' Club.....	1	
Chicago, Home for the Friendless.....		1
Chicago, Illinois St. Andrews' Society.....		1
Chicago, Rush Medical College.....		1
Chicago Historical Society.....	2	
Chicago University.....		1
Christianja, Kongelike Fredericks Universitet.....	8	
Christy, George H., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	
Cincinnati, Board of Education.....	1	
Cincinnati, Public Library.....	3	12
Cincinnati, Bartholomew School.....		1
Cincinnati, College of Music.....		1
Cincinnati, Mercantile Library.....		1
Cleveland (O.), Public School Library.....		1
Cobden (Ill.), Library Association.....		1
Cobden Club, London.....	2	
Concord (Mass.), Free Public Library.....		1
Cornulier, E. de, Orleans, France.....	1	
Crerar, John.....	1	
Davis, Hon. George R.....	8	3
Dean, John Ward, Boston.....	1	
Dean, M. S.....	1	
Detroit, Board of Education.....	1	
Devonshire, Duke of, Chatsworth, Eng.....	4	
Dexter, Wirt.....	54	
Dreier, Emil.....	1	
Dresden, Königliche öffentliche Bibliothek.....		1
Durham, Benjamin.....	2	
Earle, Charles W.....		1
Edinburgh, Highland and Agricultural Society.....	1	
Edinburgh, Royal Scottish Society of Arts.....	1	
Edwards, Arthur.....		1
Elliott, George M., Lowell, Mass.....		1
Evanston (Ill.), Northwestern University.....	1	
Fergus, Robert.....		1
Fond du Lac (Wis.), Public Library.....		2
Fox, Cole & Co., Publishers.....	1	
Franklin Insurance Company, Philadelphia.....	1	
Friend, A.....	12	
Friend, A.....	1	
Garrett, T. H., Baltimore.....	1	
Germantown (Pa.), Friends' Free Library.....	1	1
Givandan, T. A.....	1	
Glasgow (Engl.), Mitchell Library.....		1
Green, Samuel Abbott, Boston.....	1	29

	Vols.	Pam.
Griffen, A. M.....		2
Gunton, William, Washington, D. C.....	1	
Halley, William.....	1	
Harney, George Julian, Cambridge, Mass. :.....		1
Harris, W. T., St. Louis		1
Hartford (Conn.), Library Association		3
Harvard University.....	2	3
Haverhill (Mass.), Public Library		1
Hawkins, Dexter A., New York.....		1
Hild, Fred. H.....	1	
Hill, Walter H, St. Louis.....	1	
Howard, C. Frusher.....	1	
Huddleston, George W.....	8	
Illinois, Secretary of State... ..	7	
Illinois, Industrial University.....		1
India, Viceroy and Governor-General of.....	1	
Indianapolis, Board of Trade.....		1
Ingals, E.....		1
International Ophthalmological Society, New York.....	1	
Iowa, State Library		1
Iowa, Grand Lodge	1	
Isham, Edward S.....		1
Jones, J. M. W., Co.....	4	
Kean, John.....	1	
Keener, W. T.....	1	
Killebrew, J. B., Nashville, Tenn.....	1	
King, John Lyle	1	
King, Moses, Cincinnati.....	2	
Kirkland, Joseph.....	1	
Koch, Mrs.....	1	
Kohlman, Charles, Springfield, Ill.....		2
Lancaster (Mass.), Library Committee		1
Lawrence (Mass.), Public Library		5
Leonard, C. A		1
Liljencrantz, G. A. M., 2 sheets America's Climate.....		
Liverpool (Engl.), Free Public Library		2
Liverpool (Engl.), Literary and Philosophical Society	1	
Logan, Hon. John A.....	16	
London, City of.....	1	
London, Athenæum Library.....		2
London, Guildhall Library.....	1	
London, Library Association of the United Kingdom		5
London, Royal Astronomical Society	1	
London, Royal Institution of Great Britain.....		4
Mackelcan, F. P.....		2
Madison (Wis.), Free Library		2

	Vols.	Pam.
Malden (Mass.), Public Library		2
Manchester (Engl.), Public Free Libraries		1
Manchester (N. H.), City of		1
Mason, George	13	
Massachusetts, State Library		1
Massachusetts Medical Society.....		1
Medill, Joseph	5	
Melrose (Mass.), Public Library		1
Mercer, L. P.....	1	
Milwaukee, Public Library.....		1
Missouri, State University	2	1
Moline (Ill.), Public Library	1	
Nagle, John T.....		1
New Haven (Conn.), Young Men's Institute		1
New York City, Apprentices' Library.....		1
New York City, Astor Library.....		3
New York City, Children's Aid Society.....		1
New York City, Meteorological Observatory.....	2	
New York City, Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.....		1
New York City, Young Men's Christian Association.....		1
New York County, Medical Society		4
New York, State Library	16	3
New York Tribune.....	4	12
Newton (Mass.), Free Library	1	1
Noyes, Edmund.....	1	
Ohio, Auditor of State	1	
Ohio, State Library.....	12	
Orange (N. J.), New England Society		1
Orcutt, Hiram, West Lebanon, N. H.....	2	
Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.....	3	
Parke, E. B....	2	
Patterson, R. W., Jr.....	9	77
Payne, W. M.....	1	
Peabody (Mass.), Peabody Institute		1
Peoria (Ill.), Board of Trade		1
Perkins, Norman B.....		1
Philadelphia, Library Company		1
Philadelphia, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.....		3
Phillips, Henry, Jr., Philadelphia		3
Poole, William F.....		7
Porter, Robert B.....	1	
Powers, H. N.....	1	
Pratt, Charles E., Boston.....	1	
Providence (R. I.), Board of Education		2
Quincy, Miss Eliza S., Quincy, Mass.....		1
Railroad Young Men's Christian Association		1

	Vols.	Pam.
Rauch, John H.....		1
Read, David, Burlington, Vt.....	1	
Rhode Island, Department of State	1	
Rotch, William, Fall River, Mass.....		1
Rounds, S. P., Jr.....	2	
St. Louis, Board of Education.....	1	
St. Louis, Public School Library.....		3
St. Louis, Academy of Science	1	
St. Louis, Mercantile Library Association.....		1
St. Louis University.....		1
San Francisco Chronicle, Publishers of.....	1	
Schoyen, David M.....	2	
Sharpe, William, London	3	
Sheffield (Engl.), Free Public Libraries		1
Sherman, Gen'l. F. T.....	1	
Shipman, George E.....	2	
Sinnickson, Robert, Trenton, N. J.....		1
Sloan, George M.....	1	
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.....	3	5
Spaulding, M. C., 2 papers	11	3
Springfield (Mass.), Library Association		2
Stearns, R. E. C., San Francisco.....		1
Stone, Prof. O., Cincinnati	1	3
Tallmadge, L. C.....	2	
Taunton (Mass.), Public Library		2
Taylor, William B.....	1	
Thiersch, Curt.....	7	
Thompson, John L.....		1
Toledo (O.), Public Library	1	2
Toppa, Robert Noxan, New York.....		1
Toronto (Canada), Mechanics' Institute		1
Tucker, W. W., Boston.....	1	
United States, Bureau of Education.....	9	2
United States, Bureau of Statistics.....		4
United States, Chief of Ordnance.....	1	
United States, Commissioner of Patents.....	13	
United States, Department of Agriculture.....	12	
United States, Department of State	4	
United States, Director of the Mint.....	6	
United States, Interior Department.....	176	
United States, Library of Congress		1
United States, Marine Hospital Service.....	1	
United States, Naval Observatory		4
United States, Post Office Department	1	
United States, Treasury Department... ..	1	
Van Schaack, Peter	1	

	Vols.	Pam.
Vermont, Department of State	76	43
Vermont, State Library.....	1	
Victoria (Australia), Chief Secretary of	1	
Walworth, Mrs. Ellen H.....	1	
Watertown (Mass.), Free Public Library		1
Webster, Mrs. Effie....	1	
Wells, G. P.....	1	
West Lebanon (N.H.), Tilden Ladies' Seminary		1
Wheeler, George M., Washington, D. C., Atlas.....		
Wickersham, W. B.....		1
Wight, P. B.....		1
Willard, Prof. Samuel		1
Winchester (Mass.), Town Library		1
Winconsin, State Historical Society.....		1
Woburn (Mass.), Public Library		2
Worcester (Mass.), Public Library		1
Yale College.....		2
Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Colonies.....	1	
Unknown.....	1	4

APPENDIX C.

SERIALS DONATED.

AMERICAN.

American Home.
American Stationer.
Aquarium.
Chicago, Proceedings of Common Council.
Chicago Field.
Chicago Legal News.
Chicago Medical Journal.
Chicago Mining Review.
Chicago Railway Review.
Congressional Record.
Dramatic Register.
Economist.
Factory and Farm.
Folio.
Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal.
Friend, The
Good Health.
Harper's Young People.
Harvard Register.
Home Visitor.
Kansas City Review of Science and Industry.
Literary and Musical Review.
Millers' Journal.
Mining Record.
National Live Stock Journal.
New Covenant.
New Jerusalem Messenger.
Notre Dame Scholastic.
Official Gazette.
Pharmacist.
Practical American.
Present Century.
Printers' Circular.
Social Science Journal.

Spirit of the Times.
 Stoddart's Review.
 Unitarian Review.
 Unity.
 Weekly Notes.
 Western Agriculturist.
 Western Manufacturer.
 Youth's Instructor.

ENGLISH.

Brewers' Guardian.
 Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 Homœopathic Review.
 Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.
 Investor's Monthly Manual.
 Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.

OTHER FOREIGN SERIALS.

Diblik.
 Illustreret Familieblad.
 Jugend-Freund.
 Scientific Canadian.
 Star and Herald (Panama).

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Herald.
 Chicago, Arbeiter Zeitung.
 Hotel Reporter.
 Illinois Staats-Zeitung.
 Inter-Ocean.
 Skandinaven.
 Weather Bulletin.
 Jersey City, Evening Journal.
 New York, Delnické histy.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Battle Creek (Mich.), Advent Review.
 Boston, Christian Register.
 Chicago, American Stockman.
 Bladet.
 Chicagsky Věstnik.
 Christelige Talmssmaud.
 Commercial Advertiser.
 Democrat.
 Demokrat.
 Gamla och Nya Hemlandet.

- Chicago, Gazetta Polska.
Gazetta Polska Katolicka.
Irish Tribune.
Israelitische Presse.
Jewish Advance.
Journal of Commerce.
Katolisches Wochenblatt.
Leaf, The.
Norden.
Nye Tid.
Occident.
Saturday Herald.
Standard.
Svenska Amerikanaren.
Svenska Tribune.
Vorbote.
Westen, Der.
Western Catholic.
- Cincinnati, Trade List.
- De Land, (Florida). Agriculturist.
- Denver, Rocky Mountain Herald.
- Detroit, Western Home Journal.
- Kankakee, (Ill.), Courier de l'Illinois.
- Keokuk, (Iowa), Gate City.
- Lanark, (Ill.), Brethren at Work.
- Loup City, (Neb.), Sherman County Times.
- Macon, (Ill.), Wesleyan Christian Advocate.
- Milwaukee, Freidenker.
Im Familien Kreise.
- New York, Acker-und Gartenbau Zeitung.
Delnické Histy.
Fortschritt der Zeit.
Irish American.
Irish World.
Paper Trade Journal.
- Racine, (Wis.), Slavic.
- Rockford, (Ill.), Golden Censer.
Spirit of the Times.
- St. Louis, Hlas.
- Washington, (D. C.), Sentinel.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

JUNE, 1881.



CHICAGO:

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, 415 NORTH DEARBORN STREET.

1881.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1879-80.

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, <i>President</i> ,	TERM EXPIRES	1881
JAMES LANE ALLEN	" "	1882
BERNARD CALLAGHAN,	" "	1883
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,	" "	1881
LAWRENCE W. KADLEC,	" "	1883
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,	" "	1882
HARRY RUBENS,	" "	1882
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE,	" "	1881
JOHN B. WALKER,	" "	1883

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1880-1881.

Library and Reading Room: Messrs. WALKER, CALLAGHAN and HOTZ.

Administration: Messrs. CALLAGHAN, RUBENS and ALLEN.

Finance: Messrs. LOEWENTHAL, SPRAGUE and KADLEC.

Buildings and Grounds: Messrs. SPRAGUE, KADLEC and WALKER.

By-Laws and Regulations: Messrs. RUBENS, HOTZ and ALLEN.

Future Library Building: Messrs. ALLEN, SPRAGUE and LOEWENTHAL.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Librarian : WILLIAM F. POOLE.

Assistant Librarians :

WM. B. WICKERSHAM,	L. E. VOELLMY,
FRED. H. HILD,	LEO MEILBECK,
P. D. SCHIPPERUS,	ELIZA KEON,
M. F. H. MOE,	JOSIE A. CLARKE,
ELIZABETH A. YOUNG,	LILYAN MORAWSKI,
KATE M. HENNEBERRY,	HARRIET FREIBERGER,
GERTRUDE H. WINCHELL,	MAGGIE T. KEARNEY,
JOSEPH W. ERRANT,	EMMA HUSCHER,
LOU AMES,	W. A. PURER,

JOHN F. WHELAN.

Evening Attendants : ALONZO R. CHAPIN, JAMES L. MOONEY,
FRED G. NOVIE, JOHN A. DONOVAN, CHARLES W. EVANS.

Janitor : N. S. PURVIANCE.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL:

The Directors of the Public Library have the honor to submit herewith their annual report, as required by the terms of the Law under which the Public Library was organized and established, showing the condition of their trust, together with an abstract of the operations and statistics of the Library for the year ending with this date.

The past year has been a notable one, in many respects, in the history of the Public Library, and never before perhaps were its affairs and prospects so encouraging and satisfactory, if we except only the inconvenience and drawbacks incident to its present location. Thanks to the favor and liberality of the Mayor and City Council as shown in the generous appropriation voted to it the current year, as well as the year previous, the Directors have been enabled to greatly increase the orders and purchases of much needed books; and to enlarge in many important departments the general usefulness of the Library.

Circumstances, however, have not admitted of a change and removal to quarters better calculated to accommodate the Public, and more fully adapted to the needs and security of the Library.

The Directors are painfully aware of the serious inconvenience of the present location—not to speak of the hazard and danger to which the Library is constantly exposed; but there was no alternative offered to the Board this spring. No more acceptable and convenient rooms could be obtained in the central part of the city; and the offer of the upper part of the present City Hall Building on Adams and LaSalle sts. even if available, could not have been placed in readiness for occupancy before the expiration of the lease of the present quarters in the Dickey building. Besides, according to the terms of our lease, it was necessary to declare our acceptance of the option of the premises for another year in advance of the expiration of the lease, and there being no better choice or prospect in view at the time, the Board elected to continue in possession another year, at the former rate of rental.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of providing, by next May, a more suitable if not a permanent home for the Public Library. The public has endured with uncomplaining patience the discomfort and vexation incident to the present cramped and inaccessible rooms.

When it is remembered that upwards of 3,500 persons—men, women and juveniles—daily visit the Public Library to draw and return books, and to avail themselves of its reading room and reference department, it will be seen how serious a burden the patrons of the library are compelled to endure daily and hourly. Nor is it to be doubted that some at least of the “weaker sex,” are deterred by these drawbacks from availing themselves of the resources of the library.

At the date of the last annual report, the total number of books in the library was 67,722; June 1st, 1881, the number had been increased to 77,140, and this independently of the newspapers, pamphlets and miscellaneous unbound matter.

The total outlay for books during the year was \$10,-

843.42, which does not include the cost of large and important invoices of English, German, French, Bohemian, and Scandinavian importations, the orders for which have gone forward. Other considerable lists of books are now in the hands of the Library Committee to be passed on by the Board at an early date,—so that we are warranted in saying that fully 80,000 volumes of books will be on the shelves and included in our lists within a few months from the present date.

The amount expended for newspapers and magazines during the year has been \$1677.66.

The donations during the year were 2106 volumes of books, magazines, etc. (See Librarian's report for lists of donors and number of volumes given by each.)

The statistics of the circulation are given below in a condensed form.

The number of volumes taken out for home use was 352,801, a daily average of 1161 volumes. During the preceding year the number of volumes issued was 306,030—a daily average of 1003. The details of the circulation from month to month are given in the report of the Librarian.

The classification of the circulation is shown in the subjoined analysis:

PER CENT.

English Prose Fiction and Juvenile Books.....	62.88
History and Biography.....	8.45
Voyages and Travels.....	3.51
Science and Arts....	6.40
Poetry and Drama.....	3.51
Works in Continental Languages.....	12.10
Miscellaneous	3.15

The books issued during the months of March, April and

May were classified so as to show the comparative number of books in each class taken out respectively by men, women, and juveniles; the method of issuing the books, and the account kept in the library easily admitted of this interesting and important exhibit.

The result shows that during the three (3) months referred to 50.4 per cent. of the whole number of books taken out were issued to men, 29.3 per cent. to women, and 20.3 per cent. to the youth (of both sexes), who were registered in the Juvenile department. The table given below shows the character of the books thus circulated, the percentages being based not on the whole circulation, but on the books issued to each:

	Men.	Women.	Youth.
English Prose, Fiction and Juvenile Books.....	47.73	69.83	86.50
History and Biography.....	10.47	7.	4.73
Voyages and Travels.....	3.70	2.87	2.03
Science and Arts.....	9.	4.33	1.90
Poetry and Drama.....	5.07	4.	1.47
Works in Continental Languages.....	19.50	9.27	1.80
Miscellaneous.....	4.53	2.70	1.57

The registration of book borrowers during the past year has been: 6,958 males; 3,947 females; total during the year, 10,905. The whole number of registered book borrowers is now 20,417.

The use made of the Reading Room, where the current newspapers and magazines are kept on file, and in connection with it a department of public documents, the British Patent Office reports, etc., is shown in the Librarian's Report.

The Reference department of the Library has become more than ever an important feature, and is now largely used by students, clergymen, journalists, artists and others. Here,

especially, is felt the serious inconvenience of our limited quarters.

The ladies and gentlemen who daily have occasion to visit the reference department of the Library, are necessarily cramped and crowded in a narrow and limited space—the most and the best that can be afforded for their accommodation at present.

FINANCES.

The Directors beg to call attention to the statement showing the full amount of moneys annually appropriated for the Library in the tax levies since the Library was established; and in corresponding columns are likewise shown the sums expended for account of the Library.

Up to and including the appropriation for 1881, there has been embraced in all the tax levies for the Public Library the total aggregate of \$370,696.19. The amount actually expended for account of the Library during the same period was \$310,530.44, which includes the sum of \$13,317.70, collected in the Library for fines, lost books, etc.

The Comptroller's books show, in the following statement, that he has charged to the Library fund appropriation \$14,887.90 as its share of shrinkage and loss in the collection of taxes, etc.

STATEMENT.

Tax levy of 1875 and prior years.	Tax Levies, etc.	Taxes Col- lected.	Taxes Uncol- lected.	Expended.
1875	\$156,978.70	\$146,112.41	\$10,866.29	\$118,719.94
1876	25,000.00	23,792.47	1,207.53	30,320.25
1877	34,375.00	32,192.51	2,182.49	32,075.69
1878	22,999.99	21,997.33	1,002.66	38,643.32
1879	39,000.00	38,558.53	441.47	32,775.44
1880	42,927.50	24,520.16	18,407.34	37,445.08
1881	49,415.00		49,415.00	20,550.72
	\$370,696.19	\$287,173.41	\$83,522.78	\$310,530.44

Miscellaneous receipts to	Rebates, etc., to May	
May 31, '81, \$13,317.70	31, '81.....	\$14,887.90
		<hr/>
	\$384,013.89	\$325,418.34
Resources for 1881:		
Fund of 1877, \$2,799.75		
" 1878, 7,896.94		
" 1879, 19,017.82	\$29,714.51	
" 1880,	7,942.42	
" 1881,	49,415.00	\$87,071.93
Transferred temporarily to fund of 1880 from General Fund, 1880.....		\$26,063.29
		<hr/>
Net resources for current year.....		61,008.64
Expended from Jan. 1, '81, to May 31, '81.....		20,550.72
		<hr/>
Net resources for 7 months ending Dec. 31, '81...		\$40,457.92

The Common Council having passed an order March 1st, 1880, covering into the General Fund all unexpended balances belonging to the Library, it became necessary to determine officially whether the City Council could thus legally divert any part of the Library Fund, after the same had been levied and collected, to other than library uses. The question was submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his written opinion, which is herewith appended (See Appendix A), and which, we presume, settles the question beyond further controversy.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE LIBRARY LAW.

Early in the year the Library Board was confronted by an unlooked for and an unpleasant dilemma in the matter of the annual appropriation, from which, however, it was happily relieved by the prompt and effective co-operation of the city authorities, and by the favorable legislation afforded with ready and willing grace by the General Assembly.

The Comptroller in submitting his annual estimate for the current year to your Honorable body, called attention, for the

first time, to the necessity of limiting the appropriations for the Library within the statutory restriction according to the altered standard of valuation. Hitherto appropriations had been annually made for the Library on the basis of the city valuation of property. Under the former city valuation, the Council could legally appropriate for the Library up to \$56,839.59 annually, or one-fifth of a mill, on the basis of \$284,197,430, city valuation. By the new State and County assessment it would only be possible to appropriate at the maximum \$23,400, being one-fifth of a mill on \$117,000,000, the State and County valuation of city property. Here was a situation which threatened to seriously cripple the Library and greatly embarrass the Board of Directors. Moreover, the City Council could not even make this limited appropriation without seriously trenching upon the departments and interests of the city, many of which were of urgent and pressing need and importance. The City Council, too, was restricted within an inexorable limit as to the whole amount of the appropriation which no ingenuity could effect to increase.

To limit the Library to the sum named, even if possible to vote that sum at all, would be to impair in a grave degree its usefulness. Indeed, it was found necessary in view of the situation and prospects, to promptly suspend all purchases of books, and to countermand the orders not already filled. The binding of the continuation of the British Patents—a costly and invaluable work—was likewise ordered to be stopped; and, in fact, the disturbing prospect gave the Library Directors no little alarm for the time being.

In this emergency, then, it became necessary to appeal to the General Assembly to remove or modify, by the passage of an amendment to the Library Act, the existing limitation, and thereby enable the City Council to provide for the needs of the Library.

A bill drawn by the Corporation Counsel was approved by

his Honor the Mayor, was formally endorsed by the unanimous vote of the City Council, and was then submitted by a committee from this Board to the Governor and General Assembly. With unusual consideration the bill was promptly given precedence in both houses, and finally passed, though in a modified form, with the Emergency Clause, giving it immediately the force of law. The act as passed is given in Appendix B. Promptly, on receiving notice of the passage of the Act, and its signature by the Governor, your Honorable body made an instant and liberal appropriation for the Library in the current appropriation bill.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

The Directors of the Public Library wish to place on record, as part of the history of the Library and of their efforts to secure a suitable home for it, the apparently final chapter in the negotiations had with the Board of Education on the subject of the old Post Office property.

It was hoped that an adjustment might be effected with the Board of Education, by means of which the building in question could be made available for the uses and purposes of the Library—subject, of course, to such reasonable and equitable terms as would reimburse the school fund for the rental value of the property taken from it in exchange.

The Library Board have never lost sight of or surrendered the strong and equitable claim which the Public Library indubitably possessed to the use of the old Post Office; and the Board was bound by every consideration of duty and fidelity to the trust, to press that claim within reasonable and proper grounds. That claim rests on, and is supported and sustained by, the history and antecedent facts attending the negotiations for the transfer of the property; it was confirmed by the unanimous and concurring testimony of all the leading parties

concerned in it at the time, who were principals or participants in the negotiations with the United States Government; and finally, it was borne witness to and endorsed by the Press of the city, and, it may be said, by the entire public, who were all concerned in and affected by the disposition to be made of the historic building.

The claim on behalf of the Library was not pressed in hostility to the School Board, or to the interests of the School Fund, nor should it have been met in an unfriendly and jealous spirit by the latter body.

Both boards are part of a common system, and each draws its support from public taxation. The Public Library, it is agreed, is a natural and a fitting supplement to, and forms an important factor in, our educational system. The school and the library stand naturally and appropriately side by side in harmonious and congenial fellowship; hence, far from "barring out" and excluding the Public Library from the suitable and convenient home designed for it, every consideration of justice, public convenience, the educational interests of the people, and the "eternal fitness of things," would seem to combine in irresistible strength and union for the recognition of the rights of the Public Library.

No practical injustice would have been done to the School Fund were the claims of the Library admitted, and a great public good would have been effected by giving it a permanent home, to the great joy and satisfaction of the whole people.

That the title to the property vests in the city of Chicago for the School Fund, is not now disputed; but the circumstances of the conveyance and the agencies and purposes by which and for which it was effected, cannot be ignored or denied. The Board cannot but feel that its overtures were met and disposed of in a narrow, technical spirit. Rights and

equities, although not nominated in the bond, may co-exist and be consistent with it. They are constantly recognized and admitted, even outside of legal methods and formulas.

It is now plain that the tax-payers, the friends of education and the patrons of the Public Library, would have been better satisfied with an adjustment which would have preserved a valuable property permanently to the public use and benefit as a home for the Public Library, and for the needed offices of the Board of Education, rather than see it, as now, made the subject of shuttle-cock valuation and an object of keen contention by land speculators.

The Directors beg leave to incorporate herein the report of its special committee appointed to confer with the Board of Education on the subject in controversy, together with the opinion of Hon. Francis Adams, Corporation Counsel, as to the legal status of the title (see Appendix C). The subsequent facts in the case are sufficiently known.

RECEPTION OF THOMAS HUGHES, ESQ., M. P.

During the year the Board of Directors had the honor and pleasure to welcome to the City Thomas Hughes, Esq., Member of Parliament, through whose instrumentality the Chicago Public Library chiefly came into existence. We owe to his zeal and to the happy inspiration of benevolence, in the memorable crisis of the fire, the noble collection of books, received through his agency, from the authors of England, Ireland, and Scotland, which formed the basis and foundation upon which, and in consequence of which, the Public Library was organized and established.

On the occasion of his visit to the Library, Mr. Hughes was received in the Directors' room by a large number of distinguished citizens; and having been briefly introduced by B. Lowenthal, Esq., President of the Board, he was formally wel-

comed in behalf of the Board and the citizens, by Hon. Thomas Hoyne, the first President of the Public Library "Tom Hughes," will always be mentioned with respect and gratitude in Chicago. His name will go down to posterity as an author, and his public career is likely to live in honorable remembrance; but, it is safe to predict, that the honorable connection he had with the origin and establishment of the Chicago Public Library will contribute to perpetuate his name and his memory.

THE MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Growing out of a proposed demonstration to commemorate the fire of October, 1871, a movement has been initiated during the past few months, which may result in important benefits to the Public Library. The happy suggestion of a member of this board, Mr. J. L. Allen—that to provide a home for the Public Library by popular subscription, would be the most apposite memorial of the world's unexampled generosity to Chicago in the memorable crisis of the fire—seemed to have struck a popular chord. Following the suggestion, and in response to it, a great public meeting was held in Central Music Hall, March 26. The meeting was noteworthy in all its aspects. The audience was large, and the interest eager and enthusiastic. Presided over by his Honor, the Mayor, the meeting was addressed by a number of distinguished speakers, such as are rarely brought together on a common platform. The one idea paramount in all the speeches, was the use and benefit of a Public Library, and the duty to provide a suitable, permanent home for it; which at the same time would form the appropriate Museum of Art, and testify through all future time to the charity which it was to mark, and the gratitude of which it would be the enduring testimony and acknowledgment.

The movement has since taken the form of a legally organized association, ostensibly to "erect by public subscrip-

tion a memorial building or buildings for the Public Library, the Arts, the Sciences, and the Mechanics." By what exact plan or method, and under what conditions, the project will be carried out, is now, we are informed, a subject engaging the earnest and active consideration of the executive committee of the association. It is to be assumed that the gentlemen who have taken the lead in the movement are earnestly and honestly determined to go forward with it, and will carry it out according to the original intent and purpose.

It is not for the members of this Board to criticise the methods of the public spirited citizens who shall provide the Library with a permanent free home without burdening the tax lists with a levy for that purpose. If this can be accomplished by general voluntary contributions, well and good.

Certainly such a testimony of munificence will be honorable to all concerned in it, and the fact will redound greatly to the credit of Chicago; but if it shall fail—and we trust the supposition is not probable—yet as Directors of the Library, we must as a matter of duty face that unpleasant contingency,—then in that event, we must appeal to your honorable body, at a future day, to take, steps to provide a suitable permanent building for the Library.

DANGER TO THE LIBRARY.

With nearly 80,000 volumes in our possession, and the prospect of a constant and steady addition to the number, we cannot contemplate without grave anxiety and solicitude the hazard and danger to which the Library is now constantly exposed. The accident of a moment, the eventualities of a night, may sweep it out of existence.

Insurance may cover its value in money—and the Directors have taken adequate precaution in this regard,—but a great

library cannot be restored in a day, a week, or even in a year. A great library is the result of steady growth, and its accumulations must be the work of many hands and of many years. There are, doubtless, volumes in the Public Library, which could be readily replaced, and perhaps would be no loss if even they were not; but there is a vast collection of useful and of extremely valuable works now collected by purchase and gift, which it would be a public misfortune to lose by fire, and which it would be difficult, and in some cases impossible, to replace.

THE WORK OF THE LIBRARY.

The Chicago Public Library has now stood the test of eight years of popular trial, and has been constantly and immediately under the watchful and observing eyes of an intelligent multitude, who would be prompt to discover and to make known any and every defect and short-coming in its direction and management. No other municipal institution is more directly under the daily supervision of the tax-payer.

All classes, from youth to advanced age, daily make use of it; and every condition of people may be seen in line at the counters, and pursuing their investigations and researches in the reading room and reference departments—the laborer with the implements of his daily toil, the mechanic fresh from his bench or workshop, the business and professional man from his office, the journalist from his sanctum, the artist from his easel, the teacher from the school-room, the clergyman from his pulpit—all avail of its resources and advantages. To each it opens its copious stores of knowledge, affording opportunity to satisfy in abundant measure every degree of intellectual thirst, from the treasures of antiquity, down to the latest popular biography.

The counter for women is daily thronged by represen

tatives from every degree and condition of society, and especially from the ranks of the toilers in the too scanty avenues of employment open to them. The young especially are its most eager patrons in search of books of fun and frolic, of travel and adventure, often, doubtless, to the detriment of more necessary serious studies, and more profitable and elevating reading.

The standard of circulation as shown by the statistics, is not in all respects what we would wish, or what the thoughtful citizen would desire. No public library is altogether satisfying in this regard.

"Too much fiction, too many novels, and altogether too little serious, thoughtful, useful reading"—is oftentimes the expressed opinion and verdict of scholars and writers. But, it must be remembered a Public Library is not for scholars only. It is a library for all the people, and is intended to satisfy, within reasonable bounds, and subject to just and reasonable restrictions and limitations, the literary needs and tastes of all.

Undoubtedly the circulation of a public library—even of one selected with reasonable care, as we think may be claimed for the Chicago Public Library—is not an unmixed benefit. The library subserves a useful and a valuable purpose to the extent that its resources are intelligently and profitably employed by the public; hence, we do not felicitate ourselves on the immense circulation attained without these qualifying reflections. A certain necessary home and parental influence and surveillance, seems indispensable in the case of the youth, who are given free access to the Library. The directors may restrain, by failing to satisfy, the popular craving for fiction and "sensational" literature; but the appetite that engenders the taste for it must be controlled elsewhere.

How far and to what extent the demand for the class of

literature referred to should be acceded to, is a question which provokes much discussion, and the members of this Board have not failed to give it earnest and thoughtful consideration—though it must be said the Board is not a unit upon the question. It may be asserted, however, with reasonable confidence, that the Public Library is performing, in the main, a valuable and a laudable work. The tendency of that work is elevating. The very atmosphere of books, and especially companionship with them, is a moral and social as well as an intellectual benefit. “In books,” says an ancient writer, “every one who seeketh wisdom, findeth it; in books we find “the dead as if alive; in books we foresee the future; in “books are manifested the laws of peace; no man can serve “books and mammon, for books reveal God; all things else “fail with time.”

In all ages libraries have been justly regarded as amongst the most honorable evidences of public taste and refinement, and the greatest liberality and munificence was not considered misapplied in maintaining and endowing them. In every civilized country, public libraries have been generously fostered and encouraged. Great, busy America has yet scarcely taken thought on the subject, and our really great libraries owe their wealth and consequence rather to private munificence than to public, state or municipal support.

The Chicago Public Library is now practically the only free library in the city. It is no longer an experiment which is uncertain or doubtful; it is a recognized fact, and holds a permanent place as a public municipal institution. Its possibilities for good are believed to be great, and its utility as an important factor in our educational system has been pointed out; nor will its value in promoting the acquisition of knowledge be disputed,—provided, of course the public wisely employ the opportunities and advantages afforded them in its literary collections. It is in every sense of the word a public library, a library for the masses. No barrier is set up excluding the

literature or writings of any class, creed or nationality. The only prohibition being against books and literature "offensive to decency and good morals." Howsoever authors may wrangle and dispute, books it is found do not quarrel; the most adverse volumes stand side by side on the shelves in peace.

While always aiming to build up a great library of standard English literature, the Directors could not ignore the claims and demands of the tax-payers of the different European nationalities for a reasonable recognition and supply of the books and literature of their several languages, to satisfy the popular demand of these classes,—hence our "Finding Lists" presents, the appearance of, and is in fact, a polyglot catalogue.

The members of the City Council representing in a direct manner the people of the entire city, cannot but realize how deeply the masses are concerned in the well being and prosperity of the Public Library; and the Directors feel assured that full reliance may be placed on the favor and support of the authorities of the city in every measure necessary to promote the greater usefulness of an institution, destined, we sincerely trust, to be a source of just pride to our people—a monument and a testimony of the public spirit and the liberality and munificence of Chicago.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, *President*.
JAMES LANE ALLEN,
BERNARD CALLAGHAN,
FERDINAND C. HOTZ,
LAWRENCE W. KADLEC,
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,
HARRY RUBENS,
OTHO S. A. SPRAGUE,
JOHN B. WALKER.

} *Directors.*

Chicago, June 11th, 1881.

APPENDIX A.

OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL.

“CHICAGO, July 6th, 1880.

GEO. B. SWIFT, E. Q.,

Chairman of Finance Committee :

I have received a communication from your committee requesting answers to the following questions :

1. “Has the City Council authority to divert any part of the Library Fund, after the same has been levied and collected, to other than library uses?”

2. “Does the order of the City Council, passed March 1, 1880, cover into the General Fund the moneys collected and to be collected on account of the Library Fund, for the years previous to 1880?”

3. “Is it not the duty of the Comptroller to place to the credit of the Library Fund all moneys levied and collected under the library law?”

The Public Library was established and maintained under and by virtue of “An Act to authorize cities, incorporated towns and townships, to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading-rooms;” Approved and in force March 7, 1872. (Underwood’s Stat. 1878 p. 816.) Section 1 of this act empowers the City Council of every incorporated city to establish and maintain a public library and reading room for the use of the inhabitants of the city, and empowers cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants to levy a tax not to exceed one-fifth of one mill on the dollar, annually, on all the taxable property in the city, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of the city, and to be known as the Library Fund.

Section 2, provides that when the City Council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library, the Mayor shall, with the approval of the City Council, appoint a board of nine directors for the same.

Section 5, after providing for the organization of the directors as a board, and authorizing the adoption by them of rules and regulations for their own guidance and the government of the library and reading rooms, provides as follows : “They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund, and of the construction of any library building, and of the supervision, care and custody of the grounds, rooms, or buildings, constructed, leased, or set apart for that purpose; *Provided*, that all moneys received for such library shall be deposited in the treasury of said city, to the credit of the Library Fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and drawn upon by the proper officers of said city upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the Library Board.”

I think it would be difficult to select language more appropriate than that above quoted to express the intention of the General Assembly, that if the tax authorized be levied and collected, it shall be placed to the credit of the library fund, and used exclusively for the purposes specified in the act. Article 15 of the Constitution of 1848, was as follows : “There shall be annually assessed and collected in

“the same manner as other State revenue may be assessed and collected, a tax of
 “two mills upon each dollar’s worth of taxable property, in addition to all other
 “taxes, to be applied as follows, to wit: The fund so created shall be kept separ-
 “ate, and shall annually, on the first day of January, be apportioned and paid
 “over pro rata upon all such State indebtedness, other than canal and school in-
 “debtedness, as may for that purpose be presented by the holders of the same,
 “to be entered as credits upon, and to that extent, in extinguishment of, the prin-
 “cipal of said indebtedness.”

Taxes were levied under this article for the purpose therein specified.

January 1, 1861, there was in the State treasury, to the credit of the fund so created,.....	\$596,709.98
Of which there were paid out on bonds presented for payment,...	16,614.68
Leaving in the treasury, to the credit of the fund,.....	\$580,095.30

Other bonds were outstanding which were not presented for payment, or paid.
 Feb. 8, 1861, an act was approved entitled, “An Act to relieve the people of this
 State from the payment of exorbitant and unnecessary taxes,” which provided,
 among other things, that the fund above mentioned should be transferred by the
 State Treasurer, upon the auditor’s warrant, to the revenue fund, and the fund
 was transferred accordingly. A petition was filed in the Supreme Court, on the
 relation of the Merchants’ Savings, Loan and Trust Co., which held some of the
 bonds, for a writ of mandamus to the auditor to compel him to draw his warrant
 upon the State Treasurer to pay the company its proportionate share of the fund,
 and the Supreme Court held that the act of 1861, authorizing the transfer of the
 proceeds of the two-mill tax to the revenue fund was unconstitutional, for the
 reason that the proceeds of the two-mill tax having been set apart by Article 15
 of the Constitution as a fund for the liquidation of the State indebtedness, the
 legislature was powerless to divert it to other uses: The People, etc., v. Auditor,
 Ill., 434. See, also, The People, etc., v. Miner, 46 Ill., 390-1. I think these
 cases conclusive on the question of the authority of the city council to divert the
 taxes levied and collected under the library act to other uses. To do so would
 be as clearly a violation of the act, as was the act of the Legislature of Feb., 1861,
 above referred to, a violation of the constitution. I must, therefore, answer the
 first question of your committee in the negative. This makes it unnecessary to
 discuss the second question of your committee, because if the city council is
 powerless to divert the fund, it is immaterial whether or not it is included in the
 order of March 1, 1880.

In answer to the last question of your committee, I will say, that it is the duty
 of the City Treasurer to credit taxes levied and collected for the Library Fund to
 that fund. Gen. Charter, Sec. 93. And that it is the duty of the Comptroller,
 in conjunction with the Mayor, under section 5 of the Library Act, and section 98
 of the General Charter, to draw warrants against the fund, upon the properly
 authenticated vouchers of the Library Board.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

FRANCIS ADAMS, Corporation Counsel.

APPENDIX B.

AMENDMENT TO LIBRARY LAW.

An Act to amend section one (1) of 'An Act to authorize cities, incorporated towns and townships, to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms,' approved and in force March 7, 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That section 1 of "An act to authorize cities, incorporated towns and townships, to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms," approved and in force March 7, 1872, be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*: That the City Council of each incorporated city shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city, and may levy a tax of not to exceed one mill on the dollar annually, and in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, not to exceed one-fifth of a mill on the dollar annually on all the taxable property in the city, except for the years A. D. 1881 and 1882, respectively; in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the said tax may be one-half of a mill on the dollar, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of said city, and to be known as the 'Library Fund;' and the said annual library tax in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, for the years A. D. 1881 and 1882, shall not be included in the aggregate amount of taxes as limited by section 1, of Article 8, of 'An act for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, but for years other than the years A. D. 1881 and 1882, the said library tax shall be included in the said aggregate amount of taxes so limited by section one.

SECTION 2. *Whereas*, it is desirable to enable the City Council of Chicago to make an adequate appropriation in the current tax levy for the support of the Public Library of Chicago, an emergency therefore exists, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

JOHN M. HAMILTON,
President of the Senate.
Approved March 24, 1881.

HORACE H. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. M. CULLOM,
Governor

APPENDIX C.

REPORT ON THE "OLD POST-OFFICE BUILDING."

AT a special meeting of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, held Monday, October 11, 1880, Mr. Wm. J. Onahan, Chairman of a special Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the Board of Education on "School-fund Property" concerning the claims of the Public Library to the occupancy of the "Old Post-Office Building," now occupied as "Haverly's Theater," submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the Board:

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 11, 1880.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY—*Gentlemen:* Your special Committee, appointed to confer with the committee on "School-fund Property" of the Board of Education on the subject of the moral and equitable claim of this Board to the occupancy and control of the old Post-office Building for the purposes of the Chicago Public Library, in fulfillment of the original understanding upon which that property was subsequently transferred to the City of Chicago by the General Government, subject to a reasonable adjustment with the Board of Education as to conditions, etc., beg leave to report that your Committee, in conjunction with a number of well known citizens,—to whose zeal in great part the city owes it that we have a Public Library at all,—had a full and frank conference with the Committee of the Board of Education, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. Your Committee had previously invited the following named gentlemen to attend said meeting and assist your Committee in the full presentation of all the facts bearing on the claim of the Library and the position taken by this Board—viz: Hon. Joseph Medill, Ex-Mayor; Hon. Thomas Hoyne, first President of the Library Board; Hon. C. B. Farwell, Member of Congress from this district at the time the act of Congress was passed authorizing the exchange of the property in question, and who himself introduced the bill for the purpose; Hon. M. F. Tuley, Counsel of the Corporation during the proceedings; Hon. W. H. King, Ex-President of the Board of Education; Hermann Raster, Esq., and D. L. Shorey, Esq., members of the Library Board at that time.

The testimony of these gentlemen was invoked with the view to demonstrate the justice and equity of the claim made by the Directors of the Public Library to the occupancy of the building in question for library purposes under such am-

icable arrangement with the Board of Education as would be fair and just to all parties, all circumstances considered. The public positions held by the gentlemen named, their intimate relation to the subject in controversy, and the acknowledged fact that by and through their efforts and instrumentality the cession of the government property was effected, gave to their unbiased and impartial statements a weight of authority before the public which, we may presume to say, fully establishes the equity and justice of our position.

The testimony of the gentlemen named is now before the public, and requires no gloss or comment from this Committee. It was concurrent and emphatic on the point that the proceedings to obtain the possession of the government building were initiated and carried on to the time of the transfer with the sole view of devoting the said building to the use and benefit of the Chicago Public Library. The preliminary steps taken by Mayor Medill, by Mr. Hoyne, the President of the Library Board; the memorial sent to Congress, signed by the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, all the members of the City Council, of the Board of Education, and of the Public Library; the representations made in Congress to procure the passage of the bill to effect the desired end; the correspondence with the officers of the Treasury Department of the United States, as shown in the published letters written by Mr. Hoyne, President of this Board; the discussion by the public press of this city at the time, together with other cumulative evidence of public opinion on the subject, form an array of evidence and proof in favor of the rights of the Public Library which it would apparently be difficult to strengthen and impossible to gainsay.

It establishes beyond all controversy these facts:

1. To secure the building and premises for the Chicago Public Library was the motive and object of all the negotiations with the United States government.
2. That object was laid down publicly and privately as the incentive to influence the necessary legislation from Congress, the Legislature of Illinois, the City Council of Chicago—the formal assent and concurrence of each of these bodies essential to give effect to the exchange of property contemplated.
3. That during the pendency of the original proceedings, and up to, and even long after, the transfer, no question was ever raised or made by, or in behalf of, the School Board that the government building would be used or controlled by them for the purposes of revenue to the school fund; and
4. That the School Board has no equitable claim for rental of the said premises over and above the fair present value of the property which was taken from the school fund and given in exchange. Finally, we regard the claim of the Public Library as established on the ground of *public faith*; and we, therefore, respectfully submit the adjustment of the question to the honor of the School Board, in the conviction that that body will acquiesce in that settlement of the question which will satisfy the just expectations of the community and be conformable to the facts and the testimony upon which this claim is based.

Your Committee was not authorized to make any proposition or submit any terms to the consideration of the School Committee.

Our duty and instructions limited us to laying before the other Committee the rounds and authority for our claim, and this, we believe, has been fully effected

—thanks to the invaluable aid of the several gentlemen named, who appeared in behalf of the Library, as well as to vindicate the public honor pledged by the preliminary and later negotiations.

Having submitted the case to the Committee on School-fund Property, that Committee retired to give the matter consideration. With the result of their conclusions this committee is informed only by statements in the daily press, which give the reports made to the Board of Education and the subsequent action taken by the Board itself on the subject.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN,
O. S. A. SPRAGUE,
J. B. WALKER,
B. LOEWENTHAL,
W. F. POOLE.

OCT. 22d, 1880.

OPINION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.—*Gentlemen:* A committee of your Board has requested my opinion as to whether the City of Chicago holds the old Post Office property in this city, situated at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in trust for the use of the Public Library, either wholly, or to the extent of the difference in value, if any, between that property, and the property which was conveyed to the United States by the City of Chicago in exchange for it.

The question seems to have arisen in view of the alleged fact that prominent citizens, who negotiated for the exchange of property hereinafter mentioned, did so for the purpose of procuring the old Post Office property for the use of the Public Library, and urged this upon Congress for the purpose of inducing the passage of an act authorizing the exchange.

An act was passed by Congress and approved March 3, 1873, which is as follows:

“An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the old Post-Office property in Chicago.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled; That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized to exchange with the City of Chicago, the piece of land, with the remains of the old Custom House and Post Office building thereon, at the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, said land fronting one hundred and ninety feet on Dearborn street, and ninety feet on Monroe street, or thereabouts, for the piece of land, the property of the School Fund of the City of Chicago, at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, fronting three hundred and eighty feet on Polk street, and one hundred and

ninety-eight and one-half feet, Fifth avenue, or thereabouts; the difference in value between such pieces of land to be ascertained by a commission to consist of five persons, two of whom shall be appointed by said Secretary of the Treasury, two by the municipal authorities of the City of Chicago, and the four commissioners so selected shall choose a fifth, and that upon the receipt of the report of such commission, or of a majority thereof, and its approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Government of the United States, or the City of Chicago, as the case may be, shall pay to the other in money the difference so ascertained in the value of said land; and any money which the United States may be required to pay is subject to future appropriation by Congress.

Provided, That the State of Illinois shall cede to the United States its jurisdiction over the property thus acquired by the United States, together with the right to tax or in any way assess said land, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof."

By an act of the General Assembly of this State, approved April 4, 1873, jurisdiction over the property at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue was ceded to the United States, in the event the United States should acquire that property, as provided in the act of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury upon receiving official information of the passage of the act of cession, appointed the Hon. Norman B. Judd, and Hon. Thos. Drummond, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, in this District, as Commissioners, to act for the United States, and the Mayor of the city appointed, and the Common Council confirmed, Hon. Thos. Hoyne and Hon. E. L. Sheldon, as Commissioners, to act for the city of Chicago. These four selected as a fifth Commissioner the Hon. John G. Rogers.

The Commissioners proceeded, in accordance with the act of Congress, to ascertain the difference in value between the pieces of land described in the act, and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, May, 1873, that the respective pieces of property were of substantially equal value. This report was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the act of Congress, executed to the city of Chicago a deed of the old Post-Office property, of date May 20, 1873. This deed names "William A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, in behalf of the United States, party of the first part, and the said City of Chicago, for the use of schools of the said city of Chicago, party of the second part," and the granting part of the deed is to "the said City of Chicago, for the use of schools of said city," and the habendum clause of the deed is, "To have and to hold the same to the use of schools of said City." The City of Chicago conveyed to the United States the school property at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, such conveyance being the sole consideration for the conveyance to the city of the old post-office property. The foregoing statement of facts would seem to be of itself a sufficient answer to the question of your committee. It certainly cannot be claimed that the Post-Office property exceeded in value the school property, in view of the fact that the commission, composed of well known citizens of unquestioned reputation for sound judgment and integrity, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that the respective pieces of

property were of substantially equal value. But suppose the contrary were true, and that the Post-Office property exceeded in value the school property, what then? Would there be an equity in favor of the Public Library to the extent of such difference? Clearly not. Why? Because the lot at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue having belonged to the school fund, the lot exchanged for it belongs to that fund. The school lands belong to the State, and although the title to the school lands in this city is vested in the city, yet the City holds the title merely as the agent of the State, and as trustee for the use of schools. If trust property be exchanged for other property, the property received in exchange must follow the trust. This principle is recognized by a former president of your board, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne. In a historical sketch of the Public Library, published in 1877, he says, p. 55, "This building and lot, when the exchange is completed, will belong to the school fund of the city, as the land exchanged for it belonged to that fund." I do not think the motives of those who influenced, and whose efforts, perhaps, procured the exchange of property, material, for the reason that I think there is no power to appropriate school lands or the proceeds of school lands, to other than school uses, short of the General Assembly of the State, if indeed the General Assembly has such power.

It is clearly beyond the power of the City of Chicago, in view of Sec. 2, Art. 8, of the Constitution of 1870:

"All lands, moneys, or other property, donated, granted, or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made."

FRANCIS ADAMS, Corporation Counsel."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
CHICAGO, June 13, 1881. }

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY:

Gentlemen:—As required by the seventh section of the Act of the General Assembly, under which the Library is established, I herewith submit the following financial and statistical statements for the year ending May. 31, 1881:

VOUCHER ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

From Library Fund on Vouchers issued
by Board of Directors\$43,507.27

EXPENDITURES.

For Salaries.....	17,668.35
Books	10,843.42
Newspapers and Periodicals	1,677.66
Binding and Repairing Books.....	3,364.65
Incidental Expenses	511.72
Furniture and Fixtures.....	285.04
Printing and Stationery	662.99
Heating	377.96
Insurance.....	1,080.00
Rent.....	2,700.00
Lighting	1,080.41
Freight	281.32
Postage	197.92
Finding Lists.....	1,138.29
Binding British Patents.....	1,637.54

\$43,507.27 \$43,507.27

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 1, 1880.....	\$ 780.21
From Controller.....	879.18
Books lost and paid for	120.19
Deposits	64.50
Old Paper.....	19.14
Fines.....	2,064.35
Finding Lists.....	562.25
Rent (room on 2nd floor 1 mo.).....	25.00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Controller.....	2,663.34
Books.....	46.32
Incidental Expenses.....	332.27
Freight	276.57
Newspapers and Periodicals.....	50 69
Postage.....	197.92
Printing and Stationery.....	35.96
Binding.....	3.29
Salary.....	17.39
Heating.....	33.00
Furniture, etc.....	9.15
Balance June 1, 1881.....	848.92

\$4,514.82 \$4,514.82

Number of Books in the Library, 77,140.

“ “ “ purchased, 9,814.

“ “ “ donated, 2,106.

“ “ “ unaccounted for, 281.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
County of Cook, } ss.

I, W. B. WICKERSHAM, Secretary of the Chicago Public Library Board, do solemnly affirm that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM, *Secretary.*

Affirmed to, and subscribed before me, this 13th day of June, A. D. 1881.

PETER D. SCHIPPERUS,
Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

CHICAGO, June 11, 1881.

TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor herewith to submit my eighth annual report, giving the work and statistics of the Library for the official year ending May 31, 1881.

The past year has been an eventful and prosperous one. The number of volumes added to the Library has been larger than during any year since 1875, which immediately followed the opening of the circulating department; and the accessions have been mainly books of solid merit and permanent value. In the circulation of books for home use, in the use of books of the reference department, and in the visitors to the reading room, there has been a large increase, which could scarcely have been expected while the Library occupied such inconvenient and inaccessible quarters. The falling off in the use of books, in consequence of unusual activity in every branch of business—which was noticed in my last annual report—continued till July, and from that time the work of the Library has been steadily increasing. The circulation of the later months has ranged from 20 to 30 per cent. over that of the corresponding months of the preceding year. The reference department and reading room show even a greater increase. Some of this increase is doubtless due to the steadily growing popularity of the Library and appreciation of its usefulness by all classes of citizens and by the city government. The larger appropriations for its support, and the general interest now manifested in procuring a suitable and memorial building for its use, are evidence that the Public

Library, though of recent origin, has, like the public schools, come to be regarded as an important factor in the universal education of the people.

Following the general order of previous reports, I submit the following statistics of the work of the past year. A compendious statement of the statistics for each year since the Library was opened will be found in Appendix A.

BOOKS.

The number of volumes now in the Library is 77,140. The number reported last year was 67,722. The number of volumes entered in the accession catalogue during the year was 11,920, of which 9,814 were bought and 2,106 were given. The number worn out and condemned was 2,502; of which 1,409 were English Prose Fiction, 931 Juvenile books, 25 History, 8 Biography, 20 Travels, 10 Practical Arts, 5 Political Economy, 8 Poetry and Drama, 55 German Literature, 12 French Literature, 14 Scandinavian Literature, and five in other classes. Of the books condemned, 814 volumes have been replaced, and 1,688 volumes have not been replaced. Of the 931 volumes of juvenile books worn out, only 308 have been replaced; so that the class has now 623 volumes less than a year ago. Of pamphlets, 95 have been bought and 753 given, making the total accessions 848.

Mr. Duane Doty, late Superintendent of the Public Schools of this city, has been the largest individual donor of the year in giving 852 volumes and 262 pamphlets, chiefly relating to education. Among them were many text books and other works which were needed in the Library. The British Commissioners of Patents have contributed 725 volumes of Specifications and Drawings. The series of British Patents, including the "old law series," is now complete down to 1878, with the exception of the volumes for two or three years preceding 1852, and these will soon be received. The binding of the later volumes has been ordered, and hereafter there will be no delay in receiving the latest issues. The binding of the entire set has cost about \$10,000.

The list of donors for the past year, which is given in Appendix B, has been unusually large. The amount expended for books was \$10,843.72.

The following list gives the number of volumes in twenty-nine classes, and the number which was added to each class during the year:

	No. of Vols. in the Library.	Accessions of the Year.
History	5,225	682
Biography	3,009	352
Travels.....	2,809	265
Poetry and Drama.....	1,992	251
Essays and Miscellanies.....	1,622	183
Collected Works and Polygraphy.....	1,947	51
Fine Arts.....	730	115
Practical Arts, including Patents.....	4,942	1,137
Natural Science.....	2,403	237
Political Economy, Social Science, etc.	1,655	214
Language and Literature	1,131	354
Mental and Moral Science.....	935	316
Ancient Classics	502	49
Religion	2,431	171
Medicine	1,066	75
Law	421	43
Periodicals	7,255	1,041
Government Doc., State Papers, etc....	4,193	357
Bibliography.....	597	54
Dictionaries and Encyclopedias.....	1,125	87
English Prose Fiction.....	13,149	2,226
Juvenile Literature.....	2,591	765
German Literature	9,201	1,531
French Literature.....	2,613	255
Italian Literature.....	166	11
Spanish and Portuguese Literature	28	2
Dutch Literature.....	715	
Bohemian Literature.....	939	838
Scandinavian Literature	1,748	258
Total	77,140	11,920

BOOK BORROWERS.

The number of new registrations, including renewals, was 10,905, of which 6,958 were males and 3,947 were females. The whole number of persons now holding cards which entitles them to draw books, is 20,417. All cards are canceled at the end of two years from the date on which they are issued, and the holders are required to deposit a new guaranty and to make a new registration.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The circulating department has been opened for the delivery of books 304 days during the year, and the number of books taken out for home use was 352,801, a daily average of 1,161 volumes. During the preceding year the circulating department was open 307 days, and the number of volumes issued was 308,030, a daily average of 1,003. On the total circulation there has been an increase of 14.5 per cent. and on the daily average of 15.8 per cent. The largest number of volumes issued on one day, April 2, was 2,421; and the smallest number issued on one day, June 21, was 626.

The following table shows the circulation and daily average from month to month, compared with the preceding year :

	—1880—1881—			—1879—1880—		
	Circulation.	Days.	Daily av.	Circulation.	Days.	Daily av.
June.....	21,767	26	837	22,359	25	894
July.....	25,462	26	980	22,530	27	834
Aug.....	24,443	25	978	24,160	26	929
Sept.....	24,167	26	929	22,102	26	850
Oct.....	26,441	26	1140	23,404	27	866
Nov.....	27,362	24	1094	24,049	23	1046
Dec.....	30,604	25	1224	26,183	26	1007
Jan.....	34,699	25	1388	29,362	26	1129
Feb.....	35,796	23	1556	29,169	23	1269
Mar.....	40,234	27	1490	32,524	27	1205
Apr.....	35,279	26	1357	27,732	26	1066
May.....	26,547	25	1074	24,456	25	978
Total.....	352,801	304	1160	308,030	307	1003

The average evening circulation has been 202 volumes, a falling off from 210 volumes, the average during the preceding year. The amount received for fines was \$2,064.35.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CIRCULATION.

Whatever change may take place in taste of the individual as to the kind and quality of books he reads, these changes do not appear in the annual classification of the whole circulation. A constant accession of new readers comes in, and the relative proportions of fiction, history, poetry, and science continue about the same from year to year. A daily record has been kept in seven classes since 1874-75, of the percentages of circulation. The following is the average of the percentages for the past year, and for each year since the circulating department was opened:

	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875
English Prose Fiction and Juveniles,	62.88	64.40	61.61	59.83	62.57	68.50	77.04
History and Biog'y...	8.45	8.85	8.59	8.85	8.82	9.82	7.11
Voyages and Travels	3.51	4.13	4.69	5.35	4.17	4.16	4.06
Science and Art.....	6.40	6.27	7.38	7.72	7.10	5.32	4.51
Poetry and Drama...	3.51	2.95	2.95	2.12	2.39	2.35	2.16
Works in Continental Languages.....	12.10	10.11	11.52	12.15	11.21	7.69	2.87
Miscellaneous.....	3.15	3.29	3.26	3.98	3.74	2.76	2.89

There has been a slight falling off from 64.4 per cent. to 62.88 per cent. in the class of English prose fiction and juveniles, and the ratio is still ten per cent. below the average issues reported by other similar libraries which are more liberally supplied with popular books. The use of books in the Continental languages is larger than in any Public Library in this country or in England.

Another classification was made of the circulation in March, April and May, in order to ascertain what proportion of books were taken out by men, by women, and by youth. The line

between youth and manhood is shadowy, and I have not undertaken to define it, further than to include those only who have a special card stamped "Juvenile," and are served at the juvenile counter. The class includes nearly all the persons of both sexes, up to fifteen years of age, who frequent the Library. They have entire freedom to select books from any department, and are treated in all respects the same as adults. The arrangement of giving them a separate counter and registry is simply for the purpose of dividing the work and enabling the attendants, when there are many applicants for books, to serve them more promptly and rapidly.

	Men.	Women.	Youth.
March.....	52.3	27.3	20.4
April.....	51.9	27.	21.1
May.....	47.	33.5	19.5
Average.....	50.4	29.3	20.3

The result shows that more than half the books (or 50.4 per cent.) are issued to men; 29.3 per cent. to women; and 20.3 per cent. to youth.

It was also ascertained, of the books issued to the men alone, what proportion of them were English prose fiction, history and biography, etc., in the seven classes named above. The same facts were ascertained as to the books issued to the women and the youth. The results are as follows, it being understood that the percentages are not based on the whole circulation, but only on the books issued to each:

	Men.	Women.	Youth.
English Prose Fiction and Juvenile B'ks	47.73	69.83	86.50
History and Biography.....	10.47	7.	4.73
Voyages and Travels.....	3.70	2.57	2.03
Science and Art.....	9.	4.33	1.90
Poetry and Drama.....	5.07	4.	1.47
Works in Continental Languages.....	19.50	9.27	1.80
Miscellaneous.....	4.53	2.70	1.57

The same proportions would doubtless apply to all the issues of the year. The 86.5 per cent., therefore, of English prose fiction and juvenile books issued to youth, represents only 17.6 per cent. of the whole circulation.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

There has been a large increase in the use of the books of reference. The number of persons who have used the reference department was 32,340, an increase over the preceding year of 35 per cent. The number of volumes consulted was 97,564, an increase of 44 per cent., and the number of visitors to consult the American Patents, which are accessible without the aid of the attendants, was 5,686, an increase of 13 per cent. The British Patents, which, when the set was incomplete, were not asked for more than twice or three times a week, are now, when the set, with the abridgements and indexes, is nearly complete, asked for three and four times a day. The Library is in great need of larger and more convenient accommodations for its reference department; and if they were provided, the number of studious persons who would do their work at the reference tables would be increased fourfold. One of the strongest features of the Library is its excellent collection of reference works which can be consulted only in the rooms. There is a constant pressure brought to bear upon me by readers for the privilege of taking these books to their homes; and the reason assigned is that there are not comfortable and quiet arrangements for consulting them here. I have found it necessary in every instance to give a strict construction to the rules of the Library, and not allow these books to be taken away. The few instances in which I have endeavored to accommodate known and worthy students, in this way have brought trouble to me and to the applicants themselves.

READING ROOM.

The number of visitors to the Reading Room has been 302,796. The number reported last year was 189,536—an increase of 46 per cent. The number of periodicals issued

over the counter was 184,617, against 124,597, during the preceding year—an increase of 38 per cent.

The tables in the Reference Department have been so crowded that it was necessary to issue in the Reading Room popular books for the use on the premises; and in February the Board directed that Sunday visitors be supplied with such books as they called for. The issue of books in the Reading Room has therefore increased from 157 in June, to 2,935 in April, and the issues for the whole year were 14,731 volumes. The average number of visitors on Sunday has increased from 297 to 688, or 129 per cent. This increase has been largely since books were issued. The average number of visitors on Sunday in February was 1,131, in March 1,035, in April 1,161, and in May 864.

The number of serials on file is 361, of which 241 are periodicals, and 120 newspapers. Of the periodicals 107 are American, 79 English, 45 German, and ten of other nationalities. Of the newspapers, 41 are dailies, and 79 weeklies. Ten of the dailies and 47 of the weeklies are donated by their publishers. A list of the serials donated is given in Appendix C. It may be mentioned as an indication of the polyglot character of our population, that 9 of the American newspapers on file are printed in the German language, 12 in the Scandinavian languages, 4 in the Bohemian, and 2 in the French language. All these papers are given by their publishers, and are read as diligently as those printed in the English language. The amount expended for newspapers and periodicals was \$1,677.66.

ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty persons have been employed in the day service, five in the evening and Sunday service, with a janitor and assistant. The amount paid for salaries was \$17,668.35.

FINDING LISTS.

A supplement (of 56 pages) to the Finding Lists has recently been issued, which includes the titles of all books added

to the Library from January, 1880, to April, 1881. The number of Finding Lists (301 pages) sold during the year at 25 cents each, was 2,209 copies.

BINDING.

The number of books sent to be bound has been unusually large, amounting to 10,479. Our experience has shown that it has not been good economy to put our popular books into so cheap a binding as has been done for several years. For the past three months better prices have been paid, and a better class of work has been done. The Library attendants have repaired 1,450 volumes, and put 350 volumes into Emerson binders. The amount paid for binding has been \$3,364.65.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Without closing the Library, calling in the books, or interfering in any manner with the circulation, all the books recorded in the shelf lists have been accounted for, or if not found, have been recorded as missing. The examination commenced in March, and has been in progress since that time. The number still not accounted for is 281, of which 123 are novels, 32 juveniles, and 126 in all other departments. Of volumes previously reported unaccounted for, 30 have reappeared.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. POOLE, *Librarian.*

APPENDIX A. SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FROM 1874 TO 1881.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Books in the Library.....	18,183	39,236	49,024	51,409	57,954	60,423	67,772	77,140
Total Accessions	11,331	21,053	10,251	3,399	7,876	4,287	8,440	11,920
purchased	9,799	20,122	8,056	2,441	6,544	3,010	7,799	9,814
donated.....	1,432	969	2,195	95	1,332	1,277	641	2,106
expended for Books.....	\$10,733 11	\$28,410 63	\$10,784 19	\$2,504 17	\$9,078 06	\$2,937 4	\$7,404 52	\$10,843 72
worn out .....	.....	38	463	1,015	1,301	1,848	1,137	2,502
unaccounted for .....	.....	322	42	286	186	210	160	281
Pamphlets, Accession of.....	2,638	1,944	354	282	419	1,037	487	848
Registration of new Book Borrowers	2,574	20,710	9,843	6,932	11,831	9,130	9,505	10,905
Circulation of Books	7,659	379,156	405,747	398,090	354,505	368,428	306,751	352,801
Daily Average.....	295	1,313	1,366	1,101	1,166	1,205	1,002	1,161
Largest issue in one Day.....	574	2,539	2,631	2,501	3,309	2,339	2,176	2,421
Smallest Issue in one Day.....	70	329	698	732	572	662	613	626
Received for Fines.....	\$3 65	\$2,648 72	\$2,831 44	\$2,710 64	\$1,959 57	\$1,832 70	\$1,775 72	\$2,064 35
Reading Room, Periodicals on File	314	288	285	220	210	228	221	241
Newspapers on File.....	123	80	104	91	98	118	128	120
Visitors	133,017	236,021	228,795	199,765	181,052	186,588	189,536	302,796
Periodicals Issued	88,682	135,355	138,934	127,423	115,275	119,547	124,597	184,617
Sunday Readers.....	423	500	360	296	280	290	297	688
Cost of Serials.....	\$2,199 12	\$1,914 94	\$2,300 55	\$1,495 14	\$1,277 28	\$1,635 52	\$1,705 54	\$1,677 66
Reference Department, Visitors.....	.....	.....	5,528	8,376	16,916	20,214	23,105	32,340
Issues.....	.....	.....	18,283	15,750	37,498	63,691	68,115	97,561
Binding, Cost of.....	\$1,028 87	\$1,991 80	\$4,356 57	\$2 993 25	\$2,723 55	\$3,984 02	\$2,167 01	\$3,364 65
Amount paid for Salaries.....	\$7,725 78	\$16,545 00	\$14,705 20	\$11,972 47	\$13,274 90	\$13,571 00	\$14,559 00	\$17,688 35

*The issues and other statistics of 1874 comprise only the work of the single month of May.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

	VOLS.	PAMS.
Abbot, F. E., Cambridge, Mass.....	1	1
Aldrich, Hon. William.....	12	1
Allegheny City, Board of Controllers.....		1
Allen, Zachariah, Providence, R. I.....	1	
American College for Genealogical Registry.....		3
American Dental Association.....	2	
American Institute of Mining Engineers.....	1	
American Social Science Association.....	1	
Amory, Thomas C., Boston.....	1	9
Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.....	18	5
Andover, Mass., Theological Seminary.....		2
Arnold, Isaac N.....	1	
Baltimore, Peabody Institute.....		1
Bigelow, Timothy, Boston.....		1
Birmingham, Engl., Free Libraries.....	3	5
Bjornson, B.....	5	
Bliven, Charles E.....		1
Boston, City of.....	4	
Boston, City Hospital.....	1	
Boston, Athenæum Library.....	1	
Boston, Children's Hospital.....		1
Boston, Industrial Aid Society.....		1
Boston, Public Library.....	1	4
Boston University.....	1	1
Bowdinoth, John George, Ottawa, Canada.....	1	
Bowditch, Henry I., Boston.....	1	
Bradlee, C. D., Boston.....		1
Brockhaus, F. A., Leipzig.....	2	
Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.....		3
Brookline, Mass., Public Library.....		1
Brooklyn, N. Y., Mercantile Library.....	1	
Brown, Dr. Francis H., Boston.....	2	
Brown, Walter Lee.....		1

	VOLS.	PAMS.
Buffalo, Young Men's Association.....		1
Buffalo, Young Men's Library.....		1
Bunker Hill Monument Association.....	1	
Burnham, S. W.....		2
California, University of.....		7
Callaghan, G.....	2	
Chelsea, Mass., Public Library.....	1	
Chicago, City of.....	2	
Chicago, Board of Education.....	4	
Chicago, Department of Public Works.....	3	
Chicago, House of Correction.....		1
Chicago, South Park Commissioners.....		3
Chicago, Board of Trade.....	45	22
Chicago, Historical Society.....		2
Chicago, Law Institute.....		1
Chicago Tribune.....	1	
Cincinnati, Board of Education.....	1	
Cincinnati, Mercantile Library.....		1
Cincinnati, Public Library.....	2	13
Cincinnati University.....		1
Clarke, Miss Josie A.....	1	
Cleaves, Emery.....	1	
Cleveland, H. W. S.....		1
Cleveland, Horace G.....	1	
Cleveland, O., Public Library.....		1
Cobden Club, London.....	2	2
Columbia Veterinary College.....		1
Conant, Luther.....	3	1
Concord, Mass., Free Public Library.....		1
Cook, C. A., and Co.....	1	
Cotgreave, London, England.....		1
Crerar, John.....	1	
Davenport, B. M.....	75	
Davis, Hon. Geo. R.....	28	
Dawes, Col. E. C., Marietta, O.....		2
Dayton, O., Board of Education.....	1	
Dean, John Ward, Boston.....		1
Deane, Charles, Boston.....		12
DeCosta, B. F., New York City.....		1
Denison, C., Denver, Cal.....	1	
Denison, T. S.....	2	
Denslow, Van Buren.....	1	1
Dexter, Wirt.....	38	34
Doty, Duane.....	852	262
Dreier, Emil.....	1	

	VOLS.	PAMS.
Dresden, Germanv, Oeffentliche Bibliothek.....		1
Dundee, England, Free Library.....		1
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.....	3	
Fairbank, N. K.....		1
Fall River, Mass., Public Library.....		1
Fargo, Dakota, Chamber of C mmerce.....	1	
Fellows, Charles S.....	1	
Fergus, Robert.....		2
Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vt.....		2
Florence, National Library.....	2	
Fort, Hon. G. L.....	7	
Freeman, Mrs. A. M.....	1	
Georgia Historical Society.....		1
German'town, Pa., Friends' Free Library.....		1
Great Britain, Commissioners of Patents.....	725	
Green, Dr. Samuel A., Boston.....	1	33
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.....		1
Greene, D. C.....	1	
Grey, Henry, London.....	1	
Hale, Dr. Edw n M.....	2	1
Halifax, N. S., Library Commissioners.....		1
Hamilton, O., and Gore Mechanics' Institute.....		1
Hartford, Conn., Lib'rary Association.....		4
Harvard University.....	2	3
Hazard, Rowland, Providence, R. I.....	1	
Hertig, Charles M.....	2	
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.....	1	
Hild, Fred H.....		2
Howland, George.....	26	175
Hubbard, Edwin.....	1	
Hugunin, Henry N.....		1
India, Viceroy and Governor-General of.....	2	
Illinois, Industrial University.....		2
Illinois, Secretary of State.....	16	4
Illinois, State Board of Health.....	2	
Illinois, State Laboratory of Natural History.....	1	
Incorporated Law Society, London.....	1	
Indianapolis, Board of Trade.....		1
Indianapolis, Public Library.....	2	
Iowa State Library.....	15	5
Jeffery, John B.....	1	
Jessen, Dr. H. C.....	1	1
Kean, Dr. John.....	2	
Kentucky, Polytechnic Society.....		1
Kimber, Thomas, Long Island.....		1

	VOLS.	PAMS.
King, John Lyle.....	1	
Lancaster, Mass., Public Library.....		1
Lawrence, Abbott, Boston.....	2	
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library.....		5
Leicester, Mass., Public Library.....		1
Linck, Amelia.....	2	
Linck, Morris.....	6	
Lippincott, J. B. & Co., Philadelphia.....		1
Liverpool, England, Free Library.....		1
Logan, Hon. John A.....	13	
London, Athenæum Club Library.....	1	
London, Royal Astronomical Society.....	2	
Lynn, Mass., Public Library.....		1
McFie.....	1	
McLandburgh, Mrs. Florence.....	2	
Macmillan & Co., London.....	1	
Malden, Mass. Public Library.....		1
Manchester, N. H. City Library.....		2
Manchester, Engl. Free Public Library.....		1
Martindale, J. B.....	2	
Massachusetts Medical Society.....		1
Massachusetts State Department.....	8	
Massachusetts State Library.....	1	1
Mathews, Prof. Wm.....	1	
Medill, S. T.....	9	
Melrose, Mass. Public Library.....		1
Meyrick, H. Santa Cruz, Cal.....		5
Milwaukee, Public Library.....		1
Minnesota Historical Society.....	6	14
Minns, Thomas, Boston.....	1	
Missouri, University of.....	1	
Mitchell, Library, Glasgow, Scotland.....		1
Nash, Gilbert, Weymouth, Mass.....	1	
Netherlands, Government of.....	6	
Neuhaus, Paul, Washington.....	1	
New Bedford, Mass. Public Library.....		2
New England Society of Orange, N. J.....		1
New York City, Apprentices' Library.....		1
New York City, Astor Library.....		3
New York City, Children's Aid Society.....		1
New York City, Free Circulating Library.....		2
New York City, Harlem Library.....	1	1
New York City, Mercantile Library Association.....		1
New York City, Meteorological Observatory.....		2
New York City, Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.....		2

	VOLS.	PANS.
New York City, Young Men's Christian Association.....		I
New York Produce Exchange.....	I	
Newburyport, Mass., Public Library.....		I
Newton, Mass., Free Library.....		I
Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana.....	I	
Noyes, Dr. E.....	I	
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.....		3
Ohio Mechanics' Institute.....		I
Ohio State Library.....	12	
Onahan, William J.....	I	I
Onderdonk, Henry, jr., Jamaica, L. I.....	I	
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.....		4
Page, Mrs. Peter.....	80	31
Peabody, Mass., Peabody Institute.....		I
Pennsylvania, Historical Society.....	I	
Pennsylvania, University of.....	I	
Peoria, Ill., Board of Trade.....		I
Perkins, Norman C.....		I
Philadelphia, Library Company.....		2
Philadelphia, Mercantile Library.....		I
Phillips, Henry, jr., Philadelphia.....	I	I
Plymouth, England, Free Public Library.....		I
Poole, William F.....		I
Porter, Noah, New Haven, Conn.....		I
Providence, R. I., Athenæum.....		I
Providence, R. I. Public Library.....		I
Publishers of "Alta California," San Francisco.....	I	
Publishers of "Diaria de Noticias," Lisbon.....	I	
Putnam, J. R.....	I	
Rauch, Dr. John H.....		I
Renick, William, Circleville, O.....	I	
St. Louis, Mercantile Library.....		I
St. Louis, Public School Library.....		5
St. Louis, University of.....		I
San Francisco, Odd Fellows' Library Association.....		I
San Francisco, Public Library.....	I	
Schipperus, Peter D.....	I	
Schoyen, David.....	I	
Smithsonian Institution.....	16	
Stevens, B. F., London.....	I	
Swansea, Engl., Public Library.....		I
Taunton, Mass., Public Library.....		I
Taunton, Mass., Water Commissioners.....		I
Thrupp, G. A., London.....	I	
Tilden Ladies' Seminary.....		I

	VOLS.	PAMS.
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.....		2
Tucker, W. P., Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	
United States, Bureau of Education.....	3	7
United States, Bureau of Statistics.....	2	2
United States, Chief of Ordnance.....	1	
United States, Commissioner of Patents.....	10	
United States, Department of State.....	25	
United States, Interior Department.....	11	2
United States, Life Saving Service.....	1	
United States, Marine Hospital Service.....	1	
United States, Naval Observatory.....	1	2
United States, Surgeon General.....	2	
United States, Topographer, Post-Office Department.....19 maps		1
Vermont Historical Society.....		1
Vilas, Dr. Charles H.....	1	
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.....	1	2
Waite, Charles B.....	1	
Warrack, James.....	2	
Warren, J. C., Boston.....	1	
Watertown, Mass., Free Public Library.....		1
Wells, William H.....	2	
Wheeler, Prof. C. G.....	2	1
Wight, P. B.....	1	5
Willard, Mrs. Harriet J.....	1	
Willard, Dr. Samuel.....	23	13
Williams, College.....	1	2
Wisconsin, State Historical Society.....	1	
Woburn, Mass., Public Library.....		2
Wolcott, J. W., Boston.....	1	
Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library.....		1
Yale College.....	1	5
Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada	1	
Unknown.....	6	1
Unknown, Sheboygan, Wis.....	2	

APPENDIX C.

SERIALS DONATED.

AMERICAN.

American Home.
American Specialist.
American Stationer.
American Trade Journal.
Chicago Field.
Chicago Legal News.
Chicago Medical Journal.
Chicago, Proceedings of Common Council.
Congressional Record.
Dial.
Druggist.
Farmer's Review.
Folio.
Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal.
Friend.
Good Health.
Harper's Young People.
Home Visitor.
Kansas City Review of Science and Industry.
Legal Adviser.
Millers' Journal.
Mining Record.
Mining Review.
Musical Bulletin.
National Live Stock Journal.
National Scientific Journal.
National Sunday School Teacher.
New Jerusalem Messenger.
Official Gazette.
Printers' Circular.

Railway Review.
Rugbeian.
Spirit of the Times.
Stationer and Printer.
Stoddart's Review.
Unitarian Review.
Unity.
Western Agriculturist.
Western Manufacturer.

ENGLISH.

Homoeopathic Review.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.
Investor's Monthly Manual.
Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.
Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.
Scientific Canadian.

GERMAN.

Acker and Gartenbau Zeitung.
Fortschritt der Zeit.
Im Familien Kreise.
Jugend Freund. &

OTHER FOREIGN SERIALS.

Diblik (Bohemian).
Star and Herald (Panama).

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Herald.
Chicago, Arbeiter Zeitung.
Hotel Reporter.

Inter-Ocean.
 Morning Herald.
 Skandinaven.
 Staats-Zeitung.
 Weather Bulletin.
 Jersey City, Evening Journal.
 New York, Delnicke Listy.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Battle Creek (Mich.), Advent Review.
 Boston, Christian Register.
 Chicago, Bladet.
 Christelige Talmsmand.
 Demokrat (German).
 Express.
 Folke Vennen.
 Gamla och Nya Hemlandet.
 Illustreret Ugeblad.
 Industrial World.
 Irish Tribune.
 Israelit.
 Jewish Advance.
 Journal of Commerce.
 Katholischer Volksbote.
 Katholisches Wochenblatt.
 Norden.
 Nye Tid.
 Occident.
 Progressive Age.
 Saturday Herald.

Standart.
 Star and Covenant.
 Svenska Amerikanaren.
 Svenska Tribunen.
 Verdens Gang.
 Western Catholic.
 Cleveland, Dennice Novoveku.
 Volnost.
 De Land (Florida), Agriculturist.
 Denver (Colo.), Rocky Mountain Herald.
 Detroit, Western Home Journal.
 Durango (Colo.), Record.
 Idaho Springs (Colo.), Advance.
 Kankakee (Ills.), Courier de l' Illinois.
 Keokuk (Iowa), Gate City.
 Lamark (Ills.), Brethern at Work.
 Macon (Ga.), Wesleyan Christian Advocate.
 New York, Irish American.
 Irish World.
 Paper Trade Journal.
 Oakland (Cal.), Signs of the Times.
 Racine (Wis.), Slavie.
 Raritan (Ills.), Bulletin.
 San Francisco, Spirit of the Times.
 St. Louis, Western Live Stock Journal.
 Washington (D. C.), Sentinel.



TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY,

JUNE, 1882.



CHICAGO:

PUBLIC LIBRARY ROOMS, 40 DEARBORN STREET.

1882.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1880-1881.

JOHN B. WALKER, <i>President</i> ,	Term Expires	1883
JAMES LANE ALLEN,	" "	1882
GEORGE B. ARMSTRONG,	" "	1884
BERNARD CALLAGHAN,	" "	1883
WILLIAM J. HYNES,	" "	1884
LAWRENCE W. KADLEC,	" "	1883
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,	" "	1882
HARRY RUBENS,	" "	1882
ERNST SCHMIDT,	" "	1884

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1880-1881.

Library and Reading Room : Messrs. CALLAGHAN, SCHMIDT and ARMSTRONG.

Administration : Messrs. RUBENS, CALLAGHAN and KADLEC.

Finance : Messrs. LOEWENTHAL, HYNES and ARMSTRONG.

Buildings and Grounds : Messrs. KADLEC, LOEWENTHAL and ARMSTRONG.

By-Laws and Regulations : Messrs. HYNES, RUBENS and SCHMIDT.

Future Library Building : Messrs. ALLEN, ARMSTRONG and CALLAGHAN.

LIBRARY SERVICE.

Librarian : WILLIAM F. POOLE.

Assistant Librarians :

WM. B. WICKERSHAM.

L. E. VOELLMY.

FRED. H. HILD.

Library Assistants :

LEO MEILBECK,

JOSIE A. CLARKE,

M. F. H. MOE,

LILYAN MORAWSKI,

JOSEPH W. ERRANT,

HARRIET FREIBERGER,

ELIZABETH A. YOUNG,

MAGGIE T. KEARNEY,

KATE M. HENNEBERRY,

EMMA HUSCHER,

GERTRUDE H. WINCHELL,

Mrs. THEO. SCHMIDT,

LOU AMES,

ANNA FITZGERALD.

ELIZA KEON,

W. A. PURER,

JOHN F. WHELAN.

Evening Attendants : ALONZO R. CHAPIN, JAMES L. MOONEY,

FRED. G. NOVIE, CHARLES W. EVANS, L. WEINSCHENK.

Janitor : N. S. PURVIANCE.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL:

The Directors of the Chicago Public Library have the honor to submit their tenth annual report, as required by the law, creating and governing the important institution, of which they are the trustees and administrators.

It comprehends a brief general statement of its present resources, operations for the year, financial condition, growth and use; to which is added interesting statistical reports from the several committees to whom have fallen the discharge of the many responsible duties of its practical administration.

It can be truthfully said, that at no time within the history of Chicago has the subject of the Library occupied so large a share of the public thought and attention as during the past year.

The rapid and almost marvelous advance of this city to its destined metropolitan standard has daily emphasized the importance of the Public Library, both as a present factor in popular education, and as a permanent credit to the city, until the subject has reached the status of an urgent social necessity.

Not only has popular opinion compelled attention in the most influential quarters, but measures for wise, broad and effectual legislation upon the matter have been inaugurated even at the National Capital. The movement, it is earnestly hoped,

will be so successfully consummated as to secure to the Library a permanent establishment; and if, by such action, it shall obtain such a franchise, the directors are firmly convinced that with the assistance of the Mayor, the City Council and many generous friends of the Library cause, a modern, fully adequate, completely fire-proof, and in all respects admirable building will be immediately obtained.

The subject of the future Library building is one which during the past year has enlisted all the energies and sympathies which could legitimately be diverted from actual work and supervision of the Library. For detailed statements of the exact status of this important matter, the directors refer with confidence to the interesting and carefully prepared reports of the active and painstaking committee to which the subject was referred, made from time to time to the Board, and in whose hands its interests have been faithfully inaugurated and maintained.

In concluding this general reference to the subject of a Public Library building, the directors would fail in their duty to public interests, did they hesitate to again call the serious attention of His Honor the Mayor, the City Council, and the public, to the total inadequacy and imminent hazard of the present Library quarters. Although the rooms now occupied by the Library are in many respects the most eligible that can be secured for the purpose, and although they have been utilized to the greatest advantage, there are so many grave objections to the location of a Public Library in hired rooms in any block, that it is almost needless to recapitulate them.

Inaccessibility to the Library rooms is one of the chief objections of thousands of women to the present quarters, and it is not extravagant to say that many of the wives, mothers and daughters of our city hesitate to avail themselves of the privileges of a library so situated.

The hazard of fire is too serious a risk to contemplate in a city which has suffered so disastrously from great conflagrations. It would be unseemly to forget, or to omit the recognition of the disinterested efforts of leaders in literature, renowned

librarians and book-collectors who have generously contributed to the creation in Chicago of a valuable reference library by neglect to provide a fire-proof building. This reference library is already a nucleus of one which in the ordinary course of collection will in a few years challenge comparison with any one on this continent. To one unacquainted with our laws governing taxation, it would seem almost gross indifference that we should have neglected to provide a fire-proof building for our reference library.

A library, like age, is a thing of rapid, though of silent growth, and we feel confident that but a few, comparatively, of this great population of Chicago, fully realize how comprehensive and valuable for practical purposes is that collection for which neither adequate sustenance nor a permanent home has yet been provided. If by some sudden misfortune our present Library should be destroyed by fire, the realized insurance would be but an unsatisfactory and meager pittance to represent the value of the education and entertainment which it yields to the scientific and working classes. The British and American patent reports alone, freely donated, have already cost more than \$10,000 to bind, and this important item is of itself an unanswerable proof of the value of the present collection.

The Board of Directors refer to the accompanying reports of the Secretary and the Librarian, showing the attendance at the Library and Reading Room, present resources, and financial operations for the past year, with a full conviction that they exhibit a condition of affairs, which is in every respect superior to that afforded by the experience of any previous year in the history of this important institution :

Number of Volumes now in the Library.....	87,272
Accessions of the year—Purchased.....	9,691
Donated.....	1,347
	<hr/>
Total.....	11,038

Pamphlets purchased.....	63
Donated.....	2,070
Total.....	2,133
Volumes worn out and not replaced.....	906

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

1881-1882

1880-1881

Months	Circula'n	Days	Daily average	Months	Circula'n	Days	Daily average
June	26,387	26	1,015	June	21,767	26	837
July	26,967	25	1,079	July	25,462	26	980
August	28,674	27	1,062	August	24,443	25	978
Sept.	23,906	25	956	Sept.	24,167	26	929
Oct.	27,756	26	1,068	Oct.	26,441	26	1,140
Nov.	29,008	25	1,160	Nov.	27,362	24	1,094
Dec.	30,876	26	1,188	Dec.	30,604	25	1,224
Jan.	29,245	25	1,169	Jan.	34,699	25	1,388
Feb.	30,352	23	1,320	Feb.	35,796	23	1,556
March	35,473	27	1,314	March	40,234	27	1,490
April	31,114	25	1,245	April	35,279	26	1,357
May	30,219	26	1,162	May	26,547	25	1,074
	349,977	306	1,144		352,801	304	1,160

Eight-tenths of one per cent. less than in the preceding year.

Largest number issued in one day, March 18.....2,358

Smallest number issued in one day, Sept, 6 676

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CIRCULATION.

	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875
English Prose Fiction and Juveniles.....	61.77	62.88	64.40	61.61	59.83	62.57	68.50	77.04
History and Biography.....	8.56	8.45	8.85	8.59	8.85	8.82	9.82	7.11
Voyages and Travels.....	3.98	3.51	4.13	4.69	5.35	4.17	4.16	4.06
Science and Art.....	6.75	6.40	6.27	7.38	7.72	7.10	5.32	4.51
Poetry and Drama.....	3.73	3.51	2.95	2.95	2.12	2.39	2.35	2.16
Works in Continental Languages	11.68	12.10	10.11	11.52	12.15	11.21	7.69	2.87
Miscellaneous	3.53	3.15	3.29	3.26	3.98	3.74	2.76	2.89

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

	1882.	1881.	Increase per cent.
Number of Visitors.....	38,484	32,340	19
Volumes Consulted.....	117,074	97,564	20
Visitors to American Patents...	6,629	5,686	16.5

READING ROOM.

	1882.	1881.	Increase per cent.
Number of Visitors.....	366,118	302,796	21
Number of Periodicals issued...	199,471	184,617	8
Number of Books issued.....	33,074	14,731	124
Daily Average Sunday Visitors	1,090	688	58

REGISTRATION.

The registration and issue of new cards have been as follows:

Males.....	6,580
Females.....	3,661
	<hr/>
	10,241
Number of persons entitled to draw books.....	21,146

BINDING.

Number of Books sent to the Binders	9,461
Number of Binders employed.....	5
Largest number sent to any one.....	6,332
Smallest.....	401
Number of Books repaired by Library Attendants ...	2,044
Number of Books put into Emerson Binders	340
Amount paid for Binding.....	\$3,843.32

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS FROM THE LIBRARY FUND, AND HOW THE SAME
WERE EXPENDED—YEAR 1881-82, ENDING MAY 31, 1882.

RECEIPTS

Received from Library Fund, \$44,886.61.

EXPENDED AS FOLLOWS :

Salaries.....	\$20,853.92
Books.....	10,052.62
Newspapers and Periodicals.....	1,394.34
Binding and Repairing.....	3,843.32
Expenses	601.46
Furniture and Fixtures.....	584.92
Printing and Stationery.....	830.46
Heating	422.35
Insurance.....	1 057.50
Rent.....	2,725.00
Lighting.....	1,387.99
Freight.....	208.61
Postage.....	216.93
Finding Lists.....	48.75
Binding British Patents.....	658.44
	<hr/>
	\$44,886.61

The Directors of the Public Library in submitting this, the Tenth Annual Report of the scope and work of the valuable trust committed to their charge, feel it especially incumbent upon them to impress upon the Council the importance of generously sustaining the Library interests of this city. By a wise and beneficent provision, the schools of the country have, by secure land endowment, been placed beyond all jeopardy. To this public school system Americans point with justifiable pride, in a country so full of self-made men, who, from the farm, the forge, the workshop and the office, have created fortunes and distinction for themselves, and incalculable benefits for others ; the fact that the Public Library takes up and main-

ins the thread of education commenced in the public schools, is apparent to all thinking people.

In the rapidly growing West, and in such a metropolis as is Chicago, this fact should need but little reiteration. The farmer's boy needs books; the skilled apprentice needs books; the ingenious inventor needs books; the struggling student needs books; and from all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest, from the purest to the most degraded, is drawn the great army that needs books.

Chicago is no city of leisure, and her people are of an intensely practical kind. If Chicago will so carefully educate the boy, will Chicago refuse to educate and refine the man?

Respectfully,

J. B. WALKER, *President*.
JAMES LANE ALLEN,
BERNARD CALLAGHAN,
WILLIAM J. HYNES,
LAWRENCE W. KADLEC,
BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL,
HARRY RUBENS,
ERNST SCHMIDT,

}
} *Directors.*
}

Chicago, June 11th, 1882.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
CHICAGO, June 10, 1882. }

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY:

Gentlemen.:—As required by the seventh section of the Act of the General Assembly, under which the Library is established, I herewith submit the following financial and statistical statements for the year ended May 31, 1882:

ACCOUNT WITH CONTROLLER.

RECEIPTS.

From City Controller, on Vouchers
issued by Library Board.....\$44,886.61

EXPENDITURES.

For Salaries	\$20,853.92
Books	10,052.62
Newspapers and Periodicals.....	1,394.34
Binding and Repairing Books	3,843.32
Incidental Expenses	601.46
Furniture and Fixtures.....	584.92
Printing and Stationery.....	830.46
Heating.....	422.35
Insurance.....	1,057.50
Rent.....	2,725.00
Lighting	1,387.99

Freight	208.61
Postage	216.93
Finding Lists	48.75
Binding British Patents.....	658.44

\$44,886.61 \$44,886.61

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 1, 1881.....	\$ 848.92
From Fines.....	2,169.18
Sale of Finding Lists	505.55
Sale of Duplicates.....	70.76
Sale of Old Paper.....	19 60
Deposits	121.50

EXPENDITURES.

For Newspapers and Periodicals.....	\$ 25.43
Binding and Repairing Books	6.97
Binding Brit. Pats.....	2.40
Incidental Expenses.....	428.19
Furniture and Fixtures.....	7.25
Printing and Stationery.....	49.44
Heating	32.70
Postage	216 93
Freight.....	208.61
Books lost and replaced.....	122.80
Paid over to City Controller.....	1,643.37
Balance on hand June 1, 1882	991.42

\$3,735.51 \$3,735.51

Number of Books in the Library, 87,272.

"	"	"	purchased, 9,691.
"	"	"	donated, 1,347.
"	"	"	unaccounted for, 396.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 County of Cook, } ss.

I, W. B. WICKERSHAM, Secretary of the Chicago Public Library Board, do solemnly affirm that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. WICKERSHAM,

Secretary.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of June,
 A. D. 1882.

JAMES M. GAMBLE,

[SEAL.]

Notary Public.

THE LIBRARY FUND.

To the credit of this fund, Jan. 1, 1882:

Fund of 1877.....	\$2,799.75
“ “ 1878.....	7,896.94
“ “ 1879.....	19,017.82
	<hr/>
	\$29,714.51

Fund of 1881:

Appropriation.....	\$49,415.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	2,798.34
Transferred from fund of 1880.....	1,799.37
	<hr/>
	\$54,012.71
Expended to Dec. 31, 1881.....	41,810.85
	<hr/>
	\$12,201.86

Fund of 1882:

Appropriation, March 31, 1882.....	\$50,000 00
Miscellaneous receipts, Jan. 1 to May	
31, 1882.....	1,112.09
	<hr/>
	\$51,112.09
Expended from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1882,	18,223.88
	<hr/>
	\$32,888.21

Total to the credit of the Library Fund, June 1,
 1882 \$74,804.58

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

CHICAGO, June 10, 1882.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit my ninth annual report on the condition and statistics of the Library for the official year ending May 31, 1882.

The location of our rooms becomes each year more the subject of complaint, and greatly restricts the use of the Library. Aged and feeble persons find it very difficult to ascend so many stairs; and as this sort of physical exercise has become unusual from the general introduction of elevators, persons in health will climb two and three flights of stairs as infrequently as is possible. The fact that our library and reading-room are visited by from 3,000 to 4,000 persons daily, is suggestive of what the patronage would be if the rooms were so located as to be readily accessible. Notwithstanding the unfortunate location of the Library, the statistics of the past year show a substantial increase in the number of visitors. The registered book-borrowers are more than ever before; the use of the reading-room has increased twenty-one per cent.; that of the reference department twenty per cent.; and the circulation of books would have shown a similar increase, except for the falling off in January, February, March and April, in consequence of the unusual prevalence of contagious diseases in this, as in all other, Western cities. The uniform increase during the other eight months was canceled by the losses of the four months named, and left the circulation of the year eight-tenths of one per cent. less than that of the preceding year.

It is a fact worthy of notice that during the recent severe scourge from contagious diseases, which taxed to the utmost the resources of the health department of the city, no case of transmission of disease was traced to a library book; and no suspicion was raised that it had occurred. Three years ago the question was asked in this board whether the transmission of disease by a library book had ever occurred, or was probable. In order to answer this reasonable inquiry, many letters were addressed to the principal librarians of the country, city health officers, state superintendents of health, and specialists in sanitary science; and the results of the correspondence were embodied in a report made to this board, which showed that no such transmission was known, and no one thought it probable, though several of the scientists regarded it as possible. Our recent experience confirms this view,—that there is a practical immunity from this danger. In several instances families having library books have been afflicted with the prevailing scourge. We have generally been notified of the fact, and if the books have been exposed, they have been destroyed; but if they have not been exposed, they have been retained till the patient recovered or was removed, and after being fumigated by the health officers, have been returned to the library. If there were any danger from handling these books, the attendants of the library would be the first to suffer. No one of the attendants of this, or any other library, so far as can be learned, has ever been afflicted with a contagious disease. The community, however, has doubtless not felt the confidence which is here expressed; and hence, during the prevalence of contagious diseases, the circulation of books has fallen off.

The statistics which follow are given, for convenience of comparison, in the form adopted in my previous reports. A compendious statement of the statistics for each year since the library was opened will be found in Appendix A.

BOOKS.

The number of volumes now in the library is 87,272. The number reported last year was 77,140. The number entered

in the accession catalogue was 11,038, of which 9,691 were bought and 1,347 given. The number of volumes worn out and condemned was 906, of which 445 were English prose fiction, 340 juvenile books, 7 history, 1 biography, 16 travels, 10 practical arts, 1 political economy, 12 poetry and drama, 50 German literature, 4 French literature, 16 Scandinavian literature, and 4 of other classes. Of pamphlets, 65 have been bought, and 2,070 given, making the total accessions 2,133. The amount expended for books was \$10,052.62. The list of donors is given in appendix B.

Among the more valuable gifts may be mentioned the following from foreign sources: His Grace the Duke of Devonshire has presented the catalogue of his noble library at Chatsworth, in four large octavo volumes, printed in a limited edition at the Chiswick Press. F. S. Ellis, Esq., of London, who recently visited Chicago and became interested in this library, has given the catalogue of the library of Henry Huth, Esq., of London, in five large octavo volumes. Mr. Huth's library is one of the choicest private collections in the world, and the catalogue was printed at the Chiswick Press, on hand-made paper, in the highest style of the typographic art. Mr. Ellis was its editor, and his notes, descriptions, collations, and contents of rare books make it a work of great bibliographical value. The British Commissioners of Patents have given 151 volumes of their publications, which fill the gap in the series for 1850 and 1851, and the specifications and drawings of 1879. The set of British patents is now complete from 1617 to 1879. The series for subsequent years are in process of binding. Our early and honored friend, Thomas Hughes, has sent six volumes of his own works. The proprietors of the *Diplomatic Review* have sent eight volumes of that publication, and forty pamphlets. The Free Library of Manchester, England, has sent its catalogue in two quarto volumes. Mr. B. F. Stevens, of London, has given twenty volumes and 267 pamphlets. The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given sixty-four volumes of its official publications.

The following are some of the more notable gifts from American sources and from our own citizens: The New York City Board of Education has given eighty-nine volumes of its own publications; the Indiana State Library seventy-nine volumes of Indiana documents; the Michigan State Library 173 volumes and fifty-two pamphlets of Michigan documents; the Boston Athenæum its catalogue in five octavo volumes; and Mr. Joseph D. Moody, of Mendota, Ill., twenty-seven volumes and 279 numbers of the *Publisher's Weekly*. Of our own citizens, Mr. Alfred T. Andreas has given thirty-six County Histories of Illinois and other Northwestern States; the editors of *The Chicago Tribune* have given 101 volumes and 554 pamphlets; Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor of the *North-western Advocate*, 126 volumes and 714 pamphlets; the Chicago Board of Trade twenty-one volumes and forty-eight pamphlets; Mrs. Peter Page seventy-four volumes; Dr. Ernst Schmidt the German War Department's report on the Franco-Prussian war in five volumes; Mr. T. D. Lowther a collection of French dramas in nineteen volumes; Dr. Samuel Willard thirty volumes of miscellaneous books; and Mr. David Richards has presented an excellent plaster cast of the late President Garfield modeled by himself.

The following list gives the number of volumes in twenty-nine classes, and the number added to each during the year:

	No. vols. in Library.	Accession of year.
History	5,899	681
Biography.....	3,558	550
Travels	3,277	484
Poetry and drama.....	2,136	156
Essays and miscellanies.....	1,775	156
Polygraphy and collected works.....	2,010	63
Fine arts.....	901	171
Natural science.....	2,652	249
Practical arts, including patents.....	5,399	467
Political economy, social science, etc.....	1,843	188
Language and literature.....	1,266	135

	No. Vols. in Library.	Accession of year.
Mental and moral science.....	1,075	141
Ancient classics.....	2,523	21
Religion.....	1,727	296
Medicine.....	1,127	61
Law	443	22
Periodicals.....	8,247	992
Government documents, State papers, etc..	4,815	622
Bibliography	647	50
Dictionaries and encyclopedias.....	1,270	145
English prose fiction.....	14,323	1,619
Juvenile literature.....	2,861	610
German literature.....	9,608	457
French literature.....	3,445	836
Italian literature.....	169	3
Spanish literature.....	29	1
Dutch literature.....	715	
Bohemian literature.....	2,344	1,406
Scandinavian literature.....	2,188	456
Total.....	87,272	11,038

BOOK-BORROWERS.

The number of registered book-borrowers is 21,146, a larger number than have ever before been reported. Of the new registrations and renewals—as all borrowers' cards are canceled by limitation at the end of two years—6,580 were males and 3,661 were females, making a total registration of 10,241.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The circulating department has been open for the delivery of books 306 days during the year, and the number of volumes taken out for home use was 349,977, a daily average of 1,144. The circulation of the preceding year was 352,801. Except for the falling off in January, February, March and April, from reasons which have already been stated, the statistics of the year would have shown a considerable increase. The loss during those four months was 19,824 volumes, and yet the circulation of the year was thirteen per cent. larger than was

reported two years ago. The circulation has also doubtless been affected by the withdrawal of the lighter works of fiction,—or rather by not replacing duplicate copies which have been worn out. Where formerly there were ten copies of these books on the shelves, the number has been reduced to one or two copies. An experiment is in progress to ascertain whether readers, if they can not get the lighter works, will not read books of a higher grade and of more solid merit. By lighter books is not meant those of questionable morality—for such books have always been excluded from the library,—but books which, as literary productions, are rudimentary, feeble and somewhat sensational. There is a chronic divergence of opinion among educated men and those who have had the largest library experience, as to whether such books ought to be in a public library at all. Another question quite as difficult of solution is: “What shall be the standard of literary merit which entitles a book to have a place in a public library that is supported and patronized by a whole community in which there is every grade of capacity for appreciating literary merit?” Our experience still leaves these questions unsettled. The statistics of the year show that the circulation of English prose fiction has fallen off somewhat, but not so much as might have been expected; that the circulation during eight months of the year steadily increased; and that the readers are more numerous than ever before. It is probable that, if we carried much farther the reduction of prose fiction, the results would be apparent in the statistics of circulation, and might raise a complaint from the reading public. The public has its own codes of literary criticism; and while we may improve and educate the popular taste, we can not wholly control it. As a rule, people read books better than themselves, and hence are benefited by reading. Those persons are in the most hopeless condition, as to improvement, who do not read books at all.

The largest number of volumes issued on any one day was 2,358, on March 18, and the smallest number was 676, on Sept. 6.

The table following shows the circulation and daily average from month to month, compared with the preceding year :

Months.	1881—1882			1880—1881		
	Circulation.	Days.	Daily av.	Circulation.	Days.	Daily av.
June	26,387	26	1,015	21,717	26	837
July.....	26,967	25	1,079	25,462	26	980
Aug.....	28,674	27	1,062	24,443	25	978
Sept	23,906	25	956	24,167	26	959
Oct.....	27,756	26	1,068	26,441	25	1,140
Nov.....	29,008	25	1,160	27,362	28	1,094
Dec.....	30,876	26	1,188	30,604	25	1,224
Jan.....	29,245	25	1,169	34,699	25	1,388
Feb.....	30,352	23	1,320	35,796	23	1,556
Mar.....	35,473	27	1,314	40,234	27	1,490
Apr.....	31,114	25	1,245	35,279	26	1,357
May	30,219	26	1,162	26,547	25	1,074
Total.....	349,977	306	1,144	352,801	304	1,160

The average evening circulation has been 185 volumes, a falling off from 201 during the preceding year. For several years the evening circulation has been diminishing, and doubtless for the reason that the residences of citizens are further removed from the trade center, and hence fewer persons come to the library from their homes in the evening. The amount received for fines was \$2,169.18.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CIRCULATION.

The following table shows the percentages of circulation for the past year, and each preceding year, in the seven classes, of which a record has been kept since the opening of the library:

	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875
History and Biography	8.56	8.45	8.85	8.59	8.85	8.82	9.82	7.11
Voyages and Travels.....	3.98	3.51	4.13	4.69	5.35	4.17	4.16	4.06
Science and Art	6.75	6.40	6.27	7.38	7.72	7.10	5.32	4.51

	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875
Poetry and Drama.....	3.73	3.51	2.95	2.95	2.12	2.39	2.35	2.16
Eng'h Prose Fic- tion and Travel	61.77	62.88	64.40	59.83	62.57	61.61	68.50	77.04
Works in Conti- nental Lang's	11.68	12.10	10.11	11.15	12.15	11.21	7.69	2.87
Miscellaneous...	3.53	3.15	3.29	3.26	3.98	3.74	2.76	2.89

These figures show no marked change in the character of the circulation. There has been a slight falling off in the use of English prose fiction and works in the continental languages, and a corresponding increase in each of the five other classes. Half of the books issued are drawn by men, thirty per cent. by women, and twenty per cent. by the young persons of both sexes. In my last report I gave some statistics as to the class of books drawn by men, by women, and by youth ; and as they remain substantially the same they are not here repeated. There is a hidden law which, when applied to the great masses of a community, governs their selection of books with almost absolute certainty, and hence the statistics scarcely vary from year to year.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

One of the most interesting features in the development of the work of the library is the increasing use made of books for reference and study in the rooms. The number of visitors to the reference tables was 38,484, an increase of nineteen per cent. over the preceding year ; and the number of volumes consulted was 117,074, an increase of twenty per cent. The number of visitors who came to consult American patent publications was 6,629, or twenty each day ; and 229 tickets were issued to consult the English patents. These tickets often covered references to many volumes, and several days were taken in the investigation. The use of the patent publications is not included in the enumeration given above of the number of volumes consulted.

About a month ago a change was made in the by-laws by

which the hours for reading in the reference department and reading-room were extended from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M., and the circulation of books were closed at 8:30 P. M. It is too recent a change to make a report at this time on the result.

In the selection and purchase of books for several years past, much attention has been given to strengthening the reference department. No public library of its size is better provided with the standard books of reference. Only four other libraries in the country have as complete sets of the standard English and American periodicals. The new edition of my "Index to Periodical Literature," brought down to January, 1882, and to be completed in December next, will make the contents of these periodicals, which contain the most valuable and attractive literature of our time, accessible. The page-proofs, as they are received, are placed upon the reference tables, and are in daily use by readers. Already 400 of the 1,500 pages have been received, and they are accessible in no other library.

The space which is now used for the reference department is altogether too contracted to meet the wants of the public, and it is not possible in our present quarters to enlarge it. Six times as much space could well be devoted to this purpose. To aid inquirers in their researches in the reference department is one of the most pleasant duties of my position. My office door is always open, and anybody seeking for information is encouraged to come to me directly and without formality.

READING ROOM.

*The number of visitors to the reading-room during the year has been 366,118, an increase of twenty-one per cent. over the preceding year, and the number of periodicals issued 199,471, an increase of 6.4 per cent. The number of books issued for use in the reading-room was 33,074, an increase of 124 per cent. The daily average of readers on Sunday was 1,090, an increase of fifty-eight per cent., which was largely owing to the issue of books for reading in the rooms on Sunday.

The number of serials on file in the reading-room is 376, of which 252 are periodicals and 124 are newspapers. Of the periodicals, 111 are American, eighty-three English, forty-four German, and fourteen of other nationalities. Of the newspapers, fifty-three are dailies, and seventy-one weeklies. Eleven of the dailies and forty-five of the weeklies are donated by their publishers. A list of the serials donated is given in Appendix C. The amount expended for periodicals and newspapers was \$1,394.34.

The reading-room is far from being the agreeable place of resort which it should be. In winter, especially, the foulness arising from the large number of unwashed and unkempt persons who frequent it, is sickening, even after every known principle of ventilation has been applied. Persons of unusually forbidding aspect are excluded every day, and the evil of a vitiated atmosphere continues. It is difficult to set up a standard as to how untidy a person may be before he is excluded from a public reading-room; and, having set up this standard, it is more difficult for the custodian to apply it impartially to individuals. The evil, however, ought to be abated, and perhaps the only way it can be done is to employ a sanitary expert for the purpose. In several libraries in the Eastern cities the difficulty has been solved by introducing such elegance and refinement of taste in the furniture and appointments of their reading-rooms that unclean persons will not frequent them.

ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty-one persons have been employed in the day service, with six in the evening service, with a janitor and assistant.

FINDING LISTS.

A second supplement to the finding lists is in preparation, and will be ready for the press early in July. It will contain the titles of about 12,000 new books. Awaiting the publication of a new supplement, the titles of new books have been

posted on the bulletin boards. The card catalogue has been kept up to the latest book received, and shows at all times a complete inventory of the library. This catalogue is accessible to the readers through the attendants. There have been sold of the finding lists and first supplement bound together 1,095 copies at thirty-five cents each, and 1,223 copies of the supplement separately at ten cents each. There are now remaining on hand 514 copies of the former and 137 copies of the latter. It will soon be necessary to print an edition of the finding lists and of the first supplement.

BINDING.

The number of books sent to the five binders employed was 9,461. The largest number sent to any one binder was 6,332, and the smallest number to any one was 401. The number of books repaired by the library attendants was 2,044, and they put into Emerson binders 340. The amount paid for binding was \$3,843.32. For our common binding we have paid better prices and have had a better class of work done than formerly, which will prove in the end to be good economy.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The plan pursued for several years of examining the Library from the shelf lists, without calling in the books, and accounting for every volume as far as was possible, has been continued this year. The examination began in March and has been continued to the present time. It is attended with a good deal of labor, but with very much less inconvenience to the public than if the books were called in and the Library closed for several weeks. The number of books still unaccounted for is 276, of which 115 are novels, fourteen juvenile books, forty-five German literature, twenty-six practical arts fourteen educational and social science, twelve history, seven biography, and forty-three in all other classes. Of the books unaccounted for the last year ninety-five have since appeared.

THE LIBRARY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Much attention has recently been directed in different parts of the country to the problem of bringing about a closer relation between the public libraries and the public schools. Some tentative experiments have been made in several of the Eastern cities, which, when more fully tested by experience, may lead to good results. I have had several interviews as to methods with the Superintendent of our public schools; and by invitation of the Principals of the schools I addressed them on the subject in March. There was a strong interest manifested by the Principals that some plan should be adopted by which the pupils of the public schools should be guided in their reading; should be brought into closer contact with the Public Library; should have some intelligent knowledge of its books of reference, its catalogue, and of the methods of investigating a subject for themselves. A committee of Principals was appointed to devise a plan of procedure, and they now have it under consideration. This committee is preparing a list of books which they can recommend to their pupils; and it is proposed that the subordinate teachers shall take an active interest in the reading of the children. I ventured to say to the Principals that I believed this Board would cordially cooperate in any judicious plans they might devise for securing so noble an object as leading young persons to acquire a taste for healthful reading, and some knowledge of the method of using books for special investigations. At the recent meeting of the American Library Association at Cincinnati, one whole session, which all the Principals of the public schools attended, was devoted to this subject. As the chief burden of executing any plan for carrying out this object must rest upon the teachers of the public schools, it is for them to determine what plan shall be adopted.

A NEW BUILDING.

The necessity of providing a new building for the Public Library, is so obvious and is so well understood that it is not

necessary to add anything to the general discussion. Two practical suggestions, based on experience may not, however, be out of place.

1. It is perhaps not generally known that in our present quarters we are greatly cramped for room; that every book-case is full, and that we have not the space to set up another case. The normal growth of a single year requires five or six new cases. The library cannot remain within such narrow limits, unless it stops growing.

2. The natural and healthy growth of a library and the space needed for its expansion, are points not appreciated by those who have never duly considered the subject; and hence some of our good citizens and some of our city officials have expressed the opinion that one-half of Dearborn Park will be enough for the future use of the Public Library, and they have recommended to our members in Congress that the other half be devoted to another purpose.

When I entered upon the duties of my present position, little more than eight years ago, about 8,000 volumes, the substratum of the present library, were stored in the "Old Tank." In eight years—and four of these have been years of famine—we have accumulated more than 87,000 volumes, showing an annual growth of 10,000 volumes. With a suitable and fire-proof building the growth would have been larger, for such a building would have attracted large donations. Owners of libraries will not give them where they are in imminent peril of being burned. Assuming the growth in the future to be no greater than in the past, the library in ten years from this date will have 187,000, in twenty years 287,000, and in thirty years 387,000, which is about the size of the two largest libraries in the country, both of which are soon to erect new buildings, because they are driven out of their old buildings for want of room. The Congress Library proposes to build on a lot of ground thrice as large as Dearborn Park. The Boston Public Library has been presented by the State of Massachusetts with a lot of ground, with an area of 32,500

square feet, or equivalent to a lot 250x130 feet; and the Trustees, declining to build on so small a lot, are in negotiation for the purchase of an adjacent lot of similar size, which will give them 65,000 square feet. It is not intended to occupy the whole lot at once, but to hold a portion of it in reserve for the future growth of the library. They made thirty years ago the mistake of building on too small a lot, and do not propose to make the same mistake a second time. The area of Dearborn Park is 62,370 square feet. The life of the Chicago Public Library is not thirty years, nor fifty years, nor a hundred years. It would be the height of folly to erect a suitable building on one-half of Dearborn Park without the certainty of controlling the other half when it shall be needed.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. POOLE, *Librarian.*

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FROM 1874 TO 1882.

	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Books in the Library.....	18,183	39,236	49,024	51,409	57,984	60,423	67,772	77,140	87,272
Total Accessions.....	11,331	21,053	10,251	3,399	7,870	4,287	8,440	11,900	11,038
purchased.....	9,899	20,122	8,056	2,441	6,544	3,010	7,799	9,814	9,691
donated.....	1,432	969	2,195	95	1,33	1,277	641	2,106	1,347
expended for Books.....	\$10,733 11	\$28,410 63	\$10,784 19	\$2,504 17	\$9,078 6	\$2,907 24	\$7,404 52	\$10,843 72	\$10,052 62
worn out.....	.....	38	463	1,015	1,301	1,848	1,137	2,502	906
unaccounted for.....	.....	322	421	1,015	186	210	281	297	297
Pamphlets, Accession of.....	2,638	1,944	354	282	419	1,037	487	848	2,133
Registration of New Book Bot- towers.....	2,574	20,710	9,843	6,932	11,831	9,130	9,505	10,905	10,241
Circulation of Books.....	7,659	399,156	405,747	398,090	354,566	368,428	306,751	352,801	349,977
Daily Average.....	295	1,313	1,366	1,301	1,166	1,205	1,002	1,161	1,144
Largest issue in one Day	574	2,539	2,631	2,501	3,399	2,421	2,176	2,421	2,358
Smallest issue in one Day	70	329	698	732	572	602	613	626	676
Received for Fines.....	\$3 65	\$2,648 72	\$2,831 44	\$2,710 64	\$1,959 57	\$1,882 70	\$1,775 72	\$2,064 35	\$2,169 18
Reading Room, Periodicals on File.....	314	288	285	220	210	228	221	241	252
Newspapers on File.....	123	80	104	91	98	118	128	120	124
Visitors.....	133,017	236,021	228,795	199,760	181,052	186,588	189,536	302,796	366,118
Periodicals Issued.....	88,682	135,355	138,934	127,423	115,275	119,547	124,597	184,617	199,471
Sunday Readers, Average	423	560	360	296	280	290	297	688	1,090
Cost of Serials.....	\$2,199 12	\$1,914 94	\$2,300 55	\$1,495 14	\$1,277 28	\$1,635 52	\$1,705 54	\$1,677 66	\$1,394 34
Reference Department, Visitors	.....	.....	5,528	8,376	16,916	20,214	23,105	32,340	38,434
Issues.....	.....	.....	18,283	15,790	37,498	63,691	68,115	97,564	117,074
Binding, Cost of.....	\$1,028 87	\$1,991 80	\$4,356 57	\$2,993 25	\$2,722 55	\$3,084 02	\$2,167 01	\$3,364 65	\$3,843 32
Amount paid for Salaries.....	\$7,725 78	\$16,545 00	\$14,705 20	\$1,1972 47	\$13,274 90	\$13,571 00	\$14,559 00	\$17,688 35	\$20,853 92

*The issues and other statistics of 1874 comprise only the work of the single month of May.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF DONORS.

	VOLS.	PAMP.
Adams Express Company.....	13	
Alameda, Cal., Public Library.....		1
Aldrich, Hon. William.....	16	2
American Congregational Association.....		1
American Institute of Mining Engineers.....	1	
American Philological Association.....	2	
Andover, Mass., Theological Seminary.....		1
Andreas, Alfred T.....	36	
Arnold, Hon., Isaac N.....		2
Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University.....		1
Baltimore, Peabody Institute.....		1
Beckwith, H. W. and J. H. Burnham.....		1
Beloit, Wis., College.....		1
Berkshire Life Insurance Company.....	1	
Bettle, William.....		1
Birmingham, Engl. Free Libraries.....		2
Borck, Edward, St. Louis.....		1
Bossard, Prof. T., Sheboygan, Wis.....	2	
Boston, City of.....	3	
Boston, City Hospital.....	1	
Boston, Athenæum Library.....	1	
Boston, Public Library.....		4
Boston University.....		1
Bradlee, C. D., Boston.....		2
Brookline, Mass., Public Library.....	1	1
Bross, Hon. William.....	38	358
Brown, Dr. Francis H., Boston.....		1
Buffalo, N. Y., Young Men's Library.....		1
Burnham, Leavitt, Omaha.....	1	
Burnham, Sherburne Wesley.....		2
Butler, Prof. James D., Madison, Wis.....		14

California, Academy of Sciences.....		I
California, University of.....		I
Callaghan, George.....	I	
Canada, Government of the Dominion of.....	64	
Chamberlain, Rev. Leander, T., Norwich, Conn.....		I
Chicago, City of	6	
Chicago, Board of Education.....	3	
Chicago, Department of Public Works.....	3	
Chicago, House of Correction.....		I
Chicago, Board of Trade.....	21	48
Chicago, Citizens' Association.....		14
Chicago, Law Institute.....	I	
Chicago, Prisoners' Aid Association.....		I
Chicago, St. Ignatius College.....		I
Chicago, United Hebrew Relief Association.....		I
Chicago University.....		I
Chicago, Woman's Medical College.....		I
Chicago, Workingwoman's Industrial Home.....		I
Cincinnati, Board of Education.....	2	
Cincinnati, Mercantile Library Association.....		I
Cincinnati, Observatory.....		I
Cincinnati, Public Library.....	7	
Cleveland, O., Public School Library.....	2	
Clinton, Mass., Bigelow Public Library.....	2	
Cobden Club, London.....	I	8
Colegrove, James.....	I	
Co'umbus, O., City Library.....		I
Concord Mass., Public Library.....		I
Cook, Ezra A.....	16	
Coolbrith, I. N., Oakland, Cal.....	I	
Cornell University.....	I	
Cudmore, P., New York.....	I	
Dahlgren, Mrs., Lancaster, Pa.....	I	
Dalton, J. G., Boston.....	I	
Danvers, Mass., Peabody Institute.....		I
Davis, Hon. George R.....	9	4
Dayton, O., Board of Education.....	I	
Dayton, O., Public Library.....	I	
Dean, John Ward, Boston.....		9
Derby, Engl. Free Public Library.....		I
Diplomatic Review, Proprietors of, London.....	10	40
Dixwell, George Basil, Boston.....	I	
Dodge, Thomas H., Worcester, Mass.....	I	
Dreier, Emil.....	12	
Dresden, Konigliche offentliche Bibliothek.....		I

Dundee, Engl., Free Public Library.....		I
Earle, Dr. Charles W.....	I	
Edes, Henry H., Charlestown, Mass.....	I	
Edwards, Rev. Arthur.....	126	748
Ellis, F. S., London.....	5	
Ellis, Dr. John, New York.....	I	
Fergus, Robert.....		I
Fletcher, Wm. I., Hartford, Conn.....		I
Florence, Italy, National Library.....	3	
Geer, Elihu, Hartford, Conn.....	I	
Germantown, Pa., Friends' Free Library.....		I
Glasgow, Mitchell Library.....		I
Glasgow Herald, Proprietors of.....	I	
Goodwin, Daniel, Jr.....		I
Great Britain, Commissioners of Patents	151	
Green, Dr. Samuel A., Boston.....	3	2
Grey, Henry, London.....		I
Hallam, John, Toronto, Canada.....		I
Hartford, Library Association.....		4
Hartford, Trinity College.....		I
Harthe, Hennick.....	2	
Harvard University.....	2	8
Haskin, Charles C.....	I	
Hathaway, Benjamin.....	I	
Haverhill, Mass., Public Library.....		I
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.....	I	
Hild, Frederick H.....		6
Hitchcock, Mrs. Annie.....	I	
Hoar, Hon. George F., Worcester, Mass.....		I
Holden, Prof. Edward S., Madison, Wis.....	2	
Homes, Dr. Henry A., Albany, N. Y.....		3
Huggins, Samuel, Chester, Engl.....	I	
Hughes, Thomas, London.....	6	
Hunnewell, James F., Charlestown, Mass.....	2	
Illinois, Secretary of State.....	I	
Illinois, Board of Health.....	I	
Illinois, Industrial University.....	I	2
Illinois State Bar Association.....	I	
Illinois, State Dental Society.....	I	
Incorporated Law Society, London.....	I	
Indiana, State Library	79	
Indianapolis, Board of Education.....	I	
Indianapolis, Board of Trade.....	I	
Indianapolis, Public Library.....	I	I
Ingals, Dr. E. Fletcher.....		I

Institute of Bankers.....	1	
Iowa, State Library.....	2	
Iowa, State University.....	1	
Jacobson, Augustus.....	1	
Jameson, Hon. John A.....	2	
Jewell, Dr. J. S.....	1	
Johns, Wm. D.....	1	
Kansas State Historical Society.....	1	
Kearney, Joseph J.....	19	
Keeler, Bronson C.....	1	
Kendig, J. A. J.....	2	
Kirtland, I. U.....	2	
Kite, Wm., Germantown, Pa.....	1	
Kittoe, Frank.....	2	
Lafayette College.....	1	
Lajeune, George.....	4	
Lancaster, Mass., Library Committee.....	1	
Lawrence, Mass. Public Library.....	4	
Lee, John W. M., Baltimore.....	1	
Liverpool, Engl., Free Public Library.....	1	
Liverpool, Engl., Literary and Philosophical Society.....	2	
Lloyd, Henry D.....	33	186
Locke, J. S., Saco, Me.....	1	
Locker, Frederick, London.....	1	
Long Island Historical Society.....	1	
Lowell, Mass., Public Library.....	2	
Lowther, Thomas D.....	19	
Lynn, Mass., Public Library.....	1	
McKee, George W.....	1	
Madison, Wis., Board of Education.....	1	
Malden, Mass., Public Library.....	1	
Manchester, Engl., Public Free Libraries.....	2	1
Manchester, Engl., Literary and Philosophical Society.....	2	
Manchester, N. H., City Library.....	1	
Markle, John R.....	1	
Martin, Kate Byam.....	2	
Mason, Edward G.....	1	
Mathews, Wm. S. B.....	1	
Matteson, Sarah J.....	1	
Melrose, Mass., Public Library.....	1	
Michigan, Department of State.....	2	
Michigan, State Library.....	173	52
Michigan, University of.....	1	
Milwaukee, Public Library.....	4	
Minnesota, University of.....	1	

Moody, Joseph D., Mendota, Ill.....	27	279
Morhouse, Charles L.....		
National Association for Social Science, London.....	2	
National Home for Soldiers, Milwaukee.....		1
New Hampshire State Library.....		5
New Haven, Young Men's Institute.....		1
New Jersey, State Library.....	3	
New York City, Apprentices' Library.....	1	
New York City, Astor Library.....		2
New York City, Board of Education.....	89	
New York City, Free Library.....		1
New York City, General Society of Mechanics.....		1
New York City, Meteorological Observatory.....		3
New York City, Young Men's Christian Association.....		1
New York Produce Exchange.....	1	
Newburgh, N. Y., Public Library.....		1
Northrop, B. G., Clinton, Conn.....		1
Ohio Mechanics' Institute.....		1
Ohio State Library.....	1	
Olivet, Mich. College.....		1
Onahan, William J.....		3
Page, Mrs. Peter.....	74	
Paine, William M.....	1	
Parkman, Francis, Boston.....	1	
Peabody Education Fund, Trustees of.....		1
Peaslee, John B., Cincinnati.....		1
Peek, W. H.....	2	
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....		1
Peoria, Ill., Board of Trade.....		1
Perkins, Fred. B., San Francisco.....		1
Pfeiffer, Mrs. Emily, London.....	1	
Philadelphia, Commercial Exchange.....	1	
Philadelphia, House of Refuge.....		1
Philadelphia, Library Company.....		3
Philadelphia, Mercantile Library.....		1
Philadelphia, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.....		1
Phillips, Henry, Jr., Philadelphia.....		4
Plymouth, Engl., Free Public Library.....		1
Poole, William F.....		1
Portland, Oregon, Library Association.....		1
Prince, L. Bradford, Santa Fe.....		1
Providence, R. I., Athenæum.....		1
Providence, R. I., Public Library.....		1
Publishers of Living Church.....	1	
Quincy, Ill., Board of Trade.....		1

Richards, David,	<i>Bust of President Garfield.....</i>		
Richards, Ellen H., Boston.....		I	
Ridgway, R., Washington.....			6
Rochdale, Engl., Free Public Library.....			2
Rochester, N. Y., University.....			I
Roler, Dr. Edward O. F.....			I
Rosenthal, Julius.....		2	2
Rounds, Sterling, P., Jr.....		I	
Royal Astronomical Society, London.....		I	
Royal Institute of Great Britain.....			2
Royal Scottish Society of Arts.....			I
St. Louis, Academy of Sciences.....			I
St. Louis, Mercantile Library Association.....			I
St. Louis, Public School Library.....		I	3
St. Louis University.....			I
San Francisco, Mercantile Library Association.....			I
San Francisco Public Library.....			4
Sanford, Edward, Morris, Ill.....		I	
Schmidt, Dr. Ernst.....		5	
Schmidt, Mrs. Theo.....		2	
Schoyen, David Monrad.....		2	
Sheridan, Lieut. Gen. P. H.....		I	
Sherman, Elijah B.....			I
Shorey, Daniel L.....		I	
Silliman, Augustus E. Babylon, L. I.....		I	
Smithsonian Institution.....		3	I
Soldan, F. L. St. Louis.....			I
Somerville, Mass., Public Library.....			2
Springfield, Mass., Library Association.....			I
Springfield, O., Public Library.....			I
Stearns, Robert E. C., Berkeley, Cal.....			4
Stevens, B. F., London.....	20	267	
Stockton, Cal., Public Library.....			I
Swansea, Engl., Public Library.....			I
Sweet, Frank, Boston.....		I	
Talbot, Mrs. Emily, Boston.....			2
Taunton, Mass., Public Library.....		I	I
Thomas, E. I. Brookline, Mass.....			I
Thompson, William P., Liverpool.....		I	
Thorn, William H.....			I
Thurman, W. C.....		I	
Toledo, O., Public Library.....			3
Toronto, Mechanics' Institute.....			I
Townsend, Frederick B.....		I	
United States, Bureau of Education.....		2	26

United States, Bureau of Statistics.....	1	2
United States, Chief of Engineers.....	3	
United States, Commissioners of Patents.....	16	
United States, Department of Agriculture.....	1	30
United States, Interior Department, 1 map.....	85	269
United States, Library of Congress.....	1	
United States, Life-Saving Service.....	1	
United States, Marine Hospital.....	1	
United States, National Museum.....		1
United States, Naval Observatory.....	4	
United States, Signal Office Department.....	1	
United States, State Department.....	1	
United States, State Department, Library of.....	1	1
United States, Surgeon-General.....	1	
Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati.....	1	
Vermont, State Library.....	7	6
Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Co.....	3	1
Washington, D. C., Philosophical Society.....	3	
Watertown, Mass., Public Library.....		1
Weller, Dr. F. M.....	2	
Wellington and Burrage, Boston.....		1
Wentworth, John.....		1
White, Horace.....		1
Willard, Dr. Samuel.....	30	1
Wilson, James Grant, New York.....	5	6
Winthrop, Hon. Robert C., Boston.....		3
Wisconsin, University of.....		1
Woburn, Mass., Public Library.....		1
Wolcott, Samuel, Cleveland, O.....	1	
Worcester, Mass., College of the Holy Cross.....		1
Worcester, Mass., Public Library.....		1
Yale College.....		1
Young Men's Christian Associations.....		1
Zimmermann, Wm.....	1 map.	
Unknown.....	5	8

APPENDIX C.

SERIALS DONATED.

AMERICAN.

American Engineer.
American Home.
American Specialist.
American Stationer.
American Trade Journal.
Argus.
Chicago Field.
Chicago Legal News.
Chicago Medical Journal.
Chicago Proceedings of Council.
Christian Advocate.
Congressional Record.
Co-operator.
Dial, The.
Druggist, The.
Farmer's Review (discontinued).
Folio.
Friend, The.
Good Health.
Home Visitor.
Humane Journal.
Legal Adviser.
Miller's Journal.
Mining Record.
Mining Review.
Musical Bulletin.
National Live Stock Journal.
National Scientific Journal.
National Sunday School Teacher.
New Jerusalem Messenger.
Official Gazette.
Printer's Circular.

Schoolmaster, The.
Spirit of the Times.
Stationer and Printer.
Stoddart's Review.
Unitarian Review.
Unity.
Western Agriculturist.
Western Manufacturer.
Western Medical Reporter (dis.)

ENGLISH.

Homoeopathic Review.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic
News.
Investor's Monthly Manual.
Monthly Notes of the British Library
Association.
Monthly Notices of the Royal Astron-
omical Society.
Proceedings of the Royal Geograph-
ical Society.
Sporting Times (discontinued).

GERMAN.

Acker Gartenbau-Zeitung.
Fortschritt der Zeit.
Im Familien Kreise.
Katholischer Jugend Freund.

OTHER FOREIGN SERIALS.

Diblik (Bohemian).
Duch Casu (Bohemian).
Panama Herald.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Herald.
 Chicago, Arbeiter Zeitung.
 Hotel Reporter.
 Inter-Ocean.
 Morning Herald.
 Skandinavien.
 Staats-Zeitung.
 Svorrenost.
 Weather Bulletin.
 Jersey City, Evening Journal.
 New Orleans, Times.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Battle Creek (Mich.), Advent Review.
 Boston, Christian Register.
 Chicago, Beobachter.
 Bladet.
 Christelige Talmesmand.
 Demokrat.
 Express.
 Gamla och Nya Hemlandet.
 Folke Vennen.
 Illustret Ugeblad.
 Industrial World.
 Israelitsche Presse.
 Irish Tribune.
 Journal of Commerce.

Katholischer Volkbote.
 National Liberator.
 Norden.
 Nye Tid.
 Occident.
 Progressive Age.
 Saturday Herald.
 Standard.
 Star and Covenant.
 Svenska Amerikanaren.
 Svenska Tribuner.
 Verdens Gang.
 Vorbote.
 Western Catholic.

Cleveland, Dennice Novoveka.
 Denver, Rocky Mountain Herald.
 Detroit, Western Home Journal.
 Durango (Cal.), Record.
 Kankakee (Ill.), Courier de l'Illinois.
 Keokuk (Iowa), Gate City.
 Mt. Morris (Ill.), Brethren at Work.
 New York Irish American.
 Irish World.
 Paper Trade Journal.
 Oakland (Cal.), Signs of the Times.
 Racine (Wis.), Slavic.
 Raritan (Ill.), Bulletin.
 South Chicago Weekly Tribune.
 Washington (D. C.), Sentinel.

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